

The Daily Colonist.

AUG 11

WEATHER FORECAST

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate to fresh westerly winds; fair and moderately warm. Vancouver and Vicinity—Moderate to fresh westerly winds; fair and somewhat warmer. West Coast—Moderate westerly winds; fair; moderately warm.

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

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NO. 199—SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1937

NINETY-TWO PAGES

SOMERVILLE WINNER Captures Golfing

Crown by Victory Over Phil Farley in Canadian Amateur Final—Page 17

PARADE, STREETS OF CITY

Shriners and Their Bands Make Colorful Show—Big Crowd Out—Page 2

DEADLOCKS SERIES

Mainland Football Squad Trims Toronto in Second Game of Dominion Play-Offs—Page 17

DARING AERIAL STUNTS SEEN AT VICTORIA

Scores of Planes Dot Skies At Spectacular and Thrilling Show

BAT WING JUMPER FEATURES DISPLAY

VANCOUVER, July 31 (UPI)—Vancouver went "air-minded" today as thousands of spectators flocked to Sea Island's Airport to witness the Western Canada Air Show held under the sponsorship of the Vancouver Junior Board of Trade.

Scores of planes, from the smallest type of single-seater to giant skyliners of the Trans-Canada and United Airlines, dotted the skies above the airport as the show started. A squadron of navy fighters from the Sand Point station, Seattle, were visitors.

SPECTACULAR STUNTS. The show had its breathless moments as Ted Rankin of Hollywood, world champion stunt flyer, put his ship through its paces, and a Vancouver parachute jumper, Cecil McKenzie, made a bat wing jump.

McKenzie was unable to get his wings inside the ship from which he was to jump, so he had one door of the plane taken off. The parachutist went aloft, sitting on the floor of the cabin with his feet outside and his "wings" along the side of the ship.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

POLICE BREAK UP TWO LINES

Seattle Mayor Calls Out Officers to Disperse Two Sets of Pickets

SEATTLE, July 31 (UPI)—Police called by Mayor John P. Dore today dispersed picket lines of two Seattle strikes.

Patrolmen first moved against the Committee for Industrial Organization. For Workers' Unity and sympathized openly picketed and sympathized with those who were charged with disorderly conduct. Bail was set at \$25 each.

Strikes later broke up a demonstration at the Seattle Star plant, where Newspaper Guild members are on strike. The group left quietly after charging a "lockout" by the Star management.

The Star, against which the Guild filed charges of unfair labor practices, announced it would consider individual applications for re-employment, but would not deal with the entire group.

Gordon Stein, International president of the CIO Fair Workers' Affiliate, which is engaged in a dispute with the American Federation of Labor over jurisdiction of ship employees, charged Mayor Dore and the A.F. of L. were "trying to demoralize the strike."

VICTORIA WOMAN DIES AFTER FAST

Mrs. Aida Zinkan Passes Away in Los Angeles After Fasting Fifty-Three Days

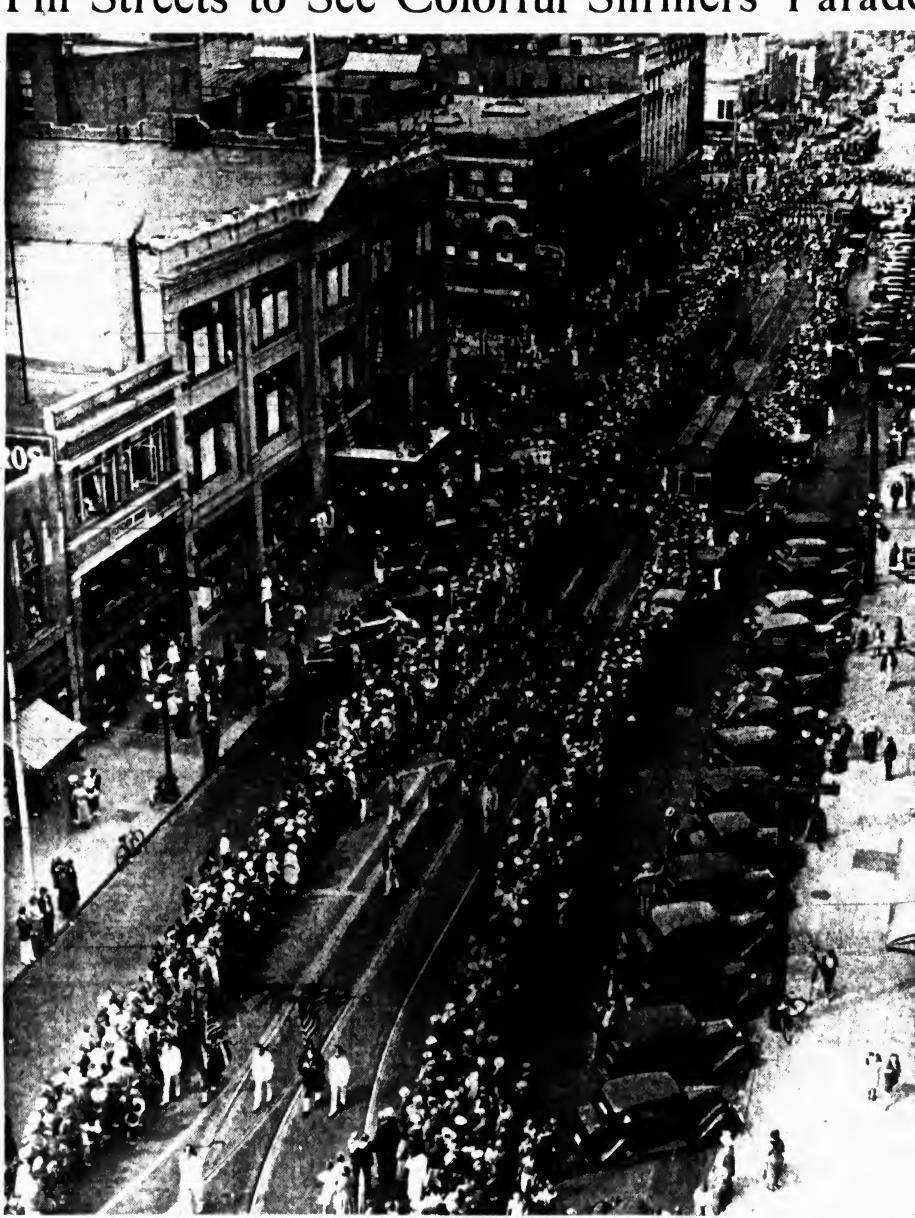
LOS ANGELES, July 31 (UPI)—Mrs. Aida Zinkan, sixty-three, died at her home at nearby Gardena today after what Mrs. Anna Ashcroft, who lived with her, said was a "fifty-three-day fast" for the glory of the Lord. Miss Zinkan and Mrs. Ashcroft came here several months ago from Victoria, B.C.

Dr. W. P. Cain, called to attend Miss Zinkan when the fast ended, declined to sign a death certificate and notified the coroner, who indicated an inquest might be held.

Mrs. Ashcroft declared the fast resulted from a "call from the Lord, and the Lord had summoned her to be with Him."

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Vanderbilt Brings Ranger to Victory In First of Series

Thomas Sopwith's Yacht Endeavor II Nearly Two Miles Behind When Defender of America's Cup Crosses Finish Line—Ranger Leads All the Way in Light Breezes

NEWPORT, R.I., July 31 (UPI)—Tom Sopwith's second attempt to wrench the America's Cup from the grasp of United States yachtsmen started off poorly today as the big blue-hulled challenger Endeavor II trailed the defending Ranger by nearly two miles at the finish of the first heat.

Sopwith's challenger, sixteenth to attempt to take the cup from America, fell behind Harold Stirling (Mike) Vanderbilt's Ranger soon after the two craft crossed the starting buoy, and the lead widened progressively over the thirty-mile course despite more than a dozen tactical moves to pass the white defender.

Government communiques declared outbreaks occurred at the old southern city of Granada, on the Santander front in the north, and at the southern coastal cities of Malaga and Matala.

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Tweeds



New Coats for Fall, made from cloths that come from some of the finest English and Scotch mills. Cumberland tweeds, Kynoch, Harris, Gardiner, Abbeyvale — names famous for style and quality. Some in monochrome colorings, others in checks and plaids. Many of them gay with Scotch plaid linings. They are warm, too. Shipments just received this week assure a wide selection in colorings and styles.

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Egyptian Premier Forming Cabinet

CAIRO, Egypt, July 31 (AP) — Premier Mustapha El Nasser Pasha presented a new Cabinet list today for his new boy King, Farouk the First. He submitted his Government's resignation as required by the constitution when a new King takes the Egyptian Throne. He was

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VICTORIA'S PREMIER Service Station

For speed, courteous and thoroughly efficient service, Tergeson Bros. have become known to Victorians over a period of approximately 28 years as the city's leading service station. You like our service — a result like our reasonable charges.

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We Are Proud To Take Our Place as An Integral Part of Her Business Life

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RANGES - CROCKERY - PAINT

Colorful Patrols of Shriners With Bands Parade City Streets

Picturesque Uniforms and Smart Drills Bring Warm Applause From Large Crowds—Visit Of Council Ends With Grand Ball

PRECEDED by an official car carrying Mayor Andrew McGavin and Alderman John Worthington, and members of the Northwest Shrine Council, the bands and patrols of visiting Northwest Shriners marched in changing formation through the downtown streets yesterday afternoon, while thousands of Victorians lined the route and warmly applauded the colorful detachments.

The council was followed by the Gleich Temple band and patrol from Victoria and Vancouver; the band and patrol from Alfin Temple, Tacoma; the band, patrol chanters and bugle corps from Al Kadir Temple, Portland, the band, patrol, chanters and Legion of Honor of Nile Temple, Seattle, and Shriners in red fezzes.

CARRY UNION JACKS

Standard-bearers of several Temples bore proudly aloft the Stars and Stripes, the Temple ensigns, and in two cases, silken Union Jacks, heavily fringed in gold.

Bursts of applause greeted the scarlet-uniformed drum major from Tacoma Alfin Temple, the drum-majoring patrol, and the respondent drum major, in gold and green from Nile Temple, Seattle.

Band concerts were given, after the parade had dispersed, at Terry's, Spencer's Store on View Street, in front of the Dominion Hotel and in front of the Hudson's Bay Company store.

The band of Nile Temple before the Dominion Hotel played "The King" before continuing with other airs, and the tribute was applauded by the crowd standing by.

The main party of the Shriners arrived here yesterday at 12:30 p.m. and uniformed members were later entertained at lunch at the Shrine Temple. Dinner for uniformed groups was also given at the Shrine Temple at 6:30 in the evening.

VISITORS PRAISE CITY

Last evening at a special concert on the Showboat, a large crowd heard the Chanters and Shrine bands, while a grand ball was held at the Empress Hotel from 9 o'clock until midnight.

The majority of the visitors will return to their homes this morning. Praised for manner in which arrangements had been conducted here yesterday. "We had no idea you had such a delightful city," said a Portland Shiner and his wife yesterday. "It has been a revelation to us and nowhere else have we found such kindness and courtesy. We are certainly coming back again."

A small number of visitors are remaining to enjoy the city's Jubilee celebrations Wednesday and Saturday.

HOTELS CROWDED

The peaceful invasion by the uniformed lodgers brought hotel accommodation in the city to a premium. One local hotel manager was thankful yesterday that a party of ten visitors he expected had not arrived. "If they had come, we would have been forced to let them in the lobby, I think," he said. "Certainly we have no room available." The condition existed throughout the city, with staffs working overtime to care for the guests.

Not only were city streets brightened by the colorful uniforms of members of the Shriners, but by British and Canadian sailors from

the following:

MIMEOGRAPHING BOOKKEEPING TYPWRITING

TYPE & RAYSON. Secretarial Services 501 Central Bldg. Phone G 152

ATTEMPT MADE TO ABDUCT GIRL

Continued from Page 1

British Columbia police who are investigating the case were checking a report from Chief of Police Ira Martin, of Spokane, who said his department had located a car which answered the description given by the young Cranbrook girl as the one in which her attackers rode.

FIRE IN NANAIMO

NANAIMO, July 31.—Fire originating from a faulty chimney did several hundred dollars damage to the Davenport Commercial Street, at 3 p.m. today. The kitchen and part of the second story were destroyed.

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It meets every modern cooking and heating requirement

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Gasoline, natural gas in safe, convenient steel tanks, a clean, economical fuel for rural and suburban homes. SEND FOR NEW BOOKLET

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RANGES - CROCKERY - PAINT

F. E. Boulter Given Life Membership in Return for Services

Secretary for Seventeen Years Honored by Victoria Horticultural Society as Summer Flower Show at Willows Comes to End

F. E. BOULTER, for seventeen years secretary of the Victoria Horticultural Society, who recently resigned from that office, was presented with a life membership in the society at the end of the prize-giving ceremony which closed the Summer Flower Show at the Willows Exhibition Grounds last night. The honor was given by members of the society in appreciation of Mr. Boulter's long service.

The presentation was made by George Attwood, veteran member of the society and one of the organizers at the inception seventeen years ago. An attractive plaque, conveying the good wishes of the society's members and granting the life membership was given to Mr. Boulter by Mr. Attwood on behalf of the society. In making the presentation, Mr. Attwood thanked the former secretary for his unfailing support in the past, and expressed a wish that the same support might continue to be given in the future.

Replies briefly, Mr. Boulter



Photograph by Cherer.
F. E. BOULTER

CLUB TO HEAR AGRICULTURIST

Sir Frank Stockdale Will Address Kiwanis Members At Luncheon Tuesday

CLUB CALENDAR

MONDAY—Gyro Club luncheon meeting, Empress Hotel, 12:10 p.m.
TUESDAY—Kiwanis Club luncheon meeting, Empress Hotel, 12:10 p.m.
THURSDAY—Rotary Club luncheon meeting, Empress Hotel, 12:15 p.m.

Winners of the various trophies follow: District display—Women's Auxiliary of the Victoria Horticultural Society; garden display, Mrs. Casey; pot plant display, John Naysmith; Nicholson trophy for best amateur display, John Naysmith; sweet pet trophy, 1. George Attwood; 2. W. Saunders; Landsberg trophy for best display of eight different kinds of vegetables, George Little; Victoria Horticultural Society trophy for best display of four different kinds of vegetables, W. L. Scott.

The grand prize aggregate trophy for the exhibitor scoring most points during the show was won by Angus McKay.

BEST TABLE DISPLAY

In the general ballot cast by the large crowd that attended the show last evening to determine the best table display, Mrs. Ahlers was declared the winner, Mrs. A. G. Price second and Mrs. Marshall third.

In opening the gathering, P. R. Leighton, society president, expressed his thanks to the exhibitors and judges who had made the show an outstanding success. He spoke briefly on the work that the society was doing in attempting to beautify the city, and cited the beginning of the beautification of the Central School grounds as an example. He commented on the growth of the society from thirteen members when it was organized to three hundred now, and also expressed his thanks to Mr. Boulter, to whom most of the

First Steno—Mr. Jones left his umbrella again. I do believe he would lose his head if it were loose. Second Steno—I dare say you are right. I heard him say only yesterday he was going to Colorado for his lungs.

The board could not fix a minimum wage higher than forty cents an hour or a maximum work week shorter than forty hours.

A much more drastic bill has been drafted by the House of Representatives labor committee, permitting the proposed labor standard board to fix minimum wages as high as seventy cents an hour and a work week as low as thirty-five hours.

SERIES OF AMENDMENTS

Opponents forced more than a dozen successive roll call votes on

amendments.

Among major amendments adopted was the substitution of the Wheeler-Johnson Child Labor Bill for the child labor provisions in the bill.

The Wheeler-Johnson proposal would prevent shipment of child labor goods into a state in violation of the laws of that state, in addition to barring such shipments from interstate commerce.

HALF-MILLION HEAR GOEBBELS

Vast Crowd at Festival Told All Germans in Europe Are United

BRESLAU, Germany, July 31 (AP)—Europe's 80,000,000 Germans are one people and boundary posts of wood and stone cannot keep them apart. Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels told an audience of 300,000 persons here tonight in the presence of Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the National Song Festival.

Der Führer spoke briefly. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, whipped the great crowd into a frenzy when he referred ironically to the futility of frontiers where the spiritual unity of a nation is involved.

Referring to the chancello's numerous radio speeches in recent years, Goebbels told the National Song Festival.

"Germans beyond our border not only heard your voice but they have taken your ideas and ideals to their hearts."

He spoke bitterly of the post-war years when "Jews, not Germans," were powerful in the Fatherland and "instead of German music, negro music dominated."

If other contacts with Germany fail, Hitler said that German people outside Germany at least maintain "this old connection, this contact through German songs."

Brown and Jones were returning rather late from the club in their car. Gradually the speedometer crept up to ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty miles an hour—until Jones began to feel rather nervous.

"You're driving rather fast, aren't you?" he asked Brown.

Brown looked surprised.

"Me? Driving fast? I thought you were driving," was the reply.

Victoria was not always the capital of British Columbia. The seat of government for the new colony, following the amalgamation of Vancouver Island and British Columbia was placed at New Westminster, and it was not until May 25, 1868, that the Governor and his staff were transferred to Victoria.

Early records indicate that

the question of the capital was

one that tended towards bitterness between progressive citizens of Vancouver Island and those

who sought to have the centre of government remain on the Mainland.

Governor Seymour, who then

had charge of the new colony,

appears to have been opposed to the change of location, as he was earlier opposed to the union of the Island colony with that of the territory across the Georgia Straits.

In one of his numerous letters, written from Paris while he was on his honeymoon, he clearly indicates his determination to make no move if it could possibly be prevented.

In fact he continued to write in opposition to the union itself in which he put the onus of the proposals on Vancouver Island and declared "the annexation of Vancouver Island is not desired by British Columbia." However, union was successfully effected in 1866.

The Quality Car in the Low-Price Field

NATIONAL MOTOR CO., LTD.

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THIS WEEK

WHITE AND

PASTEL

COATS

and

SUITS

Sizes for Women

and Misses

Continuing here this week

the Half-Price Sale of

Smartly-Tailored White and

Pastel Coats and Suits.

With many bright Summer

days ahead, these garments

will prove a splendid invest-

ment at such a substantial

reduction.

This is Your Oppor-

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THIS WEEK

The Daily Colonist

Established 1858

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability

J. L. Tait, Managing Director

Subscription Rates by City Carrier:

Yearly	\$12.00
Monthly	1.00
All subscriptions payable in advance. Mail subscribers are requested to name all remittances direct to The Daily Colonist.	
Subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both old and new addresses.	
Subscription Rates by Mail:	
To Canada, British Empire, United States and Mexico: Yearly	\$6.00
Half-Yearly	3.00
Quarterly	1.50
To All Other Countries	\$18.00
Monthly	1.50

Sunday, August 1, 1937

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD

The municipal corporation of Victoria will end three-quarters of a century of existence tomorrow. As Western cities are measured, this is a distinguished age, but when compared with communities on the Atlantic seaboard or in Europe, Victoria is but an infant. If, however, the proper yardstick of comparison is used—that of progress from the primitive—then this city has experienced within its lifetime the changes of centuries.

Victoria was founded nineteen years prior to incorporation. In that short space of time it witnessed a surprising evolution from the primeval wilderness to organized communal society. In 1843, when James Douglas, then a young factor in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, came to establish a palisaded trading post, the whole of Vancouver Island was in the undisputed possession of the aboriginal savages. It was not to be compared with the civilization found by the Romans upon their invasion of Britain in 54 A.D. With the exception of a few tools, blankets and trade muskets obtained in barter for furs, the redmen were using stone and bone implements and clothing themselves in the skins of animals and cedar bark. In less than twenty years His Excellency James Douglas, now Governor of two Crown Colonies, asseverated to the press that the Wilmot-Vancouver section of the route would be flown this year, and that service extended eastward as fast as reasonably possible.

It was not only the opening up of trans-Canada flight that Canadians witnessed on Friday, but the more important matter of linking Atlantic and Pacific Coasts by air in time to fit in with developments of the all-red Empire air route around the world. One flight does not make an air service, and much still remains to be done before Canada can be regularly spanned by air from sea to sea. A start, however, has been made, and that start is encouraging. The Federal Minister of Transport is to be congratulated upon offering himself as a first passenger, and Pilot Tudhope on the success of a great flight.

Indeed, a matter of excessive business with him, far more of a chore than a sport. He is the epitome of intensification when he is at his work on the links and has a power of concentration which is a high asset at golf. These qualities have had much to do with his success, and by again winning the Canadian championship he has emphasized the fact that he is the country's best amateur.

It is a matter of satisfaction to Victorians that Mr. James Todd, a local player, should have reached the semi-finals only to be eliminated by the ultimate winner. Todd played excellent golf during the tournament at Ottawa. He upheld the reputation of this Province as a part of the Dominion where exponents of the game have reached championship rank. He is a golfer who will go farther, especially if he can intensify the powers of concentration that he has shown up to date. As it is, Victoria's followers of the sport extend him hearty congratulations on his game fight in the tournament concluded yesterday.

CANADA'S SKYWAYS

Across Canada by air in less than eighteen hours, the dream of flying men for twenty years, became a reality on Friday when a bi-motor Lockheed-Electra airplane, which left Montreal in the early morning, landed in at the Sea Island airdrome, Vancouver, in time for supper. At the controls was Squadron Leader J. H. Tudhope, formerly in charge of the Jericho Beach air station; and in the cabin were Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; Mr. H. J. Symington, a director of the Canadian Air Lines; and others in the official party from Ottawa.

The flight commenced after a false start, in which the airplane returned for an hour to await the passing of a storm, but it was carried out without major incident subsequently. It paves the way for the creation of the official trans-Canada air service for mail and passengers, probably some time next year. In statements to the press, Mr. Howe announced that the Wilmot-Vancouver section of the route would be flown this year, and that service extended eastward as fast as reasonably possible.

It was not only the opening up of trans-Canada flight that Canadians witnessed on Friday, but the more important matter of linking Atlantic and Pacific Coasts by air in time to fit in with developments of the all-red Empire air route around the world. One flight does not make an air service, and much still remains to be done before Canada can be regularly spanned by air from sea to sea. A start, however, has been made, and that start is encouraging. The Federal Minister of Transport is to be congratulated upon offering himself as a first passenger, and Pilot Tudhope on the success of a great flight.

ELECTION ANOMALIES

In the recent election in this province 258,056 persons voted in a legal way and 97,943, or not quite 38 per cent of the aggregate vote, was Liberal. The Government, therefore, on the strict basis of votes cast, represents this percentage of the people. In opposition to it, as indicated in the election returns, there is a majority representing 62 per cent of the people. The standing of parties is: Liberals, 31; Conservatives, 8; C.C.F., 7; Labor, 1, and Independent, 1. Thus the Liberals polled less than 38 per cent of the votes cast and yet they hold nearly 65 per cent of the seats in the Legislature.

The position has certain elements of an anomalous character. It illustrates how the advent of third parties serves to bring about what is in the nature of minority rule, and that sort of rule seldom legislates in the interests of the majority. In British Columbia the bemused state of public opinion has put a party in power that only represents some 38 per cent of those who voted. Moreover it has meant the election of an opposition that is weak because it is divided.

THE WELLS OF GOD

"I have wandered the desert of doubt too long. Where mirages of reasoning fade, I have stumbled in sands of arid thought, I am choking with thirst, and afraid."

"I'll return to the living waters of faith, The oasis where palm trees nod, I'll restore my parched, weary soul At the crystal well of God."

—Leslie Savage, in Advance.

The Weather

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C., at 7:00 p.m., July 31, 1937.

SYNOPSIS OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

The barometer remains high off the British Columbia Coast. The weather has been fair along the Coast, and it has been comparatively cool in nearly all parts of the province, with light showers in Okanagan and Kootenay.

It has also been cool with a few light showers in

the interior. The Indians were far from being civilized, and murders and massacres were not uncommon. The dugout canoe was still the most utilized form of transportation along the Coast. Settlers were bravely facing the trials and dangers of establishing themselves in the Cowichan and Comox valleys. Smallpox epidemics carried recurrent tides of death through the native villages. Above all, however, was the glamor of gold. The Cariboo road was being pushed painfully through the canyons along the Fraser to speed the communication system between the Coast and that unbelievably rich land, where gold was produced from the best claims by the hundredweight. It was a long and weary journey from the salt sea to the El Dorado. Men toiled slowly and tortuously over the trails and through the bogs to Williams Creek. Only a fraction of those who went could win fortune. The result was that towards the end of 1862 the complaints of disappointment mingled with the joyful exclamations of success.

Victoria has seen many changes in the past seventy-five years. These have been changes that have mellowed the city, that have endowed it with the richness of experience, and have made it tolerant. Victoria will look back over the past three-quarters of a century with the mixed feelings of youth's eagerness and the ripe wisdom of old age.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

It was according to the fitness of things from the patriotic standpoint that Mr. C. Ross Somerville, of London, Ontario, should win the Canadian Amateur Golf Championship. He has stamped himself for some years past as the Dominion's best amateur, and on one occasion he won the amateur championship of the United States, a notable feat in a land which produces so many great exponents of the game. Mr. Somerville is, according to all who know him, a four player who takes his game ultra seriously. It is,

Note-and Comment

By Sandham Graves

"So Victoria will be a city seven years old tomorrow," mused my friend the nonagenarian. I nodded.

"Older than that; older than that by nineteen years, though not as a city. Victoria is ninety-four years old as a white settlement; 1843-1937. It is a long time," he continued. There was a pause, in which he tapped his pipe with a finger, and seated himself more comfortably on a white bench in front of the Legislative Buildings' steps. Suddenly he chuckled, and continued:

"I remember when we had to step off the duckboards down on Government Street into the mud, so that the ladies could pass. Inches deep it was, the mud; it would ooz up over our toes, and climb halfway up to the tops of high boots. Now and then we would step into a puddle, and spend the next half-hour scraping out our boots. Dresses in those days were voluminous; two women abreast would require as much room as a horse and carriage."

"Victoria was a great town in those days for churches, and saloons. There'd be a church on one corner, and a saloon right next door. Both were popular. On Sunday we dropped everything, and dressed in our best; four-in-hand, ties, gold-headed canes, and what-not. Men all wore whiskers, and beards; and the really big beards were all members of Parliament or councillors. Mine would grow in red."

"My parents would tell me not to go too far into the bush; that the Indians had been acting up again. Once in a while a gumball would be sent up the coast a bit as a demonstration to the northern tribesmen; but there was very little trouble here. The town grew and spread out from the old fort; with deep gullies running down to the harbor across the main street."

"Later on the gold rush started, and Victoria grew into a tented city almost overnight. The miners came to outfit, and they were all going to be millionaires, hear them tell it. For some that became true, though not perhaps in the way they thought. They were a rough lot, and many's the fight we boys saw on the streets of the town; ay, and down in the mud of the roadway. Cracked heads, and black-eyed aplenty."

"I remember the water carts that used to pack drinking water about the town, when water was scarce. Many's the pail of it I carried. Yes, carried and spilled, and was sent back for more. We used to be very proud of our volunteer fire department; all tricked out with firemen's helmets, slickers, and axes and what not. Manning the handcart, and forming bucket-chains was rare excitement in those days; and necessary, too."

"One misses the horses, and Victoria was the place for fine horses once. There were racers, and saddle horses; light and heavy draught horses, including the big grays that pulled the brewery wagons. We had sulkiess, and cutters, and gigs, and whatnot; but, when we got them, the fire wagons were the best of all. Long after they had passed out of the service into the bakery or scavenger trades, the fire horses would whip up their heads and gallop off to the fires, behind the real engines and their pounding teams.

"I remember once there was a big fire down near the waterfront, and someone said there was a man left inside. The fire volunteers pushed their way in through as nasty a mess of smoke and flame as one could imagine; but they brought out the 'man.' Yes, he turned out to be a cigar-store Indian. Some of the boys never really lived that down."

"Later on again we had the Navy at Esquimalt, and didn't the blue-jackets make a stir! They'd march in along the old Esquimalt road four miles to the city, and back again to their ships at night. They'd give a hand anywhere, and they got things done. Then we had the sailors, with their Indian crews. The wives of some of the sealing skippers used to sail with their men. They could whip a man with a blow of their fists, and sometimes they did."

"Well, time moves along. Now it's all motor cars, and radios, and paper money, and whatnot; and they call us 'pioneers.' I suppose, too, we are; but, there will always be pioneers. When you get home just look in the dictionary for the definition of 'pioneer'—you'll see what I mean," my friend concluded, ending the interview by rising and wishing me a courteous "Good-night." I followed his advice. The dictionary said:

"Pioneer—one who goes before, as into the wilderness, preparing the way for others to follow." In ninety-four years many pioneers have gone before. Today we are honoring them; for surely, they have prepared the way, and in good round measure!

TOOK HIS ADVICE

Doctor—Did you take my advice and sleep with your windows open to cure your cold?

Patient—Yes.

Doctor—Did you lose your cold?

Patient—No, but I lost my pants pocketbook and all that was in them.

—Courtesy of the Victoria Colonist.

SATURDAY

Maximum 63
Minimum 51
Average 57
Minimum on the grass 43
Weather, fair; sunshiny, July 30, 13 hrs., 6 mins.

5:00 P.M. WEATHER REPORTS

Victoria—Barometer, 30.02; wind, SW., 12 miles; cloudy.

Vancouver—Barometer, 30.02; wind, W., 4 miles; clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.02; wind, N., 4 miles; fair.

Prince George—Barometer, 29.90; wind, N.E., 12 miles; air.

Prince Rupert—Barometer, 30.10; wind, SW., 6 miles; fair.

Langara—Barometer, 30.12; wind, W., 14 miles; fair.

Estevan Point—Barometer, 30.10; wind, NW., 8 miles; clear.

Tatsoi—Barometer, 30.08; wind, SW., 6 miles; fair.

Portland—Barometer, 30.02; wind, NW., 8 miles; rainy.

Seattle—Barometer, 30.00; wind, W., 10 miles; clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.96; wind, W., 22 miles; clear.

Winnipeg—

—Courtesy of the Victoria Colonist.

Governor Gets Entry Into Arctic Circle in Colorful Ceremonial

King Santa Claus and Retinue Welcome His Majesty's Representative to Frozen Domain of The North With Official Proclamation

A BOARD STERNWHEELER DISTRIBUTOR ON MACKENZIE RIVER, N.W.T., July 30 (Delayed). —

—Lord Tweedsmuir was greeted to the Arctic Circle tonight on the Mackenzie River and welcomed to the North for the first time by King Santa Claus and his retinue who came aboard this ship from a motor boat.

Parka-clad King Santa Claus (R. H. G. Bonycastle of the Hudson's Bay Company) hailed the ship and challenged the right of Captain Don Naylor to proceed. Then followed this dialogue:

"What ship is this?"

"Steamship Distributor, Winnipeg," replied the captain.

"What's the name of her master?"

"Captain Donald Naylor."

"What port are you cleared from?"

"Port Smith."

"Where are you bound for?"

"The Arctic coast."

"What's your cargo?"

"Food and rations for men of the Far North."

"Have you any sickness aboard?"

"No."

NO RATS ABOARD

"Have you any rats aboard?"

"No."

"Have you any passengers aboard?"

"Yes. Distinguished company."

"Is there one among them what has royal prerogatives?"

"Yes."

"Who is he?"

"His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada."

"He is welcome. Where is the herald?"

"He is here."

"Let him speak."

Lieutenant Seme Rivere-Smith, aide-de-camp, then stepped aboard and spoke these words.

SEEKING ADMISSION

"May it please your most exalted majesty, I am commanded by my master to speak and seek admission for him into your domain. He has been appointed by your cousin, His Britannic Majesty, to govern his Dominion over the seas and as his duty wishes to visit that northerly part which abuts into your pleasure. As a token of his respect he wishes me to offer you these presents patent!"

Shows Interest in Exhibits at Willows



Her Excellency Lady Tweedsmuir, in a gracious speech, opened the fourteenth annual flower show of the Victoria Horticultural Society on Friday afternoon, at the Willows. In the above picture Lady Tweedsmuir is shown chatting with P. R. Leighton, president of the society, who accompanied her on a tour round the hall after the formal opening. When Her Excellency, who is herself a keen amateur gardener and a great lover of flowers, showed great interest in the individual as well as the group entries, pausing frequently to admire some particular exhibit and comment on its beauty. The beautiful bouquet which she is carrying was presented to her by Miss McTavish, on behalf of the society, just as Her Excellency concluded the formal opening.

"May the great white spirit of the Arctic bring the light of the Aurora Borealis into your eyes, fill your lamps with oil, your igloo with blubber and guide your vessel into harbors safely."

Rev. Macdonald, then made the sign of the midnight sun on a small skin drum, speaking the first Eskimo words in his vocabulary. He learned them by ear from a Catholic priest, but afterwards no one was able to write down the words he had said.

INQUIRES FOR QUEEN

His Excellency then addressed King Santa Claus, saying:

"Your majesty, I thank you for your greeting and the kindly welcome to your domain. May I ask the whereabouts of the queen of the north and shall I have the honor of meeting her?"

King Santa Claus replied:

"The queen of the snows, I trust, we will soon due course."

Thereafter each passenger was presented with a signed copy of Santa Claus' proclamation which had taken all day to draft and type. Each was then summoned to the main saloon for a glass of champagne.

LEAVE SANCTUARY AS SITUATION EASED

Continued from Page 1
chow, east of Peiping, and poured deadly fire into the stronghold.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

Authorities said they had learned that casualties have been heavy and that "From 350 Japanese and Koreans there in June only three have been located thus far," after the siege.

Japanese mastery of Peiping and its environs seemed complete, with only scattered resistance continuing from a few gendarmes who participated in the Tungshouh battle.

Armed with machine guns, Japanese forces methodically were hunting down the gendarmes in the hills west of Peiping.

BOMB PAOTINGFU

TIENTSIN, July 31 (P.) — The Japanese army announced today its air force had carried battle against the Chinese farther southward with the bombing of troop concentrations at Paotungfu, eighty-five miles southwest of Peiping.

The bombing of Paotungfu carried the zone of hostilities well beyond the Peiping-Tientsin area, over which the Japanese claimed to have established almost complete military domination, with only minor mopping-up operations continuing.

Japanese army spokesmen said their troops controlled all of Hopeh Province north of a line from Tangku on the seacoast, running through Tientsin and thence generally following the railway west-northwest to beyond Peiping.

CONTROL RAILWAY

Japanese units were reported in control of part of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, outlet for Mongolia and China's Northwest.

Japanese infantry, having captured the important railway town of Changshien, fifteen miles from Peiping on the west bank of the Yungting River, were reported to have advanced seven miles farther to Liangshang.

The conquests of the last few days have placed the Japanese army

PLANS MADE FOR PICTURE

Ninth Local Production to Start August 15, Kenneth Bishop Announces

Well pleased with the cast arranged for "Manhattan Whirlwind," ninth picture to be made in this city, and first of a series of eight to be produced here this coming year, Kenneth J. Bishop, president of Central Films, Ltd., returned from Hollywood yesterday morning, after conferring with executive members of Columbia Pictures, Inc.

John Gallaudet and Rosalind Keith will have the leading roles, and production will be commenced August 15, Mr. Bishop said.

Phyllis Clare and George MacKay will also come from Hollywood to act in the picture, while Reginald Hincks, local character actor, has been assigned a prominent part.

The production crew is composed of Leon Barsha, director; George Rhein, assistant director; George Meahan, cameraman; William Beckway, second cameraman; Herbert Elcke, sound technician, and Jack Haynes, assistant sound man. The technical crew will be accompanied by J. Pier, who will act as assistant producer to Mr. Bishop. They will arrive here August 7, with the actors reaching Victoria about August 15.

Meanwhile, a crew of several men has already begun work on the sets for "Manhattan Whirlwind," under the direction of Eric Clarkson, local architect.

Details of the other seven pictures to be produced by Central Films, Ltd., will be announced in the near future, Mr. Bishop said yesterday.

SHRINE COUNCIL ENTERTAINS HERE

Al Kadir Band and Chanters Attract Audience of 6,000 to Inner Harbor Showboat

TWO BADLY HURT IN CAR ACCIDENT

NORTHWEST Shrine Council Band and chanters attracted an audience of 6,000 to the Showboat, in the Inner Harbor last evening. Those unable to secure seats lined the Causeway and Belleville Street, to the C.P.R. terminal. Frank Bleckford was master of ceremonies.

The entertainment commenced when Al Kadir, Portland, drum and bugle corps marched from the Empress Hotel to the Showboat amid loud applause.

Selections rendered by Al Kadir Band included "Meet the Band," "Fun for the Masses," "When My Dream Boat Comes Home," "Boo Hoo," and "The Kitties' March."

Leon Handlik played a cornet solo.

"My Rosary." The band concluded with a medley of George M. Cohen's airs.

Selections rendered by Al Kadir Band included "Song of the Marching Men," "The Bear Song," "Song of the Pioneers," and "Ride, Ranger, Ride." They concluded with "God Save the King."

HARTNELL — Funeral services for H. J. Hartnell, of 1124 May Street, who passed away at the residence on Friday, will be held on Monday morning. The cortège will leave the residence at 8:30 and proceed to St. Andrew's Cathedral, where Regaleum High Mass will be sung by Rev. Father C. Albany. The remains will be laid at rest in the family plot in the Ross Bay Cemetery.

EDMONTON — A dismissed teacher appealing his discharge at a provincial board of reference hearing Friday was "fired for using bad language in the classroom," school board witnesses told Judge Matheson, tribunal chairman.

"What language did he use?" the district court jurist asked.

"He called the students little devils," a witness said. The teacher was reinstated.

HELD OVER MONDAY ONLY

5c Dress Sale

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THE BAY

Obituary

FARROW — Funeral services for Mrs. Mary Hay Farrow will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at St. Barnabas' Church, after which the remains will be forwarded by Hayward's B.C. Funeral Co. to Vancouver for cremation. Mrs. Farrow is survived by her husband, Richard Charles Farrow, and one daughter, Rosemary, in Victoria, and four sisters, Lady Fischer Williams, Mrs. G. Wolryche-Whitmore, Mrs. G. MacNab and Miss Audrey Hay Murray, all in England.

JUDGE — Many sorrowing friends attended the funeral of Arthur Judge yesterday, Rev. P. C. Hawian conducting the services. The hymns "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Rock of Ages" were sung. The casket and hearse were banded with beautiful floral tributes. The following were the pallbearers: A. Mackie, A. T. Porter, F. Copithorne and S. Moore. The remains were laid at rest in Royal Oak Burial Park.

SHAW — In the presence of relatives and many friends, funeral services for the late Mrs. Margaret Crockett Shaw took place yesterday afternoon in Sands' Mortuary, Ltd. Rev. Thomas Menzies conducted the services, during which Mrs. S. M. Morton rendered the solo, "O Rest in the Lord," and the congregational hymn sung was "Abide With Me." Many beautiful floral offerings covered and surrounded the casket. The following acted as pallbearers: W. Oliphant, W. M. Oliphant, A. Sedgley, W. H. Lawson, R. T. Lougheed and W. P. Roberts. The remains were laid at rest in Ross Bay Cemetery.

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EDMONTON — At an early hour on Saturday morning, at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, the death occurred

New Method

LAUNDRY LIMITED

In Seattle
A GREAT HOTEL
IN A GREAT CITY
FROM 12.50

NEW WASHINGTON Hotel

of Mrs. Sarah Mary Burch, aged seventy-three years, wife of Alfred Burch, 1181 Yates Street. Mrs. Burch was born in England and had been a resident of this city for the last six years. She is mourned by, besides her husband, a son, Stanley Burch, in San Francisco; a daughter, Mrs. Harold Seyler, with whom she resided, and five grandchildren and one great-grandchild, also three sisters, and a brother in England. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon from McCall Bros' Funeral Home at 2 o'clock. Rev. Edward V. Apps will conduct the service, after which interment will be made in Colwood Burial Park.

Description Was Probably Good

EDMONTON, July 31 (P.) — A dismissed teacher appealing his discharge at a provincial board of reference hearing Friday was "fired for using bad language in the classroom," school board witnesses told Judge Matheson, tribunal chairman.

"What language did he use?" the district court jurist asked.

"He called the students little devils," a witness said. The teacher was reinstated.

"The snaps we got that day are simply perfect!"



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Daily Delivery - Exclusive View
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FREE ICE CREAM
to children under 16 with 5¢ purchase

Champion's August**Furniture Sale**

STOREWIDE REDUCTIONS ON QUALITY FURNISHINGS

SPECIAL

SINGLE STUDIO COUCHES

Comfortable Spring-Edge Couches in choice of plaid or tapestry covers. **SALE SPECIAL \$15.75**

Easy terms on sala prices—no interest—no carrying charges. Free storage if desired.

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**Arthur's Reopening Specials**

- NEW PILLOW ARM CHESTERFIELD SUITE \$87.50
- ANOTHER AT \$59.75
- SET OF FOUR 34 x 4 TIRES AND RIMS, only \$10.00

Goods Bought, Sold or Exchanged
AT 646 CORMORANT STREET (Hard to Find But Worth It)
PHONE E 2115**ATTENTION!**CONTRACTORS, REAL ESTATE FIRMS, HOME BUILDERS AND OTHERS
Draughtsman, with 27 years' experience, will do draughting of all descriptions at very moderate rates. Plans for new houses, alterations, etc. Housing Act plans a specialty. Box 2488, Colonist.**Chronic Constipation**

Medical science recommends bulk - producing agents for chronic, habitual constipation. Bulkite possesses five times the bulk-producing properties of Agar, and being processed with Cascara and Bile Salts, produces bulk with motility, forming a smooth moving mass. Satisfaction or money refunded by Vancouver Drug Co.; 50¢ and \$1.00.

WOOD AND COAL SAWDUSTJ. E. Painter & Sons
PHONE G 3541
617 CORMORANT ST. VICTORIA**New Auto Camp**703 ESQUIMALT ROAD
VICTORIA WEST
(Inside One-Mile Circle)
Good Rooms
Near a Good Beach
Lowest Rates in City**BUSINESS GOOD IN AUSTRALIA**

Director and Manager of Famous Drug Concern Returning to England

The desire to live for the present, and to save nothing for times of depression, may, in some respects, be sound economy, in the opinion of Harold Cook and B. A. Bull, London, England, who are returning home after a year's stay in Australia.

This they found to be one of the chief elements in Australian character, and both suggested that it might at least aid in keeping money in circulation.

Mr. Bull is a director, and Mr. Cook manager of Boots' Cash Chemists, Limited, famous British drug concern. They have travelled to all parts of the Commonwealth, studying business prospects, and have found there is a feeling of real confidence at the present time, which gains support from an excellent wool market.

They arrived here on R.M.S. Niagara and are registered at the Empress Hotel.

QUOTA FOR FILMS TO BE CONTINUED

British Government Decides to Keep System for Encouraging British Production

LONDON, July 31 (P.T.)—The Government has decided to continue the ten-year quota for British films. Unless some action was taken, the quota system would lapse next March 31.

The quota system is aimed at stimulating production of British films by imposing an obligation on renters of films and exhibitors to show a certain proportion known as a quota during each year. The Government's plans, which are embodied in legislation, further aim to improve the quality of British films.

Under the Government's proposal, a renter is a person who acquires films from the producer. He distributes copies to the exhibitor for exhibition of movies. To permit a British film to rank for the quota, the Government proposes to combine a test based on viewing with a test based on costs. If a certain minimum sum is expended on production of a British film, it becomes eligible for registration without further inquiry. If the minimum sum is not reached, it remains open to the producer or renter to apply for registration on the ground the film is of special entertainment value.

Those taking part in the parade will wear the smart uniform of the organization—a light blue blazer with white facings, a white maple leaf with the letter "R" superimposed on a diamond on the breast pocket, a blue beret with metal badge, blue tie, white shirt, and grey flannels.

Officers of the organization are: Col. Victor Spencer, honorary president; E. Worsley, president; J. Yardley, vice-president; C. W. Clapham, secretary; C. R. M. Gate, treasurer. The executive is composed of C. E. Higginson, J. Sharp, G. Vernon, J. Hardman, J. Roberts, R. Thomson, O. Savage, E. Law and T. M. Anderson.

Near the market is one of the oldest structures in Mexico, the venerable "mission." "Our Lady of Guadalupe," begun in 1659 and built to last. Walls are of adobe, fifty-six inches thick and overhead beams are hand-hewn of mahogany—brought from no one knows where. Also nearby are the central plazas, typical of every Mexican city, and the bull ring.

Any night in Juarez the visitor will find down of cafes and cabarets in operation.

The central market place is a fascinating spot where a thousand and one things are offered for sale: Sopitas, cherimoyas, tangerines, all sorts of peppers, peanuts, sugar cane, tobacco and highly colored candies. Souvenir counters are piled high. Pottery, bubble glass, scarfs, slippers, feather ornaments, fancy leather belts and saddles, pink shirts, sombreros, heavy jewelry, toys, trinkets, baubles and gadgets.

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The plan has been entirely successful, and there are now 105 members, representative of seven branches of His Majesty's services, enrolled.

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Judge—Have you any visible signs of support?

Rastus—Yes, your honor, my wife. Mandy, stand up so the judge can see you.

Judge—Are you any visible signs of support?

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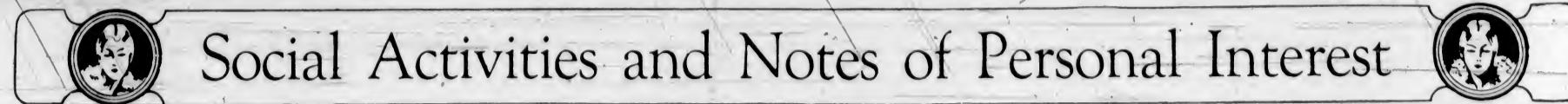
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July Is Rival of June as Popular Wedding Month

Ten Marriages of Interest to Victorians Solemnized Yesterday—Most of the Ceremonies Take Place in Churches

July has fled with June this year as the month of weddings, and yesterday's ceremonies brought July up to an even higher percentage than for June.

Ten marriages in Victoria families are known to have been solemnized yesterday, two of which took place out of town, namely the Findlay-Mackay wedding in London, Ont., and the Chisholm-Chamberlain nuptials in Vancouver. Of conspicuous social interest here was the Miller-Jones wedding.

Following are details of some of the weddings:

COOLEY—ROGERS

A quiet wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the United Church Parsonage, Glyn Road, when Rev. William Allen united in marriage Lorna Mae, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rogers, Cranberry, Salt Spring Island, and Mr. Harry Sheldon Cooley, eldest son of Mrs. S. Cooley and the late Mr. H. V. Cooley, 478 Superior Street, Victoria. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a becoming gown of blue flowered silk crepe, a white

hat trimmed with rosebuds and forget-me-nots, a white knitted sweater coat and other white accessories. Her corsage bouquet was of pink sweet peas and rosebuds.

Miss Tilly Sears, cousin of the bride, attended as bridesmaid in a navy and white silk suit costume with coat of navy taffeta, and white accessories. Her corsage bouquet was of white swanansia and white carnations. Mr. Victor Cooley, brother of the groom, was best man.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. D. M. Johnston, Helen Road, who wore for the occasion a gown of rosewood crepe and white accessories.

The guests were received by the mothers of the bride and groom, Mrs. Rogers in a becoming ensemble of brown flowered silk crepe and Mrs. Cooley in a beautiful black gown with blue hat and accessories.

The rooms were decorated with white streamers and a profusion of Summer flowers and a large white bell was suspended over the bride's table, which was centred by a three-tier wedding cake, topped with a silver vase filled with white swanansia.

Distinctive Diamond Rings
Exclusively Designed and Manufactured by Experts at
LITTLE & TAYLOR
1200 DOUGLAS ST. (Baward Side) PHONE G 3817



**Specialists in Steam
Vapor and
Machineless
Permanent Waves**

**CONGRATULATIONS TO VICTORIA
ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HILDA
HAIRDRESSING SALON**
2548 Windsor Road
Phone E 0722

THE METROPOLITAN'S

8th Anniversary

**IT
STARTS
MONDAY**

SALE

The Staff of the Metropolitan offer their congratulations and best wishes to the people of Victoria on this, their 75th Anniversary. We join in welcoming the visitors to our city.

We, too, celebrate an anniversary, our eighth year of shopping service . . . to mark which we have arranged this Anniversary Sale . . . offering real savings throughout our store to you.

Look over these items . . . see our windows . . . then call at our store and look over these racks of staples at amazing reductions!

Eight Hot-Shot Specials

Fresh Roasted Peanuts—Reg. 15c lb Sale week 10c	Fresh Toasted Marshmallows Reg. 20c lb Sale week 15c
Lunch Kit with Vacuum Bottle— Regular \$1.15 \$1	HOT-SHOT SPECIAL Men's Fine Headwear Choice of Tie—Sale 89c
Men's Fancy Dress Sock— Bright, shiny patterns 19c	Men's Fine Headwear Choice of Tie—Sale 89c
Men's Grey Work 25c	Men's Fine Headwear Choice of Tie—Sale 89c
HOT SHOT SPECIAL Men's Waterproofer Sun Helmets Reg. 25c Sale week 25c	Men's Fine Headwear Choice of Tie—Sale 89c
800 PIECES STEMWARE Sherbets, Wines, Whiskies, Goblets— Values to 25c Clear-out price, each 10c	Men's Fine Headwear Choice of Tie—Sale 89c
OUR FAMOUS MINT HUMBUGS Reg. 20c Sale Week 15c lb.	Men's Fine Headwear Choice of Tie—Sale 89c

Further Specials Will Be Announced in Friday's Paper

1000 Only Ladies' Creations Silk—Burg. 45c Sale week 49c	BIG SAVINGS IN EVERYDAY CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. SEE OUR NEW UP-TO-DATE DEPARTMENT.
On Sale Monday Only 29c	1000 Cups and Saucers—Regular 10c Sale Week 6c
Men's Fancy Sock 25c	144 Only. Footed Bowls 6c
HOT SHOT SPECIAL WASHABLE CELLULOSE WINDOW SHADES Sand, green, cream 49c 3 x 6 ft.	150 Only. Blue Willow Sets and Saucers 5c
Complete with roller, ring, brackets. Cost is very reasonable and made free of charge all this week 25c	24 Only. Mixing Bowl Sets—Regular 80c. Sale Week 49c

METROPOLITAN

STORES, LIMITED

(THE COMMUNITY STORE)

1228 DOUGLAS STREET

We Deliver Free on Sales Over \$2.00

To Be Married This Month



HICKLING—ALLEN

The marriage was quietly solemnized in the Church of Our Lord, Free Church of England, yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, of Winnifred, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. Allen, 209 Superior Street, and the late Mr. Allen, and Mr. Leonard Hickling, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hickling, Woodlands Road. Rev. A. deB. Owen officiated at the service and Mr. T. R. Myers played the wedding march.

Mr. W. Frank Cameron, an old family friend, gave the bride away, and she looked charming in a tailored blue suit and white shepherd's check, with a white hat and accessories, and a corsage bouquet of gardenias. Attending her was her sister, Miss Edith Allen, in a navy blue suit and white accessories, who wore a corsage bouquet of roses and sweet peas. Mr. Reginald Hickling supported his brother.

A small reception was held following the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother, who was dressed in a powder blue suit with matching accessories, and who was assisted by Mrs. Hickling, in brown, both wearing corsage bouquets of roses and sweet peas. Pink and white flowers were used in the decorations of the rooms, and a three-tiered cake centred the tea table, which was arranged with vases of sweet peas. The bride and groom left by motor later for Nanaimo, from where they will cross to Vancouver and return to Victoria via Seattle, and make their home at 81 Maddock Avenue. Among the many gifts was a silver tea service from the manager and former associates of the bride on the S. S. Kresge Co. Ltd.

WATSON—DONALD

A pretty wedding took place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in First United Church, when Isabel Catherine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Donald, 1524 Elford Street, became the bride of Mr. John Watson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson, James Island, in a charming setting of pink and white flowers and greenery. Rev. John E. Bell conducted the ceremony and Mr. G. H. Peaker presided at the organ. During the signing of the register Mrs. W. H. Wilson sang "Passing By" "Purcell".

The pretty bride, who was given away by her father, wore a frock of aqua blue lace with a long flared skirt, and a boho jacket finished with long sleeves, taping to tight cuffs, and a circular belt of pink tulle, which fell to the shoulders, attached to a tulie turban and embroidered with blue flowers.

Miss Kathleen Hawkes, the only bridemaid, wore a similar frock of pink lace and a coronet of turquoise blue tulle tied with matching streamers at the back, who carried a bouquet of mauve and pink sweet

peas. The bride's mother, Mrs. Walter Meredith, James Island, brother-in-law of the bride, was best man.

A reception was held after the service at the home of the bride's parents in a setting of pink and white flowers. White tapers in silver candlesticks placed on either side of the wedding cake, adorned the refreshment table. Mrs. Donald wore for the occasion a frock of floral crepe, with a navy blue net shawl cape, and a French model navy straw hat, and Mrs. Watson was in a tunic frock of Royal blue lace over crepe, trimmed with diamante, and a French hat trimmed with rosebuds. They both wore corsage bouquets of pink roses.

After a honeymoon trip to Seattle and other places of interest in Washington State, Mr. and Mrs. Watson will make their home at Lake Hill. For traveling, the bride chose a floral frock of French voile on a yellow background, and an overcoat of travel-tweed with a fox collar, and "luggage" tan accessories.

Among the many attractive gifts were a walnut coffee table and end table, and a brass smokers' set from the staff of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, of which the bride had been a member, having graduated from the hospital in 1934.

CARSON—HOGARTH

Dr. H. E. Young, registrar of marriages, officiated at a civil ceremony which united in marriage Ruth Ellen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hogarth, Lee Avenue, and Mr. David Gordon Carson, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carson, Saanichton, which was performed at the office of the registrar at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the presence of relatives of the two families.

The bride wore a grey traveling suit with a navy blue hat and accessories, and a corsage bouquet of sweet peas and gypsophila. The wedding party was later entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Hewart at a wedding breakfast, when the table was centred with the bride's cake, and arranged with vases of sweet peas and gypsophila.

After a honeymoon on the Island, Mr. and Mrs. Carson will make their home in Saanichton.

FINDLAY—MACKAY

The marriage took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in London, Ont., of Lota Marne, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Mackay, St. Charles Street, Victoria, and Mr. Williams O. Findlay, Ottawa, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Findlay, Simcoe Street, Victoria. The ceremony was held at the home of Mrs. Mackay's parents, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Spencer. Mrs. Mackay and her mother, Mrs. J. M. Savage, were present.

The bride looked smart in a tailored suit of cream wool crepe, with pale blue accessories, and a corsage bouquet of pink rosebuds, and was attended by Miss Mayme Smith, Victoria, in a pretty frock of navy blue floral chiffon, and a white hat, and wore a corsage of pink sweet peas and carnations. Mr. Roy Pilzer supported the groom.

A small reception was held later at the Devonshire Hotel, when supper was served from a flower-decked table. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm will leave by motor today for Seattle, and after their honeymoon will take up residence here at 1233

CHISHOLM—CHAMBERLAIN

The wedding took place quietly in Christ Church Cathedral, Vancouver, at 9 o'clock last night, Rev. Ramsay Armitage officiating, when Ellen Beatrice "Lily" daughter of Mrs. A. Chamberlain, Stratford, Ont., and the late Mr. Chamberlain, became the bride of Mr. William Chisholm, son of Mr. A. Chisholm, Pembroke Street, Victoria, and the late Mrs. Chisholm.

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**Sum of \$150
Realized at
Ganges Fete**

Over \$150 was made at the annual Saltspring Island garden fete and sale of work held recently at Ganges at the home of Mr. H. W. Bullock, who also lent his tennis courts for a tournament in connection with the party.

Mrs. Kathleen Agnew, Victoria, declared the bazaar opened and expressed her pleasure at again being present at the sale. She was introduced by the vicar, Rev. C. H. Popham, and was presented with a bouquet of flowers by Kathleen Popham at the close of her address.

The stalls were presided over as follows: Plain and fancy needlework, Mrs. F. Stacey, Mrs. L. D. Drummond and Mrs. C. Seymour, home produce, Mrs. H. Johnson, Miss Gladys Shaw; pick and take, Mrs. W. Norton; arts and crafts, Mrs. A. Davis and Mrs. T. Burkitt, candy, Mrs. J. C. Kingsbury and Miss Beddis; ice cream, soft drinks, etc., Mrs. A. B. Elliot; handkerchief girl, Lucy Burkitt.

A baby photograph competition was undertaken by Mrs. G. B. Young, the prize being won by Mrs. C. E. Baker.

For the tennis tournament, arranged by Mrs. Sheila Hally, the first prizes went to Col. A. B. Snow and Dick Baker; second, Miss Eunice Roberts and Dr. R. Rush. The gold hidden treasure, in charge of Miss Winsome Morris, was won by Major F. C. Turner. Tea, which was under the management of Mrs. C. H. Popham, assisted by Mrs. G. J. Mout and Mrs. W. Palmer, was served on the veranda.

"Isn't the boiler factory next door a nuisance, Mrs. Clancy?"

"It's an aggravation, Mrs. McCarthy; my neighbor in the block might be hoying a family scrap and we'd never know it."

**Cool Square Neck
Cotton Dress**

Comfortable on the Hottest Days



1865

Cool soft cotton batiste print made this youthful dress. You'll love it the moment you see it.

Ruffing accents the smart square neck and the fluming full sleeves. A sash pulls the waistline "in" and ties in girlish bow.

For sunning—you'll adore it with perky flared sleeves and low cut back in plaided linen-like cotton with rick-rack trim.

The low cost and short time it will take you to sew them both will amaze you. Included in the pattern is a step-by-step diagrammed instruction chart.

Style No. 1865 is designed for sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3 3/8 yard of 39-inch contrasting; requires 1 1/2 yards of ruffing.

The Summer Fashion Book is filled with lovely designs for everyday wear, which are easy and inexpensive to make.

Pattern Dept.,
Daily Colonist,
Victoria, B.C.
Please send me Fashion Pattern No. _____ Size _____ for which I enclose 15 cents.
(If fashion book desired, enclose additional 15 cents.)
Name _____
Address _____
Patterns available by mail only

PIQUE COAT IS VERSATILE



—Courtesy Grand Housekeeping

As the season advances it is still

that the "little peasant print dress, the play suit in romper style, the dressmaker swim suit, long beach-coat and house coat are as popular as ever.

A delightful house coat that may be worn over a play or swim suit is sketched here at left. It is made of cloky pique that is in guarantee fast colors, a skirt that is full through graceful flares, and a lack of red buttons and loops that fasten it down the front. It may also be used as an evening coat over cotton forms.

The Dirndl, centre, in Peter Pan print is darling. The material is printed pique. You'll see it shopping, lunching, tea dancing and everywhere. You'll have to be very

ENGAGEMENTS

MELLINGS—BENNETT

Mrs. A. Bennett, 736 Powderly Avenue, announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Margaret, to Mr. John Leslie Melings, of Cassidy, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Melings of Cassidy. The wedding will take place on September 1.

WOOD—KNIGHT

Mr. and Mrs. D. Knight, 141 South Turner Street, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Alice Mary, to Mr. George Wood, Victoria. The wedding will take place quietly on September 4.

RABEY—WEScott

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wescott, Balmoral Road, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hazel, to Mr. Walter Rabey, second son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Rabey, 2712 Rose Street. The wedding will take place on September 4.

NOEL—WHITE

Mr. and Mrs. W. White, 1314 Slater Street, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Isabella Edith, to Mr. William Alexander Noel, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Noel, 1334 Merritt Street. The wedding will take place at St. Albans Church, on September 1, at

WEDDING GUESTS

Mayor and Mrs. Andrew McGavin came from the flower show at the Willows in time to welcome the guests, practically all the other members of the City Council and their wives being present in the function, the accompanying ladies bringing the number of dancers to more than a thousand—an animated throng that overflowed the ballroom and gave an unusually gala air to the main lounge of the hotel and adjacent rooms.

Resplendent in their gorgeous uniforms, with gold-braided velvet coats, satin pantaloons, and the tasseled fetes of the order, about 600 members of the order attended the function, the accompanying ladies bringing the number of dancers to more than a thousand—an animated throng that overflowed the ballroom and gave an unusually gala air to the main lounge of the hotel and adjacent rooms.

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**Sum of \$150
Realized at
Ganges Fete**

Over \$150 was made at the annual Salt Spring Island garden fete and sale of work held recently at Ganges at the home of Mr. H. W. Bullock, who also lent his tennis courts for a tournament in connection with the party.

Miss Kathleen Agnew, Victoria, declared the bazaar opened and expressed her pleasure at again being present at the sale. She was introduced by the vicar, Rev. C. H. Popham, and was presented with a bouquet of flowers by Kathleen Popham at the close of her address.

The stalls were presided over as follows: Plain and fancy needlework, Mrs. F. Stacey, Mrs. L. D. Drummond and Mrs. C. Seymour, home produce, Mrs. H. Johnson, Miss Gladys Shaw; pick and tan, Mrs. W. Norton; arts and crafts, Mrs. A. Davis and Mrs. T. Burkitt, candy, Mrs. J. C. Kingsbury and Miss Beddis; ice cream, soft drinks, etc. Mrs. A. B. Elliot; handkerchief girl, Lucy Burkitt.

A baby photograph competition was undertaken by Mrs. G. B. Young, the prize being won by Mrs. C. E. Baker.

For the tennis tournament, arranged by Miss Sheila Hallay, the first prizes went to Col. A. B. Snow and Dick Baker; second, Miss Bunkie Roberts and Dr. R. Rush. The golf hidden treasure, in charge of Miss Winsome Morris, was won by Major F. G. Turner. Tea, which was under the management of Mrs. C. H. Popham, assisted by Mrs. G. J. Mount and Mrs. W. Palmer, was served on the veranda.

"Isn't the boiler factory next door a nuisance, Mrs. Clancy?" "It's an aggravation, Mrs. McCarthy; my neighbor in the block might be having family scrap and we'd never know it."

**Cool Square Neck
Cotton Dress**

Comfortable on the Hottest Days



1865

Cool soft cotton batiste print made this youthful dress. You'll love it the moment you see it.

Ruffing accents the smart square neck and the cunning full sleeves. A sash pulls the waistline "in" and ties in girlish bow.

For sunning—you'll adore it with perky flared sleeves and low cut back in plaided linens-like cotton with rick-rack trim.

The low cost and short time it will take you to sew them both will amaze you. Included in the pattern is a step-by-step diagrammed instruction chart.

Style No. 1865 is designed for sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch contrasting; requires 1 1/2 yards of ruffing.

The Summer Fashion Book is filled with lovely designs for everyday wear, which are easy and inexpensive to make.

Pattern Dept.,
Daily Colonist,
Victoria, B.C.

Please send me Fashion Pattern No. _____ Size _____ for which I enclose 15 cents.

(If Fashion Book desired, enclose additional 15 cents.)

Name _____

Address _____

Patterns available by mail only.

**EAT
MORE**

RYVITA
CRISP BREAD

Makes You Fit and
Keeps You Slim

On sale everywhere. Special Sealed Packet served in leading cafes and hotels. Look for the Honeycomb edge—sure sign of the true Crispbread—RYVITA.

PIQUE COAT IS VERSATILE



—Courtesy Good Housekeeping

As the season advances it is still that the little peasant print dress, the play suit in romper style, the dressmaker swim suit, long beach coat and house coat are as popular as ever.

A delightful house coat that may be worn over a play or swim suit is sketched here at left. It is made of cloky pique that is in guarantee fast colors, has a skirt that is full through graceful flares, and a back of red buttons and loops that fasten it down the front. It may also be used as an evening coat over cotton formals.

The Dirndl, centre, in a Peter Pan print is darling. The material is printed pique. You'll see it shopping, lunching, tea dancing and everywhere. You'll have to be very

slender to wear it, if you are past twenty-five.

The one-piece romper play suit, in a pretty print, is also new looking. It is the bloomers or shorts or whatever you call 'em, that give it that up-to-the-minute look.

GLANCING TOWARD FALL As we mentioned before, the season advances, our thoughts turn occasionally from our Summer vacation clothes to things for Autumn. We do not think seriously of them, of course, because Fall seems far away right now. But we do give them a glance.

When you give that casual glance to the Fall, think of lace trimmings in connection with dresses. One of the best models seen in Paris recently, and which will be good for Autumn, is a navy geometric with an all-over design carried

out in fine ruching of navy Valenciennes lace. It is the favorite dress of several very smartly dressed society women, and reminds us that we, too, can use narrow lace for freshening our dresses that are not new, and can also remember when we start our Autumn shopping that such trimmings are "good" and desirable.

Fine black lace of the same type edges the sleeves and pockets, and effectively finishes a two-piece black and white printed crepe afternoon dress, which is another Paris favorite. In fact, rickrack—that good old-fashioned trimming—and narrow lace (also a favorite decoration with our mothers and grandmothers) are both very smart now, and may be utilized to trim your vacation wardrobe and give it an extra swank.

praise, the lad turned the handle faster and faster.

"Do you mind," inquired the stranger, "if I grind my axe on your stone?"

The boy, eager to demonstrate his qualities, obliged with alacrity, till his hands were blistered.

The school bell rang. Spurred on by sweet words, the grinder kept on, putting a beautiful fine edge on the implement. Suddenly the stranger changed his tone. His axe was sharpened as never before and he wanted to be off. Brusquely, he commanded:

"Now, you little rascal, you have played truant from school. Away with you or you'll rue it!"

Ever after, when Franklin (or Miner) heard the subtle refrain of the grinder, his suspicion would be aroused.

"That man has an axe to grind," was his reaction.

WOLF MOTOR TO SEATTLE

The happy couple left at midnight for Vancouver, from where they will motor to Seattle, and after the honeymoon will return to Victoria to live.

The bride's going-away gift was a brown floral frock of silk, with a burnt orange overcoat and brown accessories.

Among the many gifts was a case of flat silverware from the fellow-employees of the bride and groom at Ray's.

In addition to the bridegroom's parents, the out-of-town guests at the wedding included Mr and Mrs. W. H. Griffin, 2917 Quadra Street, and Mr. Reginald Driver, second son of Rev. G. F. Driver and Mrs. Driver.

The wedding will take place at 8

o'clock. Rev. John G. Bell officiating. Mr. G. H. Peaker presided at the organ, and as the register was being signed, he sang "O Promise Me."

Gladoli, peacock feathers and stocks, in shades of pink and white, featured the charming decorations, and clusters of pink and white sweet peas tied with bows of white twine marked the guest pews.

The pretty bride—whom was given by her father, wore a princess frock of navy satin, with long sleeves, and a scalloped veil of French silk.

Arranged with a soft pleated ruff and sprigs of orange blossoms across her back, and she carried a shower bouquet of pink and white roses.

ATTENDED BY SISTERS

Sisters of the bride and groom were the bridesmaids, in attractive frocks of georgette trimmed with ruffles of pleated organdie, and matching tulle veils worn beneath wreaths of pastel flowers, who carried bouquets of sweet peas and tea roses.

Miss Florene Griffin was in maize and Miss Anna Driver in pale yellow. Mr. Frank Lloyd, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, and Mr. Ronald Glover and Mr. Harold Brynjolfson were ushers.

A large number of guests were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Griffin after the ceremony at their home, which was brightly decorated with masses of pink and white gladioli, carnations and sweet peas, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Driver. Mrs. Griffin had chosen a gown of navy blue crepe with yoke and sleeves of velvet, inset with chiffon, and a navy blue hat, and Mrs. Driver was in a smart ensemble of navy and white with a white hat, and they both wore corsage bouquets of roses.

During the reception, the bride and

groom stood beneath a floral arch,

and later, supper was served from a table centred with a wedding cake, standing in a wreath of pink and white sweet peas and tall pink tapers in silver holders.

WOLF CUBS TO SEATTLE

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GARDEN AND TENNIS FETE DRAWS CROWD

An enjoyable and well-attended

garden tennis fete was held on

Thursday afternoon at the home of

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Elson.

The All Saints' (Shawnigan)

Church building fund.

Tables were set out on the lawn

where the guests were entertained

with various attractions. Mrs. Harry Morden delighted the audience with several piano-forte selections, and

an Irish jig by little Aileen Boyd and Mary Allen was well received.

Fortune telling by Miss F. T. Oldham was an added attraction. Tea was served on the lawn after which the programme concluded with an amusing play, "Buying a Gun," with a competition for best Scout for the month was won by Frank Beaumont.

There will be no more meetings until August 30.

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 27 MAY 1670.

Tomorrow

AUGUST 2-SHARP AT 9
THE BAY'S ANNUAL

**AUGUST HOME
FURNISHING
SALE**

READ YOUR EXCITING EIGHT-PAGE
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FURNITURE
BEDDING
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FOR SUPREME HOME ENJOYMENT
Modernize With BAY Furnishings

Hundreds upon hundreds of bargains in finer furniture and furnishings for every room. Suites, single pieces, rugs, lamps, and, in fact, everything for every room. Make your home a brighter, happier place in which to live.

It will be many a day before you will again find choice furnishings priced so low! We urge wise buyers not to miss this thrilling August Home Furnishing Sale. Remember—it starts tomorrow at THE BAY



**Vancouver Girl
To Live in East**

VANCOUVER, July 31 (P.T.) — A quiet wedding took place this morning at St. George's Church, when Miss Dorothy Bedlington became the bride of Dr. Frank J. Hebb, Montreal, son of Mrs. Hebb, Halifax, and the late W. E. Hebb.

Dr. and Mrs. Hebb will spend their honeymoon aboard a private yacht, cruising in British Columbia waters, and will spend a short time here on their return before entering for Eastern Canada.

Miss Bedlington is the daughter of Mrs. H. S. Tobin, Vancouver.

**SAANICH BUILDING
IS FAR AHEAD OF
PRECEDING YEAR**

The municipality of Saanich came close to doubling the value of building permits during the month of July just closed, as compared with the same month of last year.

The total value of building permits for July, 1937, was \$52,500 as compared with \$27,700 for July 1936.

Up to the present time Saanich is making a decided advance in construction figures over 1936.

To the end of July, 1937, the total building permits issued in Saanich represented a value of \$12,781 as compared with \$10,296 for July 1936.

Twenty-one boys attended, including members of St. Paul's, St. Mary's and Cadboro Parka.

The camp activities included swimming and boating, baseball, physical training and drills, also campfires and songs at night.

An amusing mock trial was held. Tent competition was keen and most of the boys showed a good camping attitude throughout, some having attended camps for four years in succession.

Sports day, on Wednesday, brought a good number of visitors.

The pack will reassemble on Friday, September 3, and all who wish to continue their membership should be present or notify in writing.

ALBERT KIDD REMANDED

NANAIMO, July 31 (P.T.) — Albert Kidd, charged with murder in the death of his father, John Kidd, from gunshot wounds July 16, was remanded to Monday when he appeared in police court for preliminary hearing today before Magistrate C. H. Beavor-Potts.

WOTTER LIFE:

Mrs. Sykes stood on her doorstep

sermonizing the milkman.

"Now, look 'ere, mister," she said, "I'm not saying it's owl to say 'ee an' thy milk, but to do n't deny that ivver sin' that started coming round twelve months ago."

"I papers him sayin' things about 'e remarkable shortage o' water!"

The house is Pacific standard for 120th Meridian, B.C., and is 1000 ft. 6 24 hours, from midnight to mid-

night. The flowers for height serve to dis-



Social Activities and Notes of Personal Interest

Popular Couple Married Before Large Gathering

Beautiful Gowns—Worn at Wedding of Miss Margaret Jones and Mr. H. E. Miller at St. John's Anglican Church Last Evening

Two popular young Victorians were united in matrimony, last evening, in St. John's Church, when Rev. Canon Chadwick solemnized the wedding of Margaret Thompson, youngest daughter of Mrs. Stephen Jones, 248 Douglas Street, and the late Mr. Jones, and son of Mr. Horace Walter Miller, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Miller, "Kearney," Beach Drive, Uplands, in the presence of a large congregation.

Mr. G. Jennings Burnett presided at the organ, and played the wedding marches and incidental music, and as the register was being signed, rendered "O! 'Tis Love, we Last I've Found Thee."

BRIDE'S GOWN

The bride was given away by Mr. Sam McClure, an old family friend, and looked charming in her closely-fitted gown of ivory silk lace over a crepe foundation, with a floor-length skirt extending to a long train. The bodice was finished with carnations, sweet peas and stocks, a high neckline and tight sleeves fastened with tiny buttons at the wrist. Her veil of tulle was very long and was held in place by a tulle of pearl orange blossoms. She carried a beautiful shower bouquet of butterfly roses, lilles of the valley and orchids.

The bride's sister, Miss Mildred Jones, was maid of honor in a lovely frock of bright coral chiffon over a gold foundation. The full circular skirt graduated to a short train, and the loose-fitting bodice was gathered into a stitched band at the neck, and caught at the waist with a stitched belt. With this was worn a gracefully draped two-piece scarf of coral and peach chiffon, which formed a cape. She carried an arm bouquet of Talsman roses.

THE BRIDESMAIDS

The four bridesmaids were Miss May Miller, sister of the bride-groom, and Misses Ruth Norton, Muriel Winterbottom and Roma paired to the dining-room for sup-

Wedding Day Made Known



MISS GLADYS ROGERS

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Rogers, 3409 Quadra Street, announce that the marriage of their younger daughter, Gladys Mary, to Mr. Frank Robert Lock, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Lock, Port Alberni, will take place on Saturday, August 14.

PARENTS WELCOME GUESTS

The guests were welcomed by Mrs. Jones in a handsome French gown of fine black printed crepe romaine, with a fitted bodice and high neck, and a flared skirt of lace, worn with a pleated shoulder cape of lace. Her Elsie-Dache hat was a charming model of black net and lace, trimmed with large aligrettes on the brim, and assisting her was the mother of the bridegroom, in a rose and blue taffeta dress in a spaced floral pattern on a white background, fastened with a floor-length skirt and a bolero jacket. She also wore a pink moire bertha, trimmed with blue flowers on the crown, and a pink circular veil. They both wore corsage bouquets of gardenias.

The bride and groom left later on a motor trip to the South, and will return in about three weeks and make their home on Transit Road, Oak Bay. For traveling the bride donned a three-piece suit of fine French blue flannel, with navy blue accessories, and a corsage bouquet of gardenias.

WINDERMERE

Mrs. H. H. McVilly, Revelstoke; Mr. and Mrs. J. Louatt, Orange

Cal.; Mrs. J. A. Livermore and Mrs. Charles Ellis, Miss F. J. Thompson, Miss M. Craig, Miss Alice Thrall, Miss Marie Kohnbough, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. J. Abercrombie, Vancouver; R. Rihm, Miss L. Davidson, Mrs. F. Denison, Edmonton; Mrs. C. E. Rockwell, Miss Maxine Rockwell, Saginaw, Mich.; Miss F. Wilson, Miss H. Sewell, Vancouver; Miss E. C. Mitchell, Mrs. E. L. Davies, New Westminster; Mrs. Vivian Reif, Mrs. J. E. Pratt, Miss E. M. Pratt, Mrs. C. J. Branstead, Berkeley; Cal.; Dr. S. J. Oneste, Mrs. Oneste and son, San Narciso Cal.; Miss Ruth Sharon, Miss Marilyn Francis, Seattle.

WITTY KITTY

BY NINA WILCOX PUTNAM



No amount of salve will cure him.

SUNSET INN, QUALICUM

Dr. and Mrs. E. S. James, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gardner, Dr. and Mrs. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, H. McIntyre, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Karcomic, T. Williams, J. R. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen, Miss Hazel Sorensen, Miss J. G. Johnston, Miss F. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morgan, Miss T. Fairley, Miss V. Grenley, Miss E. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Allen, Miss D. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arneen, Mrs. T. E. Johnson, Miss M. H. Johnson, J. D. Murchie, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rowntree, Miss L. Rowntree, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. McLoughlin, E. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. C. Weir, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Winnipeg, Mrs. Temple, Mursell, Johannesburg, South Africa; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wallace, Toronto; Mr. W. D. Touzeau, Saanichton; R. P. Wallis, Powell River; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dungate, North Vancouver, G. C. Martyn, Galtary; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, San Francisco; Miss A. L. L. Brown, San Francisco; Miss A. L. L. Brown, San Francisco; Miss A. L. L. Brown, San Francisco.

REID—OSTLER

The marriage took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock at the home of Thelma, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ostler, 3339 Doncaster Drive, and Mr. Ronald Vincent Reid, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Blair Reid, 110 Medina Street. The bride who was given away by her father, wore a charming Empress frock of heavy white taffeta, with a full flowing skirt with a corded hemline. The square-necked bodice had puffed sleeves outlined with taffeta pleating, and was trimmed with a cluster of white forget-me-nots in front at the high waist-line. Her veil of yellow bridal tulle was caught at the neck, and arranged in bonnet-effect with a frill of knife-pleated tulle edged with a spray of orange blossoms. She wore lace mittens and carried a Colonial-type-of-yellow and mauve flowers. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Mary and Job Ostler, in delightful frocks of mauve and yellow lace respectively, and matching mittens. The frocks were trimmed from neck to hemline, with a double row of pleated net, centered with a single row of buttons down the front, and were worn with off-the-face, crown-like hats of pleated net, with white ribbon streamers down the back. They carried bouquets of mauve sweet peas. Mr. Robert Ostler, brother of the bride, was best man.

A reception of relatives and close friends was held later at the home of the bridegroom's parents, during which the bride and groom stood beneath an archway entwined with rambler roses. Vases of mauve sweet peas, and tall yellow candles in silver holders adorned the supper table, which was centred with the wedding cake. After a honeymoon on the Island, Mr. and Mrs. Reid will make their home on Lang Street. The bride went away in a two-piece costume of aqua blue silk with a long princess coat and white accessories. On the occasion of their

Beauty of Movement Described

With breathless interest, an audience that filled the High School auditorium to its capacity listened Friday to Mrs. Dora Watt's self-demonstrated lecture on "Beauty of Movement as a Living Art," given under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Education's Summer school for teachers.

For an hour the lecturer held her listeners fascinated while she developed her argument that there is an essential relationship between physical beauty, as expressed in posture and movement of the body, and the very highest of mental and spiritual attainments. In her own demonstrations, Mrs. Watt, whose manner of delivering her talk was as polished and graceful, showed the most beautiful pose, balance, and harmony of movement, shown to the utmost advantage by her classical Greek dress of short white sleeveless tunic. She illustrated many of the well-known statues from the archaic Greek down to the present day to demonstrate the greater knowledge and artistic perception of the classical time.

For practical immediate purpose, that part of the lecture discussing grace and beauty of movement had a special interest to students seeking information on correct position of the shoulders, the diaphragm, and the chin.

Weddings

JONES—MCILMOY

St. Stephen's Anglican Church, Mount Newton, was the scene of a quiet Summer wedding, which was solemnized on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when Rev. J. S. A. Bastin united in marriage Dorcas Margaret Mary, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McIlmoyle, members of a well-known pioneer family, and Arthur Horace Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones, West Saanich Road, Mount Newton. The church had been decorated for the occasion with a profusion of Summer flowers and tall standard baskets filled with flowers were placed on either side of the altar.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked lovely in a toe-length gown of white silk net over white taffeta, fastened with a full gathered skirt, long bishop sleeves and plain bodice with a Peter Pan collar fastened down the front with a long row of silk-covered buttons. With this was worn a large white mohair hat trimmed with band and crush bow of white satin ribbon, and she carried a colonial bouquet of pink rose buds, sweet peas and maidenhair fern.

Mrs. T. Parkinson attended her sister as matron of honor, wearing a becoming ensemble of pink triple sheer and large Leghorn hat. She also carried a colonial bouquet of pastel shaded flowers. Mr. Gilbert W. McIlmoyle was the best man and Mrs. Bastin played the wedding music.

Following the ceremony, a reception for relatives and intimate friends was held at the home of the bride's parents on Wilkinson Road, where good wishes were extended to the bride and groom before they left on the afternoon boat for Seattle and other Mainland points.

For going away, the bride wore a poudre blue knitted costume with white accessories. On their return, the young couple will make their home at Brentwood. Among the many beautiful gifts received was a pyrex and silver casserole from the Saanichton Badminton Club, of which the bride and groom are members.

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THE BOSS
PLAYED ME A
DIRTY TRICK.



MR. TRASK PROMISED ME THE JOB
NOW HE'S INTERVIEWING OTHER GIRLS!
IF THAT ISN'T A DIRTY TRICK...



Most Bad Breath Begins With The Teeth!

AUTHORITIES SAY decaying food deposits, in hidden crevices between the teeth, are the source of most unpleasant mouth odours—and of much tooth decay.

Ordinary cleaning methods, which merely polish the exposed surfaces, fail to remove these odour-breeding deposits. Use Colgate's Dental Cream. Its special penetrating foam gets into every tiny crevice—emulsiifies and washes away the food and acid deposits that cause bad breath. At the same time, Colgate's soft, safe polishing agent cleans and brightens enamel.

So brush your teeth, gums and tongue with Colgate's Dental Cream at least twice daily—and have cleaner, brighter teeth and a sweeter, purer breath. Get a tube today.

• For those who prefer it, Colgate's Dental Powder will give the same Colgate results. Large tin 20c.

20c LARGE SIZE
GIANT SIZE 35c
MED. SIZE 10c



Dorothy Gray
NEW MAKE-UP
CAPE FREE



WITH ONE BOX
SALON FACE POWDER
AND ONE JAR
MAKE-UP FOUNDATION CREAM

3 SMART ITEMS FOR THE
REGULAR PRICE OF 2
\$2.20

Newport Pharmacy
A. C. SAVAGE
Newport and Windsor — Phone G 5122
Victoria, B.C.

Talk on West Coast
By Mr. P. Wills Given
At Shantyman's Party

The annual get-together of the Shantyman's Christian Association, was held yesterday afternoon in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mars, Simcoe Street, when about 100 members and children attended and enjoyed tea in the garden. Games were arranged for the enjoyment of the children, and most of the afternoon was spent in singing Gospel hymns.

Everyone sat down to tea at the same time and listened to short addresses by various members and a special address on the West Coast by Mr. Percy Wills, Shantyman's missionary to Vancouver Island, who came down from Ucluelet.

In charge of the afternoon's arrangements were the superintendent, Mr. J. B. Whiting, president, Mr. F. B. Fisher, Mr. Ekman, Mr. Homer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mars, Mr. S. Matthews, Miss Whiting and Mrs. Knight.

Pattern Dept.,
Daily Colonist,
Victoria, B.C.

Please send me Pattern No. _____ size (if for garment) _____ for which I enclose 15 cents.

Name _____

Address _____

Patterns Available by Mail Only

NEW IMPROVED PALMOLIVE IS EXTRA GENTLE ON YOUR SKIN

I DEPEND ON PALMOLIVE

TO KEEP ALL MY SKIN SMOOTH

AND YOUTHFUL" Says Ray Hutton

attractive Vancouver secretary

"I can thank Palmolive," continues Miss Hutton, "for the clear, smooth texture of all my skin. Palmolive seems to protect my complexion—keeps it from becoming dry and rough."

And you, like this charming business girl, will thank Palmolive for a skin that's lovely all over... if you follow the simple beauty treatment shown below. It's the easy Palmolive method, recommended by the world's leading beauty specialists.

Try the new improved Palmolive

See for yourself how Palmolive's new, extra mildness keeps your skin lovely and fresh and smooth; how its new perfume makes Palmolive so much more thrilling to use; and how its new hardness makes Palmolive last much longer... saves you money. Phone for three cakes now. Start your complexion on the way to real, all-over loveliness.

DR. DAFOE Says:

"At the time of the birth of the Dionne Quintuplets, and for some time afterward, they were bathed in Olive Oil. We think that the use of soap and water baths, we believe, is the best soap exclusively for daily bathing these famous babies."



Will Be Jubilee Visitor Here



MISS MARIA MCILROY

Among the honored visitors at Victoria's Jubilee Celebration, will be the guest of the Victoria Junior Chamber of Commerce during her stay here. She will arrive tomorrow, and take part in the parades of August 4 and 7. Miss McIlroy is the daughter of Sergeant McIlroy, of the United States army, and a native of San Antonio, Texas. She will be chaperoned by Mrs. George Bangerter, wife of the chairman of the local Legion Chamber of Commerce, good will tour to Victoria, the Queen will escort by the American Legion color guard and standard bearers, and preceded by a smartly uniformed drum and bugle corps. The Elks Glee Club is also expected to make the trip.

"I'LL GUARANTEE THE TRUTH OF PRINCESS FLAKES FACTS!" Says MRS. W. M. STEELE
379 Beaverbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.

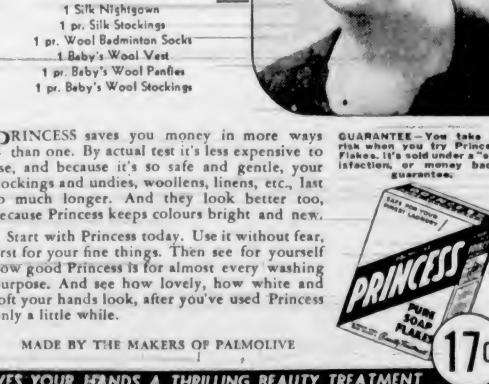
IT'S A FACT, for less than 1/3 of a cent, I washed beautifully with Princess . . .

FACT NO. 2
A package of Princess saves you up to 6¢ compared to some quantity of other fine laundry soap flakes or granules.

FACT NO. 3
Careful scientific tests make sure that Princess contains no harmful alkali or soda. That's why Princess washes better, too. Princess is so good for your hands.

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF PALMOLIVE

AND PRINCESS FLAKES ACTUALLY GIVES YOUR HANDS A THRILLING BEAUTY TREATMENT



17c

The STANDARD'S GREAT AUGUST SALE OPENS

CONVENIENT TERMS • NO INTEREST

CUSTOM-BUILT CHESTERFIELD SUITES



As picture at left. Upholstered in de luxe curled mothproof mohair, in choice of fawn, green or blue. Inner construction absolutely guaranteed. We are proud to offer these suites to our customers who are looking for a superior grade suite. Regular \$159.00. AUGUST SALE

Terms: \$12.95 Deposit - \$12.95 Month - No Interest

\$129.50

Odd Easy Chairs

A big assortment. In most cases left from suites. Values to \$29.50. August Sale

\$17.50 and \$19.50

FOUR ODD CHESTERFIELDS

Substantially made Chesterfields, with reversible spring cushion seats, covered in assorted colors and designs. Spring backs and comfortable roll arms. Special Price, each

\$36.75

Strongly made and upholstered in artistic tapestry coverings.

\$1.49

Strongly made and upholstered in artistic tapestry coverings.

\$15.95

CEDAR CHESTS

Exceptional value! Genuine Red Cedar Chest with walnut-finish exterior to match your furniture and absolutely mothproof. August Sale

\$15.95



CARLOAD PURCHASING PLUS PROFIT CUTTING MAKES THIS VALUE POSSIBLE

AUGUST SALE SPECIAL

\$79.50

TEN PIECES—
Chesterfield
Two Large Easy Chairs
Centre Table
End Table
Bridge Lamp
Footstool
Smoker
Two Silk Cushions

87.90 Deposit, 87.90 Month—No Interest

LOOSE COVERS

Of Outstanding Quality
At August Sale Prices



During this sale all our Shadow Cloth, Linens, Homespuns and Creations for loose cover work are specially reduced.

\$29.75

Made of imported shadow cloth of durable quality.

\$30.75

Made of English Linen in colorful period designs or plain weaves. No smart and practical.

\$31.75

Made of homespun and folkways for something just a little different and superior, but also made for hard wear.

ENGLISH PRAMS

Famous for quality, style and comfort. Splendid selection from \$22.25. Terms Arranged

PUSH CARTS—All types in stock. Sale Price, from \$15.95

COMPLETE DISPLAY OF SMART, MODERN

Fawcett Ranges

\$47.50

TO

\$125.00

Terms Arranged

TRADE IN YOUR OLD RANGE AS PART PAYMENT

Free Delivery Daily to

METCHOSH, HAPPY VALLEY, COLWOOD, LAKE COWICHAN, HILLCREST, MAYO, WESTHOLME, CHEMINUS, SIDNEY, JAMES ISLAND, SALTSPRING ISLAND, COBBLE HILL, DUNCAN, LADYSMITH, NANAIMO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH

Floor Coverings

Largest Selection in Victoria at the Lowest Prices.

All on sale at drastically reduced prices from 35¢ sq. yd. Up

Terms Arranged

All perfect goods.

No seconds sold here.

\$1.45

Plain Deck Chairs, each

\$3.60

Canopy Deck Chairs with foot rest

\$2.75

JUTE WILTON HEARTH RUGS Imported from Dundee. Size 37 x 54 inches. Discontinued pattern. Regular \$2.95, now

\$2.75

SCOTCH REVERSIBLE BEDSIDE RUGS Heavy quality. Size 37 x 54 inches. Regular \$2.95. Discontinued pattern. Regular \$1.95

Different at only

\$1.69

CARD TABLES

All rustic. Regular \$1.69

August Sale of Genuine BRITISH INDIA RUGS

THE SUPREME RUG VALUE

All these rugs are of a heavy pile, and very fine weave, with most pleasing designs and pleasing coloring. Below are a few outstanding values.

1 Only, 6 x 9. Regular \$39.75. Sale

1 Only, 9 x 10.6. Regular \$65.75. Sale

1 Only, 9 x 10.6. Regular \$55.50. Sale

1 Only, 9 x 12. Regular \$81.75. Sale

1 Only, 9 x 12. Regular \$67.50. Sale

Barrymore Seamless Axminster Rugs at August Sale Prices

69 x 9. Sale

9 x 9. Sale

9 x 10.6. Sale

9 x 12. Sale

August Sale Prices in discontinued designs in better grade Axminster and Wilton Rugs

1 Only, 9 x 12. Axminster. Regular \$58.75. Sale

1 Only, 9 x 12. Heavy Axminster. Regular \$91.00. Sale

1 Only, 9 x 9. Wilton. Regular \$65.00. Sale

1 Only, 9 x 10.6. Wilton. Regular \$79.75. Sale

1 Only, 9 x 12. Wilton. Regular \$89.75. Sale

1 Only, 9 x 12. Wilton. Regular \$70.50

1 Only, 9 x 12. Wilton. Regular \$49.75

1 Only, 9 x 12. Wilton. Regular \$75.00

1 Only, 9 x 9. Wilton. Regular \$52.00

1 Only, 9 x 10.6. Wilton. Regular \$63.00

1 Only, 9 x 12. Wilton. Regular \$60.50

1 Only, 9 x 12. Wilton. Regular \$70.50



THE STANDARD IS FAMOUS FOR ITS BEDROOM SUITES

We are proud to offer you at this sale the smartest and most fascinating showing of the new Fall models.

Walnut Dresser. Regular \$45.00. Sale Price \$33.50

Walnut Dresser. Regular \$37.50. Sale Price \$27.50

Walnut Chiffonier. Regular price \$33.50. Sale Price \$25.90

Walnut Vanity and Bench. Regular \$42.75. Sale Price \$31.75

Walnut Dresser. Regular \$45.00. Sale Price \$33.50

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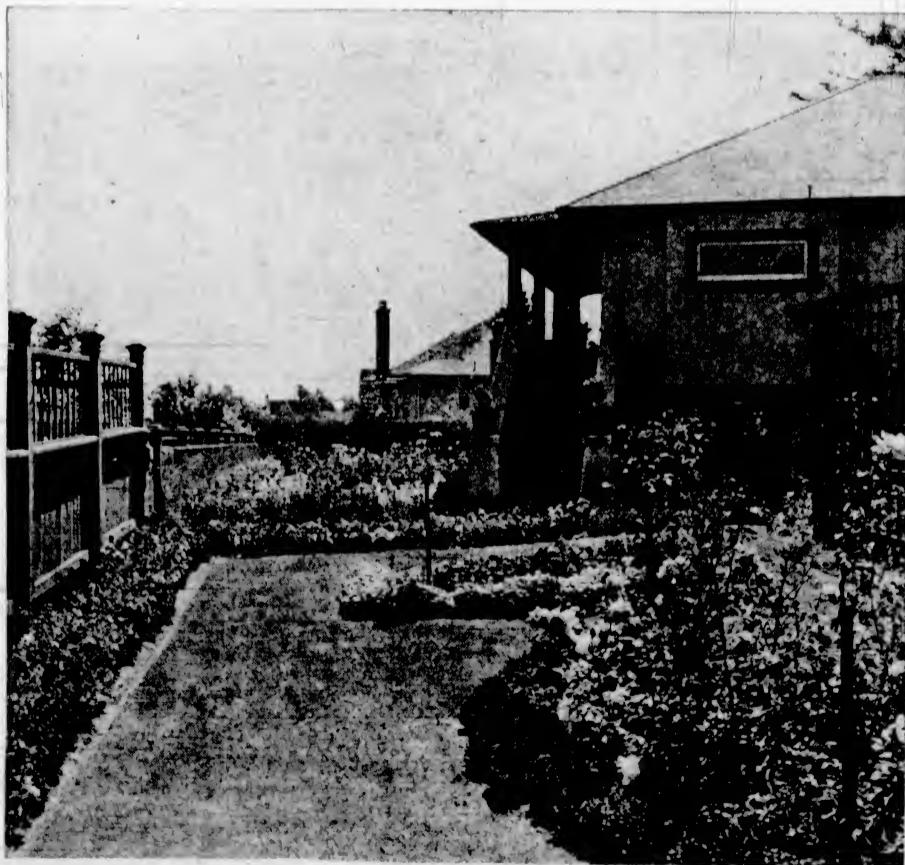
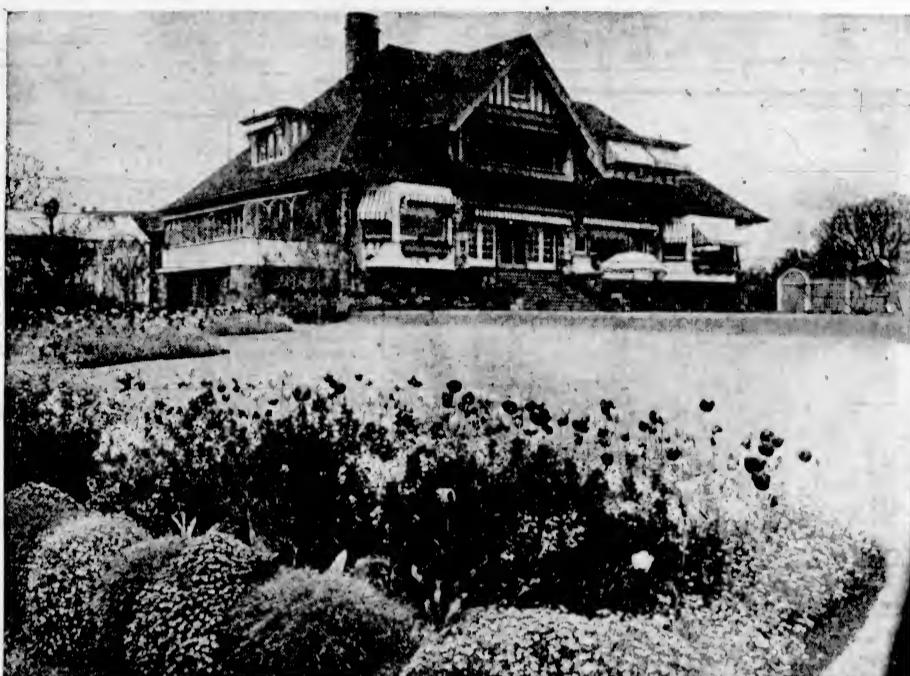
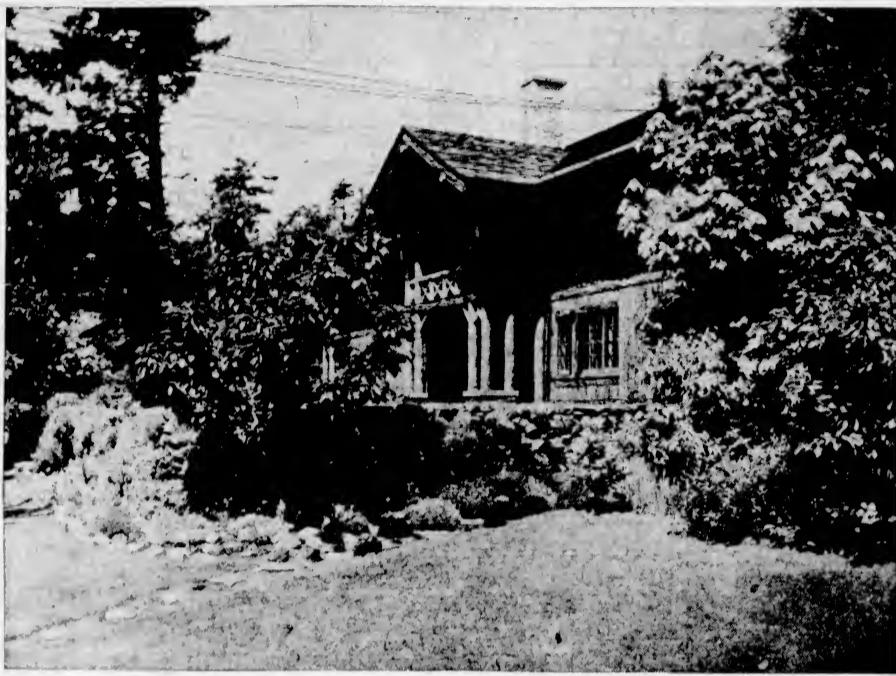
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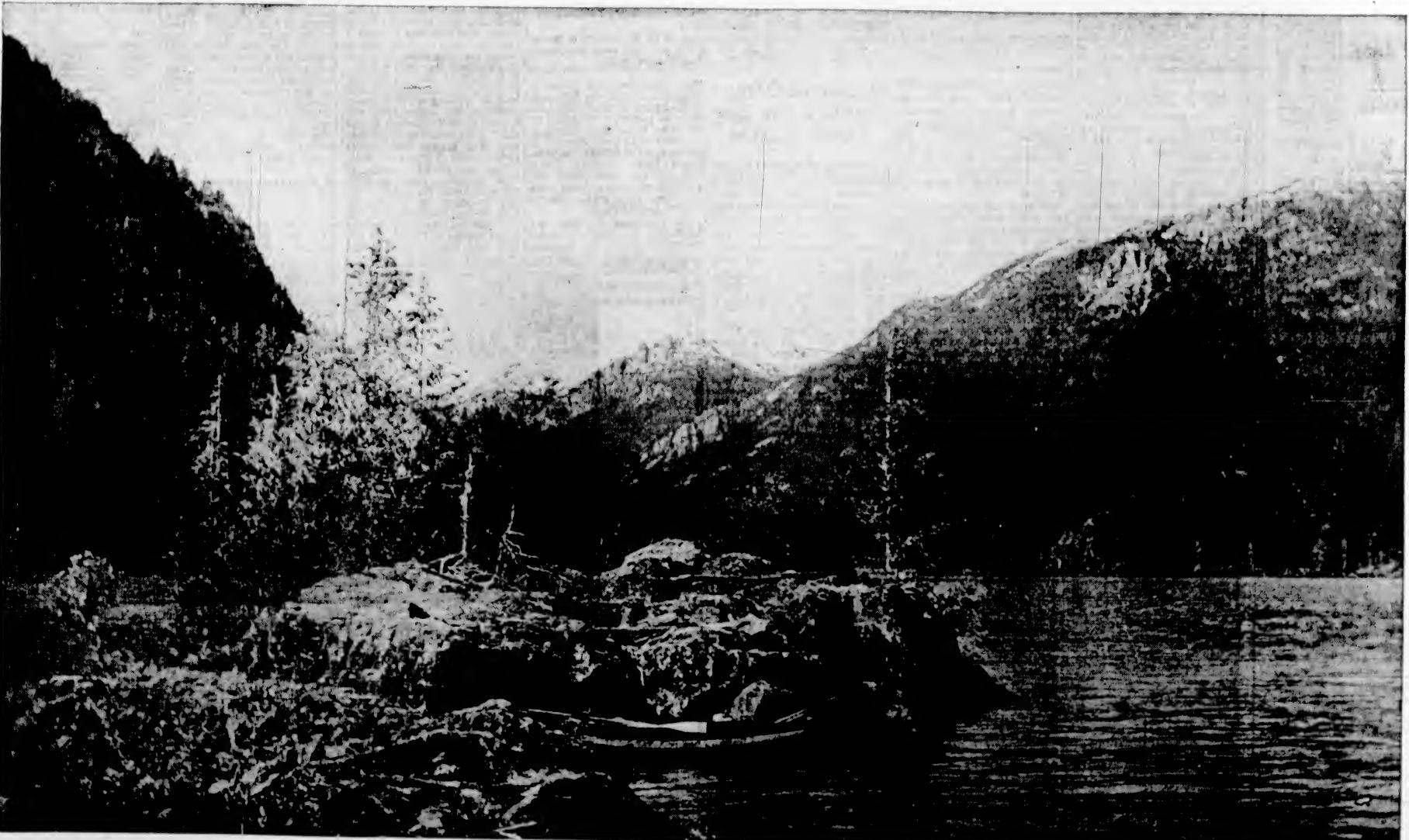
Some Views of Victoria's Many Beautiful Gardens



Enchanting Views of Scenic Spots Around Victoria



Depicted Above Is Majestic Mount Baker, Ninety Miles Distant From Victoria. Dominating the Landscape in the Middle Distance May Be Seen the Verdant Fields of Saanich Peninsula and Beyond, the Islands of the San Juan Group. The Spot From Which the Picture Was Taken Is But a Short and Easy Climb From the Summit of the Malahat Drive.



Vancouver Island's Many Beautiful Lakes, for the Most Part, Are Girt by Rugged Shorelines and Forest-Clad Hills. This View of Sproat Lake Is But One of Scores of Similar Bodies of Water in the Lake Districts Around the Capital City. The Lakes Are Sheltered and Offer Splendid Opportunities for Boating and Summer Camping.

Coal Gas Expensive In Victoria When First Plant Built in 1862

History of the city's abundant gas supply goes back to December 19, 1866, when the Victoria Gas Company was incorporated. Gas was to be supplied at a rate of thirty shillings per thousand cubic feet, with an exclusive right to purvey to the public for five years.

The original plant consisted of six settings of three retorts direct fired, purifying plant, small gas holder of 25,000 cubic feet capacity and about six miles of gas mains. It was purchased from James Milne & Sons, Edinburgh, and shipped to Victoria on a sailing vessel around the Horn. The plant was erected by an engineer named Murphy, who remained in charge several years after it was successfully in operation.

An inquiring reporter visited the gasworks under construction on December 20, 1861. He wrote:

AT FOOT OF STORE STREET

"We yesterday visited the gas-works now in course of erection at the foot of Store Street on Rock Bay. The ground on which the buildings are being put up was originally triangular shaped, the waters of Rock Bay covering a considerable part of it, but the company has since driven a bulkway of piles, and the lot is now 350 feet long by 140 feet wide.

The two-story brick building for offices, the gasometer, and governor is nearly up to its full height, and will be roofed by December 25. Foundations of the chimneys, retorts and purifying apparatus are laid. At the foot of Store Street is a jetty alongside which small coal-laden craft direct from Nanaimo will discharge their cargoes. The entire cost of the grounds, buildings, machinery and mains, etc., will reach \$20,000.

"Capacity of the works will enable the company to supply with gas a town five times the present size of Victoria," the reporter wrote.

Address of the gas company

STRIKE OVER

Now in Full Operation

HOTEL Stewart

DOWNTOWN
On Gorey St., just above Powell—Close to the principal Shops and Theatres
MODERATE RATES
Without Bath \$150 With Bath \$250
Beginning

EXCELLENT MEALS
Breakfast .30 .40 .55 .65 .75 .90
Dinner .65 .85 (Sun. 1.00)
Sand for Folder—Gives Complete
Information Points of Interest
Chas. A. & Margaret Stewart, Proprietors

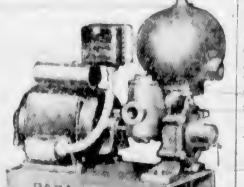
"BUILD B.C. PAYROLLS"



At Least Three Reasons
Pacific Milk Is Vacuum Packed.
Irradiated.
A Product of B.C.

Vacuum packing gives a protection that keeps the milk perfectly pure, irradiation gives the milk Vitamin D, an essential quality in building bones and teeth, and British Columbia, because of unusual climate, rare water and rich pasture, yields a milk of a higher order.

PACIFIC MILK
Irradiated of Course



An outstanding development in Domestic Country Water Pressure Systems - - - ONLY ONE MOVING PART!

Simplicity - Economy
Dependability

For Shallow and Deep Wells

Ask for Bulletin T3

PUMPS & POWER, LTD.
40 East Cordova, Vancouver, B.C.

VICTIMS REMOVED
Stunned by the news of the disaster, business and social activities of Victoria were suspended and all efforts made towards assisting those bereaved. Thousands of people gathered at the shattered and twisted ends of the broken bridge and saw body after body raised to the surface by divers. Before the sun went down forty-six of the total of fifty-five had been recovered and placed close at

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY
The official enquiry lasted for several weeks and sittings were held in the City Hall almost daily and there were frequent inspections of the wrecked bridge. At these enquiries the tramway company was represented by E. V. Bodwell and A. E.

cemeteries day after day. Many services were held in the churches and citizens generally attended while business was practically suspended. The country was in the midst of a Federal election campaign and most meetings were canceled for the week out of respect to the dead.

The coroner's jury went as far as it could in the matter of returning its verdict of the causes of the deaths and then a new jury was summoned to hear evidence. The first jury consisted of the following: W. J. Jeffree, A. C. Howe, W. W. Northcott, R. Roberts, W. Ellis, Thomas Elliott, John Kinsman, J. H. Meldram and Almon Thomas. The second jury contained the names of the following men: John Nicholls, W. Lorimer, E. A. Morris, D. Cartmel, W. Ridgway Wilson, S. Carter, W. S. Chambers, H. Hancock, S. A. Stoddart and W. Walker.

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YOU NEED EXTRA CARE FOR SUMMER LOVELINESS

Wherever you are you'll need a Permanent that is gay, young and distinctive... styled especially for you by our expert hair artists.

Avalon Beauty Shoppe
1104 DOUGLAS STREET E0522

Forget you never

by Margaret Gorman Nichols ~

CHAPTER LV

David took Eden to a pier where a large crowd had gathered to see a ship dock and where, as always, excitement and gaiety were at a high pitch. Wives waited for husbands, children for parents, young men for young girls and young girls for young men, their eyes fastened anxiously on the ship, white and majestic, that slowly approached through the curtain of rain, the band playing a stirring air.

Eden and David did not have passes to the pier. They stood outside the customs officers' fenced-off enclosure, hemmed in by a swelling crowd that talked and laughed excitedly.

Eden asked, "David, why have you brought me here?"

He leaned close to her to be heard above the din of voices around them.

His smile was crooked. "Because Neil is on that boat."

"Yes. He's coming back. Joanna told me at dinner today. She'll be here."

Eden's eyes implored. "But she didn't tell me when I talked with her this morning!"

"She didn't want you to know! We had a neat arrangement, Joanna and I. I was to drive you to Connecticut and ask you to marry me. Joanna was to be the only person to meet him. She'll be here." His eyes softened as he looked down on her. "It's you or Joanna, Eden. She didn't tell me anything except that he was coming back. I don't know what they've been writing to each other. She seemed very happy."

"Why shouldn't she be happy? He's coming back for her!" Could she bear it—Joanna and Neil meeting? He would kiss her... "I can't stay, David! You shouldn't have brought me!"

He caught her arm. "Yes, please stay, Eden. Neil loves you. I'd stake my life on that. When he lost his job—and I was the cause of his losing it—he wouldn't ask you to marry him. He's proud. Then he found me in a jam..."

"But he did ask me to marry him," she said and nodded slowly. "We were to have been married. You're sure..."

"I said I'd stake my life on it. And when he sees you, regardless of what he and Joanna have been writing to each other..."

"If only he'd tell me!" Her heart skipped when suddenly she saw Joanna, still wearing the dark suit with the large soft collar, pushing her way through the crowd. She had a pier glass... she would see Neil directly he stepped from the ship...

David said, "There's Joanna now," and called her.

Hearing her name, she turned and her eyes and Eden's met. Eden

(To Be Continued)

BLAZE DRIVES FIREMEN AWAY

Saanich Department Almost Loses Hose Lines on Mount Tolmie

Members of the Saanich fire department almost lost their equipment on Mount Tolmie Friday afternoon, when a freshening wind fanned the smouldering areas on the mountainside into flame and drove fighters from the scene.

The men were working on one side of a trail when the fire jumped the narrow road and swept in behind them. It was necessary for the firemen to work fast to save their hose lines. Once the blaze was under way, a thousand men could not have checked it.

He's proud. Then he found me in a jam..."

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(To Be Continued)

Little Stories for Bedtime

Chatterer Runs for His Life

By THORNTON W. BURGESS



And Chatterer the Red Squirrel Was Running Without Hope.

though he knew it would be no use.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" he sobbed as he ran out on the branch of a tree, and leaped across to the next tree. "I wish I had minded my own business!" he thought. "I wish I had kept my tongue still." Shadow the Weasel wouldn't have known where I was if he hadn't heard my voice. Oh, dear! Oh, dear me! What can I do?"

Now in his great fright Chatterer had run and jumped so hard that he was beginning to grow very tired. Presently he found that he must make a very long jump to reach the next tree. He had often made as long a jump as that and thought nothing of it, but now he was so tired, that the distance looked twice as great as it really was. He didn't dare stop to run down the tree and scamper across. So he took a long breath, ran swiftly along the branch and leaped. His hands just touched the tip of the nearest branch of the other tree. He tried his very best to hold on, but he couldn't. Then down, down, down he fell. He spread himself out as flat as he could and that saved him a little, but still it was a dreadful fall and when he landed it seemed for just a minute as if all the breath was gone from his body. But it wasn't quite and in another minute he was scrambling up the tree.

Next story: Shadow the Weasel

Enjoys Himself.

AUGUST SALE OF HOME FURNISHINGS

COMMENCES MONDAY—AUGUST 2

BLANKETS At Sale Prices



PURE WOOL BLANKETS in soft pastel colorings and all wanted shades. On sale at each...

\$3.98
\$5.49

PURE WOOL BED THROWS in two-toned reversible colorings to match any color scheme. On sale at each...

—Staples, Main Floor

FEATHER PILLOWS

August Sale Price, Each

\$1.89

Mixed Down and Feather-Filled Bed Pillows with guaranteed featherproof tickings. Large size, 20 x 26 inches.

—Staples, Main Floor

Great Stocks of Linoleums

Much Reduced for August Sale



Our large stock of Linoleums has been reduced in price for this great annual sale. And all discontinued lines will be at bargain prices.

150 Square Yards Printed Linoleum, Regular, a square yard, 80c for

75c

250 Square Yards Dominion Inlaid Linoleum, Regular, a square yard, \$1.50 for

\$1.19

250 Square Yards of Super Marble Inlaid Linoleum, Regular, a square yard, \$1.79 for

\$1.45

300 Square Yards of "B" Gauge Super Marble Linoleum, Regular, a square yard, \$2.25 for

\$1.50

300 Yards of Armstrong's Embossed Inlaid Linoleum, Superb designs, Attractive colors and fine finish, Regular, a square yard, \$1.79 for

\$1.65

English Felt-Base Floor Cloth, a Square Yard

32c

Floor Cloth in attractive patterns with varnish finish.

—Linoleum, 2nd Floor

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

August Sale Values

4-String Corn Brooms, Spec- ial, each	29c
Supreme Steel Wool, 1 lb. rolls	33c
1-Quart Ice Cream Freezers, each	79c
Supreme Steel Wool, fine, me- dium and coarse; 1/2-lb. rolls	19c

Fancy Colored Smoker Stands, Regular \$1.45 for

89c

Pearl Enamel Preserving Kettles, 8-quart

98c

Plain Tin Cookie and Pie Tins at

12c

All-Copper Wash Boilers, large size	\$2.89
Pearl Enamel Preserving Kettles, 8-quart	98c
Plain Tin Cookie and Pie Tins at	12c
—Hardware, Lower Main Floor	

Featherdown-Filled Comforters in

floral cambric coverings with con-
trasting panels of plain sateen. Monday Special

\$5.49

Wool-Filled Comforters, light in weight
but warm. Shown in attractive chintz with

rayon panels.

August Sale Price

\$4.29

—Staples, Main Floor

DRAPEY FABRIC

August Sale Price,
Per Yard

An extra special value in this popular Drapery Fabric with vertical stripes in blue, green or orange on natural ground.

—Drapery, 2nd Floor

2 ONLY, DINER SETS—97 pieces, sufficient to serve 12 people. See by Myott, Son & Co. Regular value \$18.00. August Sale Price

\$12.95

2 ONLY, 23-PIECE TEA SETS—Regular \$4.50 values. August Sale Price, the set

\$2.95

DINNER SETS—65 pieces. Service for eight people. Regular value \$30.00. August Sale Price

\$19.95

DINNER SETS for 6 people—41 pieces (as is). Regular value \$10.00. August Sale Price

\$6.95

DINNER SERVICE for 12 people—101 pieces with cream soups. Ivory border with floral sprays. Regular \$45.00. August Sale Price

\$31.95

FULL DINNER SET for 6 people—57 pieces. Regular price \$19.00. August Sale Price

\$13.95

DINNER SERVICE for 6 people—58 pieces. Neat decoration. Regular value \$21.00. August Sale Price

\$14.95

DINNER SERVICE for 6 people—50 pieces. Shirley poppy spray with ivory border. Regular price \$18.00. August Sale Price

\$12.95

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS

Priced to Clear

Fancy Varnished Screen

Doors, size 28 x 68. Regular

\$5.00 for

\$3.73

Varnished Screen Doors

with lattice work in bot-

tom panel.

\$2.98

All sizes, each

Metal Window Screens,

14 inches deep, exten-

ding to 40

53c

inches

—Hardware, Lower Main Floor

\$64.25

Water Coils Extra \$5.00

—Hardware, Lower Main Floor

\$64.25

AUGUST Rug Sales



2 ONLY, "RECOVERY" RUGS—
8 ft. 3 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins. Taupe
and green grounds. Regular \$62.50 for **\$45.00**

1 ONLY, "TEEKEE" FRENCH
WILTON—6 ft. 9 ins. x 9 ft. Rose
ground design in blue and cream.
Regular \$62.00 for **\$37.50**

Axminster Rugs

9 Ft. x 12 Ft.
Extra Special **\$39.50**

Rugs in several attractive designs, deep-pile Axminsters of good
quality.

—Carpets, 2nd Floor

Reversible Wool Rugs

Sizes, 25 x 48
Inches **\$3.50**

Fine quality Wool Rugs in beautiful designs and art colorings. Many
plain lines with floral borders. OUTSTANDING VALUES

—Carpets, 2nd Floor

Filet Curtain Nets

Three Special Values for AUGUST SALE, Monday!

CURTAIN NETS—36 inches wide. Attractive designs in
ivory or ecru. August Sale price, a yard **25c**

CURTAIN NETS—38 inches wide. A fine selection in
choice of ecru or ivory. August Sale price, a yard **35c**

CURTAIN NETS—40 and 42 inches wide—Superior
quality. Outstanding values. August Sale price, a yard **45c**

—Draperies, 2nd Floor

48-In. Rayon Draperies

August Sale Price,
A Yard **59c**

Rayon draperies, including both damask designs and small two-tone
effects. A fine range of colors. 48 inches wide.

—Draperies, 2nd Floor

50-In. Rayon Drapery Damask

August Sale Price,
A Yard **98c**

An exceptional purchase in attractive designs. Good range of colors,
including blue, green, rose, rust and wine.

—Draperies, 2nd Floor



DINING-ROOM SUITES

Of the Latest Type, Which the Reductions Make
Exceptional Values

8-PIECE DINING-ROOM SUITE—Including 60-inch-buffet, 6-foot extension
table and 6 panel-back chairs to match. Former price \$145.00 for

\$119.00

9-PIECE SUITE OF SOLID OAK—Including buffet well fitted for con-
veniences, a table that extends 6 feet long; chairs, roomy and
comfortable, and china cabinet. Price \$125.00. On sale for

\$99.50

DINETTE SET—For the smaller room or apartment. Mostly solid walnut
throughout. Set includes buffet with drawers and cupboard, extension table
with lift leaf and four substantial chairs. Former price of this suite \$125.00. Now

\$89.00

—Furniture, 2nd Floor

AUGUST SALE OF HOME FURNISHINGS

COMMENCES MONDAY, AUGUST 2

Buy Your Home Furnishings on Spencer's Time Payment Plan

Our convenient time-payment plan is available for the purchase of all Furniture and Furnishings during OUR AUGUST SALE. The plan is simple, with a convenient down payment at the time of purchase and the balance of purchase price spread over a period of months . . . and can be paid out of income. Full particulars gladly given.

WILTONS at Great Reductions

These Rugs Are Reduced From Prices Marked Prior to Recent Advance, Hence Every One Is a Real Bargain

1 ONLY "FARISTAN" WILTON—9 x 12 feet, superb quality. Colors, plain gold, border design in rust and green. Regular \$120.00 for **\$90.00**

2 ONLY "RECOVERY" RUGS—9 x 12 feet, texture patterns. Colors, taupe, ground design in green; green ground with design in gold. Regular \$69.00 for **\$50.00**

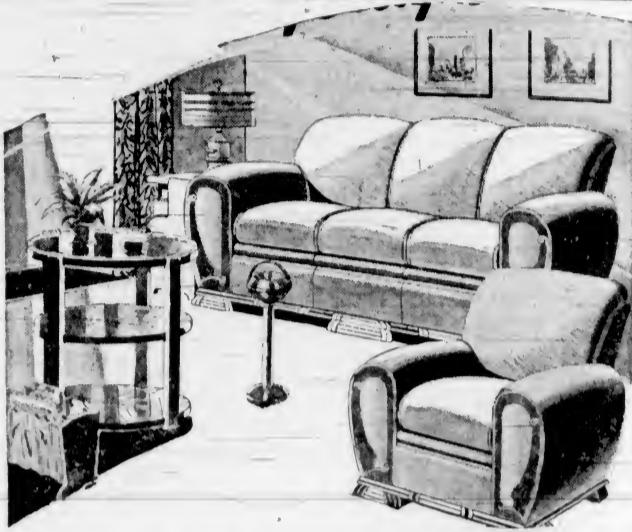
2 ONLY SEAMLESS WILTON—9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 ins. Ground design in rose or gold. Regular \$95.00 for **\$65.00**

2 ONLY, WILTON RUGS—9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 ins. Black or taupe ground, conventional design. Regular \$62.00 for **\$42.00**

1 ONLY, SEAMLESS WILTON—6 x 9 ft. Rose, black; border design blue, black and taupe. Regular price \$49.50, for **\$29.75**

1 ONLY, SEAMLESS WILTON—6 x 9 ft. Rose, black; border design blue, black and taupe. Regular price \$49.50, for **\$37.50**

—Carpets, 2nd Floor



Living-Room Suites

Handsome Designs and Beautifully Upholstered—Greatly Reduced for Sale

FLOOR SAMPLES OF LIVING-ROOM SUITES—In modern designs, all-over upholstered with mohair in striking combination colorings. Former Price a suite, \$165.00, for **\$149.00**

LIVING-ROOM SUITE—In large roll-arm style. Three pieces, covered with two-tone velour. The pieces have deep spring back and button front. Former Price a suite, \$182.50, for **\$159.00**

THREE-PIECE LIVING-ROOM SUITE—Covered with a fine quality velour that will withstand hardest wear; all over upholstered in same material. Former Price \$149.00, for **\$99.00**

TWO-PIECE LIVING-ROOM SUITE—Ideal for the smaller room. This suite is upholstered in figured tapestry in soft shade of green. Former Price \$110.00, for **\$89.00**

—Furniture, 2nd Floor

Ruffled Curtains

Go on Sale
Monday!



Ruffled Curtains, Reg. \$2.45
a pair. August Sale **\$1.95**

2 1/4-yard ruffled curtains, 29 and 35 inches wide. This range includes fine marquise in pin-spot designs in soft pastels, and smart horizontal stripes in colors on white ground. Priscilla tops and complete with tie-backs.

Extra-Wide Ruffled Curtains,
Reg. \$4.50 Pair. August Sale **\$2.95**

Included are pastel lines, smart horizontal stripes and white, ivory and ecru pin-spot marquises. All have extra wide ruffles. Priscilla top and complete with tie-backs. Curtains, 2 1/4 yards long and 44 inches wide.

Ruffled Curtains, 2 1/4 Yards Long,
August Sale, Pair **59c**

Ruffled curtains, 2 1/4 yards long and 19 inches wide. Some have separate valance. Shown in white scrim with ruffles in blue or rose. Complete with tie-backs.

Short Ruffled Curtains,
August Sale Price, Per Pair **45c**

Ruffled curtains, 1 1/2 and 1 1/2 yards long. Made of good quality scrim with colored ruffles. Complete with tie-backs.

—Draperies, 2nd Floor

Bedroom Suites

At REDUCED PRICES

FOUR-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE—In a handsome design, beautifully finished in a rich, dark walnut. Full panel bed, large chiffonier. Dressing table with swing mirror; also upholstered bench. Regular Value \$149.00, for **\$129.00**

FOUR-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE—Made by Gibbard. The pieces have solid walnut tops and beautifully-matched fronts of butt walnut veneers. Suite includes bed and four-drawer chiffonier and low-style vanity dressing table and bench. Regular Price \$115.00. On sale for **\$99.00**

FOUR-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, made up of low vanity dresser with lots of mirror, full panel bed with low foot, chiffonier and upholstered bench. An outstanding value for quality at an exceptionally low price.

—Furniture, 2nd Floor

ART SILK CURTAIN NETS

August Sale Price,
Yard **35c**

Art Silk Curtain Nets in ecru color. Attractive designs and a serviceable quality of net.

—Draperies, 2nd Floor



Sale of Spring-Filled Mattresses

We were fortunate in being able to pick up a number of sample mattresses from Simmons, which we pass on at prices much lower than the regular.

Full-Size Mattresses With Superior
Grade, Beautiful Coverings

SALE PRICES ARE UNUSUAL

Regular \$39.95 values for **\$29.50**

Regular \$32.50 values for **\$24.50**

Regular \$24.95 values for **\$19.95**

Regular \$19.50 values for **\$15.00**

—Furniture, 2nd Floor

DAVID SPENCER
LIMITED

Sale of Tea Wagons

12 ONLY—
Reduced to Clear at **\$18.90**



Here is a marvelous value for anyone desiring a superior grade wagon at a low price. The top of the wagon is 37 x 32 inches, with drop leaves—there are two under shelves, cutlery drawer, glass serving tray—all on large rubber-tired wheels.

Shop Early for a Chance at These Wagons

—Furniture, 2nd Floor

VANCOUVER SOCCER XI TIES UP CANADIAN SERIES

Somerville Captures Dominion Amateur Golf Crown for the Sixth Time

Veteran Defeats Farley in Great Match at Ottawa

London Campaigner Comes From Behind to Capture Canadian Championship From Montreal Youngster—Farley Leads at Eighteenth, One Up—Somerville Rallies for Decision

OTTAWA, July 31 (CP)—C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., came up in the last quarter of his thirty-six-hole match with Phil Farley, Montreal, here today to win the Canadian amateur golf championship for the sixth time, two and one.

Somerville, down one at the three-quarter mark, was conceded the twenty-eighth hole, squaring the match, after Farley's second shot was twenty-five yards off the green and his third twenty feet beyond the cup.

Lapping from the par golf which marked the morning round, the players halved the next hole with fours. Somerville went one up on the thirtieth with a birdie four. On the thirty-second each was fifty feet from the can. Farley's putt rolled off to the right, but Sandy sank his long one to go two up.

MISSES CHANCE

They halved the next two holes and Somerville landed ten feet from the cup with his second shot on the thirty-fifth. Farley attempted to sink a long one from the edge of the green, but the ball rolled three feet past the hole.

The four shot from London sank his ten-foot to end the match and win the championship, 2-1.

On the first hole Farley started off poorly, hitting a smothered drive only one hundred yards down the centre. He was twenty-five feet short with his third, and when he missed the putt he conceded Somerville the hole. The second was halved in fours and then Farley squared the match at the third when he hit a hole-in-one for a birdie three. The Montreal shot-maker went one up at the next when he caged his second straight birdie by canning a twenty-five-foot putt for a three. Sandy missed from twelve feet.

The fifth was halved after Farley missed a thirty-footer for another birdie. At the long 523 sixth hole both were on in three and it was halved in par fours. Farley went two up at the next green when his second held the carpet and Sandy's went fifty feet past. Somerville conceded the hole. Somerville drove the next green and got his three to slice Farley's margin to one up.

FARLEY ONE UP

They halved the 563-yard ninth and rounded the morning turn with Farley holding a 1-up advantage. Par figures halved the next hole and then Sandy squared the match by winning the eleventh when Farley missed a short putt for a half. Somerville encountered trouble at the next with his drive and finally wound up with a six to lose the hole. But he evened matters up at the thirteenth when he dropped his second, three feet from the pin for a birdie. The next two were halved in regulation figures.

Somerville took the lead for the second time at the sixteenth when Farley overshot the green and found a bunker. Sandy got his par to go 1 up. Farley caged a great birdie 2 at the 153-yard seventeenth, sinking a twenty-footer to square the match again, and then won the eighteenth with another birdie 4. Farley's ball-caromed off of Somerville's into the cup.

As they started out in the afternoon the first two holes were halved. Farley went 3 up at the twenty-first but found plenty of trouble on the next fairway and Somerville won the hole. The pair battled pretty well on even terms as the three-quarter distance was reached, with Farley still out in front, 1 up, at the twenty-seventh.

LAST FIVE HOLES

A description of the play on the last five holes follows.

Thirty-first Hole (350 yards, par 5)—Farley's tee shot on this hole was near the right edge of the fairway. Somerville's was to the left, twenty feet from a bunker. They each took three to get on. Sandy was twelve feet from the pin and Farley fifty. Phil rolled up a foot away and Sandy canned his for a birdie four to take the lead 1 up.

Thirty-second Hole (386 yards, par 4)—Both were on in two, Farley

Bowling Tourney Starts Tomorrow On Local Greens

AWN bowlers from Vancouver and the various local clubs spent yesterday on the greens warming up their games for the grand opening of the Greater Victoria and District Association tournament tomorrow. Included among the visitors seen at the Beacon Hill greens were George Strachan, J. McKay, of the Terminal Club, and J. Worster, Dunbar Heights Club. Secretary A. T. Harris announced yesterday that a switch has been made in the programme. Instead of on Tuesday, the opening rounds of the women's singles will be run off tomorrow night, commencing at 7 o'clock. Women's rink matches will get away also tomorrow night at 9:30.

STANDINGS IN BIG SIX RACE

Gehrig Back on Top of American League Hitters—Medwick in Front

(By the Associated Press) Standing of the leaders (first three in each league):

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Medwick, Cardinals	80	35	79	142 400
P. W. A. Pirates	80	35	85	135 377
Delair, Yankees	80	35	83	135 371
T. B. A. Red Sox	80	34	86	134 368
D. M. Yankees	80	34	87	131 368
Herman, Cubs	75	31	63	115 367

HOMERUN STANDINGS

Yesterday's Homers—DiMaggio, Yankees, 2; Dickey, Yankees; West, Cliff (Browns); Fox, (Tigers); Fletcher (Reds); Jensen (Pirates); Scarsella (Reds); one apiece.

The Leaders—DiMaggio, Yankees, 39; Fox, Red Sox, 26; Trostky, Indians; Greenberg, Tigers, 23 apiece; Medwick, Cardinals, 21; Gehrig, Yankees; Ott, Giants, 20 apiece.

League Totals—American, 485; National, 412. Total, 897.

CANADIAN SCOTTISH—260 500 600 T14

BIDNEY, July 31—Mrs. W. Sisson and Miss E. Gwynne tied for first place in the spoon competition held at the Ardmore Golf Club by turning in net scores of 74 for the eighteen-hole distance.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Augie Galan Called Out on This Play



Augie Galan, of the Chicago Cubs, is displaying great running style. In this action shot, as he spikes the bag during the first inning of a game with the New York Giants, in the Polo Grounds, New York. But Galan's form didn't impress the umpire. Augie was out on the throw from Chiozza to First Base man Leslie.

Incogs Defeat Albions In League Cricket Tilt

Reg. Wenman and Bob Poyntz Play Brilliantly in Club's 107-to-71 Victory—Five C's Take Friendly Match From Victoria "B"

FOOTBALLERS FROM the visiting British light cruiser H.M.S. Exeter and the Royal Canadian Navy will clash tomorrow evening at the Royal Athletic Park in a second attempt to decide the winner of the Naval Veterans' Trophy. In their initial match last Thursday evening the teams battled to a 2-2 overtime draw. The kick-off is set for 5:15 o'clock, and another good battle is anticipated.

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CUBS PULL FIVE GAMES AWAY FROM THE GIANTS

Carleton Pitches Sensational Game For Easy Victory

Handcuffs Bill Terry's Club to Gain 7-1 Decision Which Places Chicago Well in Front in Pennant Race—Cards Win From Dodgers—Di Maggio Hits Two Homers, but Yankees Lose

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—Tex Carleton baffled the Giants like a Houdini today with a three-hift pitching masterpiece that gave the Cubs a 7-1 victory over the New Yorkers and boosted their National League lead to five full games.

Hurling one of the best games of his career, Carleton pitched perfect ball from the end of the first to the start of the ninth inning. Not a man reached first base off him in that stretch, and only two batters were able to get the ball out of the infield.

The Cubs landed on Carl Hubbell for a dozen hits, and, after taking a 4-0 edge by the fifth inning, never left any doubt as to the outcome.

The victory was the second in a row for the Cubs in the current series.

Led by Gabby Hartnett, who hit a three-run double and a single and drove in four runs, the Reds lost a free-hitting contest to the Cards, 10-8.

The Quaker City cellar-dwellers garnered a total of eighteen safeties off Red hurlers.

ST. LOUIS, July 31 (AP)—Grampa Jesse Haines and his venerable knuckle-ball foiled the Dodgers in the pinches today and the Cardinals topped the Brooklyn, 4-3, in their current series opener.

Although he was tagged for a dozen hits, he pitched the Cards into a tie for third place in the National League.

R. H. E. Brooklyn 000 002 100—3 12 1 St. Louis 020 003 000—4 8 0

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Henshaw and Phelps; Haines and Owen.

Rally Falls Short

CINCINNATI, July 31 (AP)—Scoring three runs on Les Searcina's ninth-inning home, a Cincinnati rally fell short today and the Reds lost a free-hitting contest to the Cards, 10-8.

The Quaker City cellar-dwellers garnered a total of eighteen safeties off Red hurlers.

R. H. E. Philadelphia 010 520 002—10 18 3 Cincinnati 100 150 123—8 14 3

Batteries—Walters, Johnson, Mulcahy and Atwood; Hallahan, Mooney, Schott and Lombardi.

Bees Beat Pirates

PITTSBURGH, July 31 (AP)—Edie Mayo's pinch single in the ninth with the bases loaded lent a story-book touch to a 9-7 triumph of the Boston Bees over Pittsburgh today.

Mayo came up with two out and sliced a single into center scoring Gene Moore, who had doubled, and Ebbie Fletcher, who had been purposefully passed.

R. H. E. Boston 104 000 022—9 13 3 Pittsburgh 203 200 000—7 9 0

CANADA'S FINEST CIGAR

PUNCH CIGAR
PERFECTOS
OR PANETELAS
10c

The defeat, pinned on the Yanks when West walked a round-trip in the tenth inning with two mates aboard to break a tie, out the New Yorkers' American League lead to five and one-half games over the second-place White Sox.

DiMaggio pounded out his twenty-ninth and thirtieth homers, getting the former with the bases empty in the eighth and the thirtieth with two on bases in the last of the ninth to throw the game into a tie.

Earlier, Bill Dickey had given the Yanks their only other runs with his eighteenth homer, with one on base in the second.

R. H. E. St. Louis 000 101 013—9 12 0 New York 020 000 013—6 12 0

Batteries—Knot, Hosgett and Heath; Malone, Makosky, Hadley and Dickey.

Tigers Badly Clawed

BOSTON, July 31 (AP)—Pounding two Detroit pitchers for fifteen hits, the Red Sox slugged out a 12-1 victory today to climb within one game of the third-place Tigers.

R. H. E. Detroit 000 000 000—1 6 4 Boston 420 020 020—12 15 1

Batteries—Wade, Gill and Tebbs; Ostermueller and Desautels.

Senators Blank Indians

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Pete Appleton, veteran righthander recently promoted from relief work, held Cleveland to five hits, and Washington won its second straight game today from the Indians, 3-0.

R. H. E. Cleveland 000 000 000—0 5 0 Washington 000 000 12x—3 7 0

Batteries—Hublin and Pylak; Appleton and Millies.

Sox Win Another

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP)—Monte Stratton, hurling a seven-hitter, pitched Chicago White Sox to a 2-9 triumph in the opening clash of a three-game series today. The victory was the fourteenth for the year for the Sox righthander.

Luke Sewell drove in both runs of the game with singles in the fourth and ninth innings.

R. H. E. Chicago 000 100 001—2 15 0 Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 7 1

Batteries—Stratton and Sewell; Kelley and Brucker; Conroy.

Coast League

SEATTLE, July 31 (AP)—Breaking a tie in the fifth with a five-run rally, Seattle beat San Diego's Padres, 7-3, here tonight.

The Tribe got seven safe blows off Salvo and Gonzales, and capitalized on four San Diego errors.

Two runs in the first put the Indians ahead, but the Padres tied the score with runs in the third and fourth.

In the fifth, Seattle went wild to tally five runs on three hits and a couple of errors. San Diego made one more in the seventh.

San Diego's starting battery, Salvo and Detore, went out in the first inning for protesting a decision.

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Two runs in the first put the Indians ahead, but the Padres tied the score with runs in the third and fourth.

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SENIOR TURNS BACK MURRAY IN TENNIS FINAL

Californian Wins Canadian Honors From Montrealer

San Francisco Player Captures Five-Set Battle From Ranking Dominion Star, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2—Evelyn Dearman Wins Women's Title When Opponent Defaults

TORONTO, July 31 (CP)—The Canadian men's singles tennis title remained in California today when Walter Senior, of San Francisco, battled through five sets to defeat Bobby Murray, of Montreal, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2 in this year's final.

Senior, twelfth ranking United States star, succeeded Jack Tidball, of Los Angeles, who won the title last year. Eugene Smith, of Berkely, was the 1935 winner.

The tall Westerner, who had not dropped one set on his way to the final, was given a smart battle by youthful Murray, recently crowned Ontario and Quebec provincial champion. The final recapitulation showing the winner only nine points better than his Canadian rival in the five full sets.

Senior's placement ability played a major part in his victory, coupled with nine double-faults by Murray. On the other hand Senior netted more balls and drove more out of bounds than did his opponent.

Murray won the first game of the opening set with loss of only two points and service held his delivery. A double-fault cost Bobby the third game, but he waded into Senior's service with three drives down the lines and won the fourth game at love when the American double-faulted.

MURRAY TAKES FIRST

With the count 2-2, Murray went straight ahead to capture the set with loss of only six more points.

A brilliant overhead smash won the seventh, where Senior made his best bid.

With the set in sight, Senior forced Murray to hit long, winning the eighth, 4-2, and broke Bobby's service for the ninth game. The third game, but he waded into Senior's service with three drives down the lines and won the fourth game at love when the American double-faulted.

Murray won the first game of the third set on Senior's service and went into a 2-1 lead. But the Californian increased his pace, hitting deep to the corners and Murray hit out or into the net to end man's exchanges.

MAINLANDER WINS

Bill Pedler, of Vancouver, won the junior men's title, completely outclassing Nick Saba, of Toronto,



British Consols

COSTLIER .. MILD .. TOBACCO

CUBA'S WORLD FAMOUS DRY CANE RUM

BACARDI

The pride of Cuba and internationally famous, BACARDI COCKTAIL—a wine glass of Baccardi, an equal quantity of grapefruit juice—or the juice of half a lime—sweeten to taste, shake well and serve. Aids digestion.

Welcome in a highball, too!

The genuine Baccardi is distilled and bottled only by Compania "Ron Baccardi" S. A. Santiago de Cuba and Havana.

For sale at Vendors, or direct from the Liquor Control Board, Mail Order Dept., Victoria.

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

Won Major Lacrosse Honors for City



As Victoria celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary, lacrosse enthusiasts wander back just eighteen years ago, when the Foundation Lacrosse Club journeyed to Winnipeg and returned with the world's amateur championship, an achievement never before accomplished in local history. Above is the team which defeated New Westminster to lift the historic Mann Cup. In winning the open tournament at Winnipeg for the world's title, the club defeated Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. En route home, the team trimmed everything in sight in exhibition matches. Back row, left to right: Identity not known, Charlie Burnett (secretary), G. L. Moore, Fred Krueger, "Figg" Pottinger, Stan Ross, Frank Sweeney, Ernie Munro, Johnny Johnson, George Strath, "Cotton" Brynjolfson (coach), Lester Patrick and Frank Kelly (manager). Sitting, front row, left to right: Joe Mitchell, Angie McInnes, Jack Davis, Bernie Feedham, Alie McGregor, Joe Painter, Dutch Clegg and Sugar McDougall.

FINALS TO BE PLAYED TODAY AT HILLCREST

LONGACRES RACING

LONGACRES, July 31.—Results here today follow:

FIRST RACE Five and one-half fur-

laps. **Spam** (McCormick) 13.20 12.80 12.80

Friendly (McClintock) 5.80 2.30

Parrot (Gaylor) 2.10

Alouette (Traina, Dee,

Woodlark (Babe, Hedges Smokey)

SECOND RACE Six fur-longs

Spam (Gray) 13.10 13.30 13.30

Harriet (McClintock) 4.00

Friend (Gaylor) 4.00

Alouette (Traina, Dee,

Woodlark (Babe, Hedges Smokey)

THIRD RACE One mile

Spam (McCormick) 14.10 13.80 13.80

Friend (Alouette) 6.10 2.00

Friendly (Gaylor) 2.30

Parrot (Traina, Dee,

Alouette (Woodlark, Babe, Hedges Smokey)

FOURTH RACE Five and one-sixteenth fur-

laps. **Spam** (McCormick) 13.20 12.80 12.80

Friend (McClintock) 5.80 2.30

Parrot (Gaylor) 2.10

Alouette (Traina, Dee,

Woodlark (Babe, Hedges Smokey)

FIFTH RACE Five and one-eighth fur-

laps. **Spam** (McCormick) 13.20 12.80 12.80

Friend (McClintock) 5.80 2.30

Parrot (Gaylor) 2.10

Alouette (Traina, Dee,

Woodlark (Babe, Hedges Smokey)

SIXTH RACE Six fur-longs

Spam (Gaylor) 13.40 13.70 13.70

Friend (King) 6.00 2.00

Parrot (Traina, Dee,

Alouette (Woodlark, Babe, Hedges Smokey)

SEVENTH RACE Six fur-longs

Spam (Gray) 13.10 13.30 13.30

Friend (McClintock) 4.00

Parrot (Gaylor) 2.10

Alouette (Traina, Dee,

Woodlark (Babe, Hedges Smokey)

EIGHTH RACE Five fur-longs

Spam (Gray) 13.10 13.30 13.30

Friend (McClintock) 4.00

Parrot (Gaylor) 2.10

Alouette (Traina, Dee,

Woodlark (Babe, Hedges Smokey)

NINTH RACE One mile

Spam (McCormick) 14.10 13.80 13.80

Friend (Alouette) 6.10 2.00

Friendly (Gaylor) 2.30

Parrot (Traina, Dee,

Alouette (Woodlark, Babe, Hedges Smokey)

TENTH RACE One mile

Spam (McCormick) 14.10 13.80 13.80

Friend (Alouette) 6.10 2.00

Friendly (Gaylor) 2.30

Parrot (Traina, Dee,

Alouette (Woodlark, Babe, Hedges Smokey)

ONCEIGHTH RACE One mile

Spam (McCormick) 14.10 13.80 13.80

Friend (Alouette) 6.10 2.00

Friendly (Gaylor) 2.30

Parrot (Traina, Dee,

Alouette (Woodlark, Babe, Hedges Smokey)

ONCEIGHTH RACE One mile

Spam (McCormick) 14.10 13.80 13.80

Friend (Alouette) 6.10 2.00

Friendly (Gaylor) 2.30

Parrot (Traina, Dee,

Alouette (Woodlark, Babe, Hedges Smokey)

ONCEIGHTH RACE One mile

Spam (McCormick) 14.10 13.80 13.80

Friend (Alouette) 6.10 2.00

Friendly (Gaylor) 2.30

Parrot (Traina, Dee,

Alouette (Woodlark, Babe, Hedges Smokey)

ONCEIGHTH RACE One mile

Spam (McCormick) 14.10 13.80 13.80

Friend (Alouette) 6.10 2.00

Friendly (Gaylor) 2.30

Parrot (Traina, Dee,

Alouette (Woodlark, Babe, Hedges Smokey)

ONCEIGHTH RACE One mile

Spam (McCormick) 14.10 13.80 13.80

Friend (Alouette) 6.10 2.00

Friendly (Gaylor) 2.30

Parrot (Traina, Dee,

Alouette (Woodlark, Babe, Hedges Smokey)

ONCEIGHTH RACE One mile

Spam (McCormick) 14.10 13.80 13.80

Friend (Alouette) 6.10 2.00

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Friend (Alouette) 6.10 2.00

Friendly (Gaylor) 2.30

Parrot (Traina, Dee,

<b

Employment Figures For Dominion Show Marked Improvement

Reports of Employers Best Since 1929—Situation in British Columbia Continues to Improve, Says Ottawa Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA, July 31 (CP)—Employment at the beginning of July was at a higher level than any July 1 on record except 1929, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said today. Figures were gathered from 10,271 employers, showing 1,134,318 at work, compared with 1,088,652 the preceding month.

"This increase of 45,666 considerably exceeded that recorded at July 1, 1936," said the bureau, "and was also decidedly greater than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding sixteen years for which statistics are available."

The employment index on the base 1926 equals 100 stood at 119.1 against 114.3 at June 1.

Last year 9,714 employers reported staffs aggregating 987,955, which was an increase of 24,600 over June 1, 1936, staffs.

MANUFACTURING GAINS

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend. There were losses of a seasonal character in certain manufacturing industries, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while there was a minor decline in coal mining. The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas.

The largest percentage increases occurred in the Maritime Provinces, but, numerically, those in Quebec and Ontario were greater. The index number of employment in each of the economic areas was higher

Portland Shrine Band on Yates Street



Led by a tall, staff-swinging drum-major, one of the most interesting bands in yesterday's Shriners' parade was that from Al Kadir Temple, Portland, composed of forty members. To show they were from the "City of Roses," bandmates had garlands of the flowers entwined about the horns of the larger brasses. The photograph shows the smartly marching unit as it passed the City Library, Yates and Blanshard Streets.

Your Health and Your Weight

THOSE OF NORMAL WEIGHT SHOULD NOT TRY TO REMOVE THE NORMAL FAT FROM THE BODY

By JAS. W. BARTON, M.D.

One of the heavyweight wrestlers, recently named as world's champion in some states and provinces, has a beautiful physique and is a fast, strong, intelligent, good-looking fellow. Although his weight is announced as 202 to 205, it is likely that his real weight is ten to fifteen pounds less. His muscles stand out on all parts of the body—the abdomen like a "washboard," the upper back like a rectangle, and the arms and legs like tripod. And he knows how to wrestle.

However, as his wrestling engagements take him to all parts of the country, with a great amount of fast traveling—motor, train and airplane—it is just a question how long his "nerves" will stand up under the strain.

Why? Simply because he may not have enough fat on and in his body.

If he were a boxer, getting ready for an important bout, to be down as "fine" as he is at present would be wise because the boxer has to make a certain weight at a definite time. Also a boxer allows himself to accumulate a little fat between bouts.

Practically all the heavyweight wrestlers keep themselves comfortably overweight—a little layer of fat covering their muscles. They lose five to ten pounds during a thirty to sixty minute bout, but have that five to ten pounds back on the body for their bout the following night. Of course much of this five to ten pounds that comes and goes

man is not able to store much fuel ahead except the sugar in the liver and muscles, so that he transforms fat and food into surplus fat, which is then tucked away in the organs and the skin for use as fuel in some future emergency. Such fat deposits not only act as a reserve supply of fuel to be drawn on in case of need, but also serve to protect and support the organs and to prevent the loss of heat from the body surface, since fat is a poor conductor of heat or a good insulator.

The abdominal fat serves to buoy up the organs and hold them in the position where they can do their work to best advantage and with least strain. Contrast the happy disposition and good digestion of the fat man with the lot of the thin, irritable, nervous person who often has indigestion and sagging organs which work or function poorly.

A person who is a "little" above the average weight for his height usually possesses a more stable nervous system and is less likely to be a victim of infections than one who is underweight.

You can thus see when the individual of normal weight trains down too fine, or if one cuts down his food intake too much, in both instances removing the "normal" or proper amount of fat from the inside and the outside of his body, he or she is removing necessary fuel, interfering with the proper regulation of body temperature and rendering himself or herself more likely to be attacked by infections.

The thought, then, is that only overweights should try to reduce their weight. Those of normal weight make a big mistake in underweighting and overexercising.

Faithful Service Gets Its Reward

LONDON, July 31 (CP)—Lord Ormathwaite, friend of Queen Mary and the late King George, today left all of his estate—valued at £107,000 (\$332,590) to his manservant, Rose Sparry, and her two sons, in equal shares.

Lord Ormathwaite was a widower when he died.

The Safety First Association asks motorists to be particularly careful where there are children. This is on the principle that children should be seen but not hurt.

Support Canada's radio industry and its thousands of workers by making sure the radio you are about to purchase bears the license of Canadian Radio Patents, Limited, and thus avoid the liability which may result from patent infringement.

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D. Scholl's Zino-pads

POWER HEADS CONFER HERE

Executive Officers of Northwest Association Discuss Plans for Convention

Executive officers of the Northwest Electric Light and Power Association were in conference here Friday discussing matters affecting their business and making preparations for the next convention of the association, which will be held in the Spring. The territory that is embraced within the association includes the Province of British Columbia and the States of Washington, Oregon, Utah and Idaho.

W. C. Mainwaring, Vancouver, general sales manager for the B.C. Electric Company, presiding officer this year. Victoria is represented on the executive by A. T. Goward, vice-president of the B.C. Electric Company; G. M. Tripp, general superintendent, and S. J. Hall, manager of light and power for the same company here.

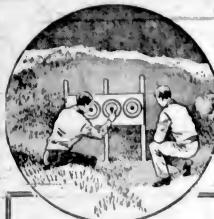
The organization is educational in character, the proceedings at the meeting being confined to matters affecting the administration of the industry which is associated with electrical power and light. There are three sections in the organization, business development, engineering and accounting and business practice.

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES

Each of these sections holds conventions and each was represented at the meeting held in the city. Ralph Gale, of the Idaho Power Company, presided over the section of business development; A. Vilstrup, of the B.C. Electric Company in Vancouver, was chairman of the engineering section, and C. E. Gieseker, of the Washington Power Company, Spokane, presided over the accounting section.

The business meeting was concluded in the morning in the Empress Hotel, following which the party attended luncheon and the afternoon was spent on the golf course, with a drive about the city for the ladies of the party.

During the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Goward entertained the visitors on the grounds of their residence on York Place. Many of the members of the executive were accompanied by their wives and families.



Win Shooting Prizes!

If you own a .22 rifle... this will interest YOU!

From coast to coast, young men and boys are enthusiastically competing for the prizes offered in the Dominion Marksman Competition using .22 calibre shotguns and sporting rifles.

Whether a beginner or an experienced marksman, you, too, should enter this contest and try your skill. The rules are simple—you can win a prize if you own a .22 rifle. No charge to join. Any shooter over 12 years of age is eligible. Application blanks, rules and targets are free. Send for yours to-day. Mail this coupon now!

COUPON

Dominion Marksman, P.O. Box 1260, Montreal, Que.

I am interested in your prize competition for .22 calibre rifle shooters. Please send me full particulars.

Name: _____ (PRINT NAME)

Address: _____

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DMCT

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

AUGUST

Time of sunrise and sunset (Pacific standard time) at Victoria, B.C., for the month of August, 1937

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
1	4:48	18:50
2	4:49	18:51
3	4:51	18:51
4	4:53	18:51
5	4:55	18:51
6	4:56	18:51
7	4:58	18:51
8	5:00	18:51
9	5:02	18:51
10	5:04	18:51
11	5:07	18:51
12	5:08	18:51

The Meteorological Observatory, Guelph, Ontario, B.C.

A PUZZLED PARENT

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP)—Paper Rhea, a South American ostrich at the Zoo, was a puzzled parent today.

His wife laid six eggs, then went gadding about. Bird house keepers put the first egg under a pea-hen with maternal instincts. That egg hatched a rhea.

Paper Rhea today was sitting on the other five himself, waiting

To the City of Victoria CONGRATULATIONS!

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

Promotions: The following is an extract from The London Times of April 7, 1937: "Lieut.-Commander (Ret'd) G. Borrie, R.N.R., to rank of Commander (Ret'd), seniority April 7, 1937."

Part II

Duties—Duties for the week ending July 31, 1937: Orderly officer, Lieut. H. Bapty; next for duty, 2nd Lieut. H. L. Alexander. Orderly sergeant, Sergt. C. E. Sayers; next for duty, Sergt. Garnot.

Part I

Duties—Duties for the week ending July 31, 1937: Orderly officer, Lieut. H. Bapty; next for duty, 2nd Lieut. H. L. Alexander. Orderly sergeant, Sergt. C. E. Sayers; next for duty, Sergt. Garnot.

Part II

Amendment—Part II, Orders No. 24, dated 21-7-37. In so far as it affects the following, it is hereby cancelled: 944 Pte. R. O. J. Carey.

D. COY.

D. G. CROFTON, Capt.

Adj't. 2nd Bn. (M.G.) C.S. Regt.

3rd (B.C.) COAST BRIGADE, R.C.A.

Brigade orders by Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Kent, Officer Commanding 5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade, R.C.A. Duties for week ending August 7, 1937—Orderly officer, Lieut. J. L. Howard; next for duty, Lieut. R. L. Buller. Orderly sergeant, Sergt. W. Anderson; next for duty, Sgt. J. Archer.

Parades—Tattoo Contingent—All parades taking part in the military tattoo will parade at the Armories at the following dates and times: Dress, full dress, and both bands will attend. Sunday, August 1, fall-in at 17:45 hours; Monday, August 2, fall-in at 18:45 hours; Tuesday, August 3, fall-in at 18:45 hours.

Notice—Conveyance from the Armouries to Macdonald Park and return will be provided on the above dates, and refreshments will be served.

C. W. BARKER, Capt.

5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade, R.C.A.

1st BN. (16th C.E.F.) CAN. SCOTISH REGIMENT

Part I

Naval and Military Tattoo Rehearsal, Sunday, August 1, 1937—The detachment taking part in the Tattoo will parade at the Armories at 17:45 hours (5:45 p.m.) on this date, for the purpose of proceeding by bus to Macdonald Park to participate in the Tattoo rehearsal. Dress Full dress. Both bands will attend.

Marker—The following N.C.O. is detailed as Marker, who will report at the park to the Tattoo Sergeant-Major, C.S.M. Mitchell, P.P.C.L.I., at 18:15 hours (6:15 p.m.): 684 B-Sergt. E. B. Chalmers.

Naval and Military Tattoo, Monday and Tuesday, August 2 and 3, 1937—The Tattoo detachment will be notified on Sunday, August 1, 1937, as to time of parade and transportation arrangements for the

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BRANCH OFFICE: PEMBERTON BLDG., VICTORIA

AROUND the DIAL

TODAY

6 a.m.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Albert Lebrun of France, Marshal Petain of France, General John Pershing and the U.S. Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt, will be heard over the air in connection with ceremonies dedicating a monument in commemoration of the Meuse-Argonne offensive in the Great War. All of the programme, which will last for an hour and a half, will originate at Montfaucon, France, with the exception of President Roosevelt's address from Washington. KGO, KJR.

10 a.m.—Viv Bowy, Metropolitan Opera soprano, and Ozzie Nelson, young orchestra leader, will join

Dr. Frank Black on the Magic Key broadcast. KGO, KJR.

12 noon—Ceremonies in connection with the celebration of Switzerland's Independence Day will be heard here in an international programme which will originate at Berne, Zurich, Geneva and Lugano. President Giuseppe Motta is expected to speak. KOMO, KPO.

4 p.m.—Ina Claire, American comedienne, will present the late James M. Barrie's play, "What Every Woman Knows." KGO, KJR. 7:30 p.m.—Freddie Lightner, who was originally signed for one guest appearance with Jane Froman, has been held over once again and will make his fifth consecutive appearance on this programme. KOMO, KPO.

8:15 p.m.—Artists from San Francisco, Chicago and New York will unite in greetings to the new N.B.C.-blue southern group, which joins the network today. KJR.

9 p.m.—The story of a Southerner of the old school, who was editor and publisher of a small-town newspaper, who waited forty years to keep a dueling engagement, will be told on the Night Edition programme. KOMO, KPO.

TOMORROW.

10 a.m.—Crosscuts from the "Log o' the Day," the oldest programme of its kind on the Pacific Coast, will celebrate its 2,000 broadcast. KJR. 5:30 p.m.—Opening radio's first cycle of plays by Eugene O'Neill, the first American dramatist to attain world-wide recognition, the National Broadcasting Company will present the playwright's first long success, "Beyond the Horizon," with Helen Hayes, dramatic actress, in the leading role. KJR.

6 p.m.—Gay tunes from "Love Me Tonight," motion picture success of five years ago, will be featured, with Roy Shield, central division musical director for the N.B.C., as conductor during the absence of Dr. Frank Black, who is on three weeks' vacation. KOMO, KPO.

7 p.m.—Darrel Donnell, whose dynamic news broadcasts have been missing from Western airwaves for more than a year because of other duties at The San Francisco Examiner, when he is radio editor, returns to the microphone as a news broadcaster and commentator. KGO, KJR.

8 p.m.—How to play safe while fishing, and some good advice on how to land the big ones, will be the subject of a talk to be given by Ralph O. Marroh, deputy attorney-general and legal adviser to the California Fish and Game Commission. KGO, KJR.

9 p.m.—The Daily Colonist news flashes. CFTC.

9:30 p.m.—An unusual talk concerning the assassination of President James Garfield and an attempt to save his life by Alexander Graham Bell, Inventor of the telephone, will be Colonel Rod's story in a special programme. KOMO, KPO.

Sunday's Programme

(The following programmes are compiled from the various broadcasting programmes and are subject to change.)

KCF, Victoria (1,150 kva.)

11:00 a.m.—Christian Church, Cathedral.

5:15 p.m.—Sunday Afternoon Concert.

8:30 p.m.—Christian Science Devotional Programme.

8:45 p.m.—Melodic Themes.

8:55 p.m.—Practices Assembly.

9:00 p.m.—Sunday House Hour.

7:00 p.m.—Sunset Serenade.

7:30 p.m.—Christian Church Cathedral.

8:45 p.m.—Sunday House Hour.

9:00 p.m.—Concert Music.

9:30 p.m.—Sunday House Hour, except:

9:00 p.m.—Home Hour of Music.

C.B.C. NETWORK

9:00 p.m.—H.M.—Grenadier Guards Band.

9:30 p.m.—L.S.D.—Sports news.

9:45 p.m.—P.C.—Circus.

10:00 p.m.—Metropolitan Tabernacle.

11:00 p.m.—Theater Guild.

3:30 p.m.—Apostolic Mission.

3:45 p.m.—Four-square Gospel Lighthouse.

4:00 p.m.—P.M.—Finnish Programme.

4:00 p.m.—P.M.—British-Israel.

4:15 p.m.—Sunday House Hour.

4:30 p.m.—Sunday House Hour.

7:30 p.m.—Christian Church Cathedral.

8:45 p.m.—Sunday House Hour.

9:00 p.m.—Concert Music.

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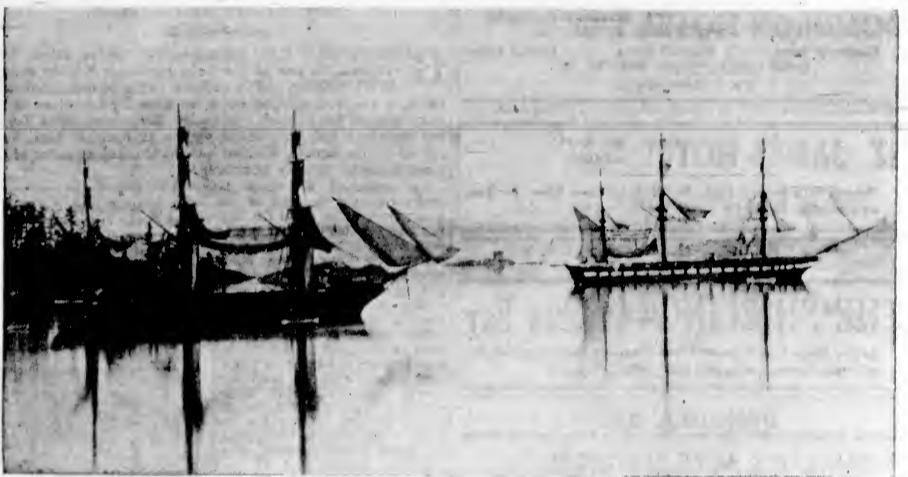
9:00 p.m

Glimpses Here and There of Early Victorian Days



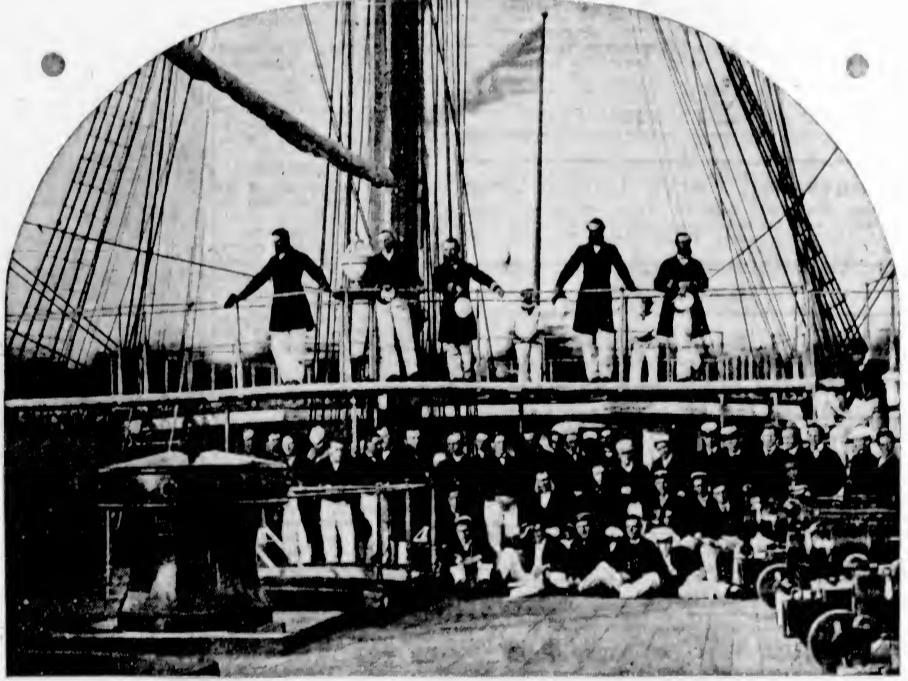
ANOTHER EARLY BUSINESS STREET.

Among the Early Stores of the City, the Scotch House, Which Dealt in Drygoods, Was One of the Best Known Among Pioneer Shoppers.



EARLY DAYS IN ESQUIMALT HARBOR.

On the Left Is H.M.S. Malacca, Thirteen Guns, and Right, H.M.S. Sutlej, Thirty-Five Guns, Which Were Stationed Here at the Time of the Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, in 1866.



ABOARD H.M.S. SUTLEJ IN 1866.

H.M.S. Sutlej Was the Flagship of the British Squadron Here in the Late '60's. Included in the Officers Shown Here Is the Late Lord Charles Beresford, Who Was a Midshipman at That Time.



VIEW OF VICTORIA IN 1912.
This Picture of the Growing City Was Taken From Church Hill, Near the Site of Old Christ Church Cathedral.



HOVELS OF INDIAN TRIBESMEN.

Above Is Shown the Crude Homes of the Residents on the Songhees Reservation as They Appeared in 1866. The Reservation at That Time Was Located Near the Foot of Present Johnson Street.

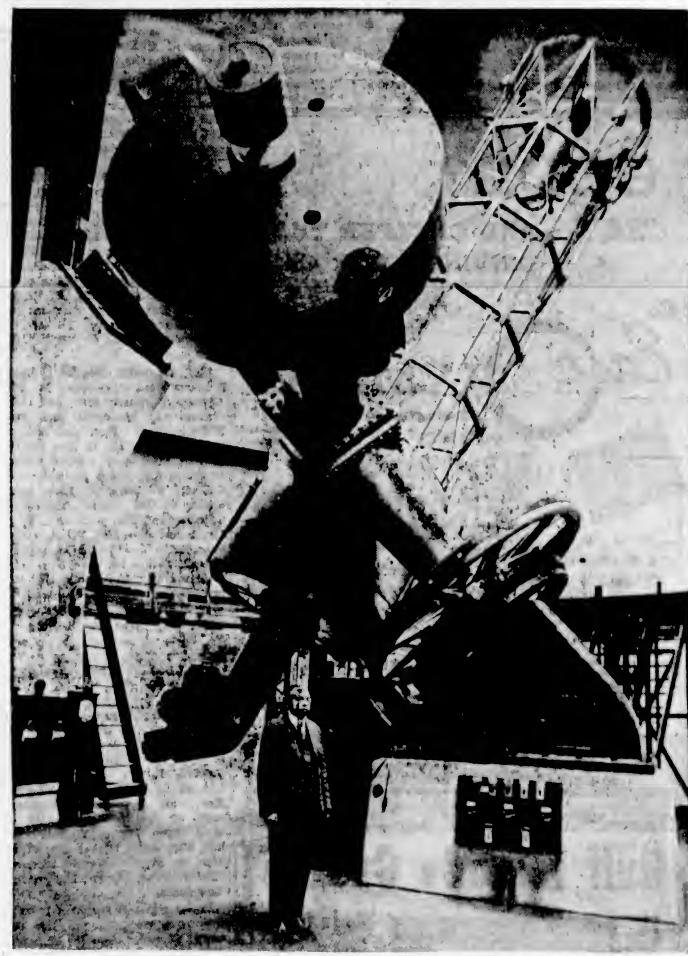
Scenes Around Capital City of British Columbia



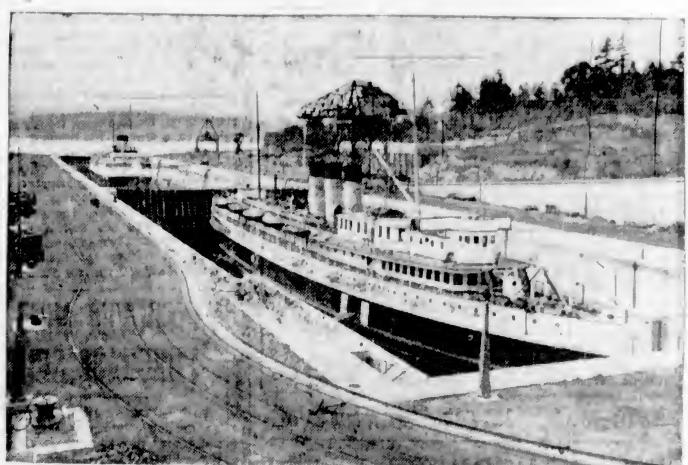
AN INFRA-RED PHOTOGRAPH OF VICTORIA WITH MOUNT BAKER IN THE DISTANCE.



ENTRANCE AND DOME OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.



TELESCOPE AT THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.



TWO SHIPS IN GOVERNMENT DRYDOCK.



THE INNER HARBOR WITH FERRY DOCKS ON THE RIGHT

MARINE, RAIL and AIR

DISCHARGED CARGO HERE

Freighter Pennington Court Docked From St. Lawrence Ports Yesterday

From St. Lawrence River ports, the Vancouver-St. Lawrence Line Ss Pennington Court was at Ogden Point Piers yesterday morning. The freighter discharged some general cargo on the local dock and continued to Mainland ports to complete unloading.

AT EQUIPMENT

For seasonal overhaul, the Canadian Pacific liner Ss Empress of Canada arrived at Esquimalt yesterday morning and was floated into the Government drydock. Yarrow's Limited, workers are busy on the ship, which will be refloated tomorrow afternoon.

EXCURSION TRAINS
Three excursions will leave Prairies

points for Vancouver in the next few days. They include a Rotary Club party from Saskatoon, a Rotary Club excursion from Edmonton and a Kinmen Club party, also from Edmonton.

SAILED NORTH

Ss Prince Robert, Captain H. E. Neden, sailed for Alaska from Vancouver, Friday night. The ship took out two tour parties, in addition to a large list of independent tourists. The parties are the Ohio Steamship Agents' Association and the Kendrick Tours from Alabama.

GULF ISLANDS

The combined land and water trip planned by Vancouver Island Coach Lines and Gulf Island Coach for next Wednesday includes a ride to Swartz Bay, where the Ma Cy Peck will be boarded for a cruise to the Gulf Islands. Port Townsend, Mayne and Galiano Islands will be visited.

EGAL BOAT HERE

Eagle 57 arrived in the Inner Harbor yesterday morning and is alongside, Ss. Evans, Coleman & Johnson Brothers' Dock. She came in from Seattle, and is in command of Lieutenant Robert S. Clarke, U.S.N. She will be here until Monday night.

COOL?

"SAY... AND CHEAPER THAN DRIVING YOUR CAR"

Go

ON THE OLYMPIAN

Round Trip from Victoria

LOW FARES

ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
SIOUX CITY
OMAHA
DENVER
CHICAGO

Luxury
Coaches
Sleepers
Standard
Space
\$48.00
\$48.00
\$48.00
\$48.00
\$48.00
\$48.00

\$30.00
\$30.00
\$30.00
\$30.00
\$30.00
\$30.00

\$27.00
\$27.00
\$27.00
\$27.00
\$27.00
\$27.00

Correspondingly low fares to Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, New York, Boston and other Eastern Cities. Space is sleeping car extra. Liberal return limits. Stop-over privileges.

EVERY type of accommodation... every car air cooled... low priced meals.

The OLYMPIAN is the only train operating over one railroad all the way from the Pacific Northwest to Chicago—The Milwaukee Railroad. It's the short line—scenically supreme.

VICTORIA OFFICE
902 Government St. Phone Gordon 7841; Eric Marshall, Agent
Agents for Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines

The MILWAUKEE ROAD AMERICA'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Gulf Islands Cruise

Wednesday

Aug. 4

Enjoy a refreshing cruise through the beautiful Gulf Islands, calling at:

Beaver Point
Port Washington

Maine Island
Galiano Island

Buses leave
depot 9:00 A.M.

Arrive
back 7:30 P.M.

1 25
Children, 75¢

RETURN FARES,
Bus and Ferry

? MYSTERY TRIPS ?

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SUNDAY

Afternoon drives through glorious scenery to an unknown destination. Four hour trip. Tea may be obtained.

Leave Depot 2 p.m. RETURN \$1.00
Arrive Back 6 p.m. FARE Children, 50¢

NOTE—MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY FOR THESE TRIPS
Accommodation is Limited. TICKETS ON SALE

TRAVEL BY BUS TO VICTORIA VIA SIDNEY AND STEVESTON

EARLY MORNING TRIP TO THE MAINLAND—2 TRIPS DAILY

DAY EXCURSION EVERY SATURDAY—\$3.15 RETURN

DIRECT SERVICE TO LANSDOWNE AND BRIGHOUSE RACE TRACKS

THETIS LAKE Direct Daily Service to the Lake. Apply at Depot for Time-Tables.

"West-Pocket" Vacations

3-DAY TOURS TO THESE POPULAR RESORTS

Fares shown include your trip, bus transportation from Victoria, meals, lodgings and tide trips

• Qualicum Beach \$14.10
• Forbidden Plateau \$16.10
• Forbes Landing \$17.75

Good Going Any Day—Inquire at Depot for Details

Vancouver Island Coach Lines Limited

Depot, Broughton Street at Broad

E 1177 E 1178

taking part in Victoria's anniversary celebrations.

Lieutenant Clarke paid official calls, shortly after the vessel arrived, on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, acting Premier John Hart and Mayor Andrew McGavin. The calls were later returned.

The Eagle 57 is a product of Great War time and was built for ramming submarines in the war zone. She is turbine propelled, with 25,000 horsepower engines.

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Business and Professional Directory, Want Ads

The Daily Colonist

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED OR WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Two cents a word each insertion, payable in advance, a word a line, a minimum of ten words cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than twenty-five cents.

Death and Funeral Notices \$1.00 first insertion, \$1.00 for each additional insertion. Marriage Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam Notices \$1.00 each.

Birth Notices, \$1.00 per insertion.

Business or Professional Cards of Two lines or under, \$1.00 per month. Advertising space in \$1.00 per month. Addressee's name and address, \$1.00 per month.

Advertisers who desire may have their address addressed to a box at The Colonist and their private address A copy of ten insertion cards will be sent with reply. In this case add three words "Box" to the "Colonist" to the front of the number.

Out-of-town readers of our advertisements who desire to give address at least two months in advance, \$1.00 per month, to communicate through the phone.

Any claim for rebate on account of errors or omissions shall be made within thirty days from the date of the same, otherwise the claim will not be allowed.

The Colonist service is available every day from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., excepting Sunday. Just call Empire 4114.

To Inquiries: Classified Ads should reach The Colonist before 10 p.m. on the day previous to publication.

Classified Ads for The Sunday Colonist should be accepted up to 10 p.m. on Saturday.

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</

A Mart for Busy Readers—Property for Sale or Trade

TO OUT-OF-TOWN SUBSCRIBERS

Out-of-town subscribers who wish to answer advertisements in which only the telephone number of the advertiser is given, may mail their replies to *The Colonist*, and *The Colonist* will communicate such replies to the advertiser.

52 WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES

(Continued)

68 UNFURNISHED

THREE OR FOUR-ROOM BUNGALOW.

WANTED—for responsible tenant. By September 1, for one year, with or without option to purchase. Fully modern, three or four rooms, with two bathrooms. Oak Bay preferred. Yearwood, Street Clark & Co., 849 Fort Street, Victoria.

WOULD JOIN RESPONSIBLE PERSON

IN RENTING OF SIX OR SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE AND SELLING IN DUPLIES. Box 2403 Colwood.

WANTED—TO RENT IN ABOUT A

Fortnight, a seven or eight-roomed

house in Oak Bay. Box 2400, Colonial.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY SMALL

ROOMED HOUSE, near transportation to Victoria. G 4247.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FOUR OR

SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, Esquimalt, Victoria

West or Gorge. Rent under \$20. E 3119.

61 SUMMER RESORTS

61A COTTAGES AND CAMPGROUNDS

A T COVINGTON BAY, TWO ROOMS, VERANDA,

BREATHES water from July, August, \$20

month. O 6344.

WANTED—TO RENT, THREE-ROOMED

ROOMED BUNGALOW, N.E. next

to Butchart Gardens. Modern, electric

the best. Keating 462. Andros, Tod Inlet.

CORDOVA BAY—THREE-ROOMED BUNGALOW,

slashed, near water, month of

August, \$150. G 3239.

CORDOVA BAY, FOR AUGUST, \$20.

Two room, close, very private, open fire-

place. G 3244.

DOUBLE ROOM, LINEN, LIGHT, ETC.

Two separate entrances, close, water front

use room, rent, \$15. Can arrange

Keating 4114.

FOR SALE—FOUR-ROOMED PUR-

nished house, with boat and boat

house, at Shattock, great

location, close to Esquimalt. G 3273.

FOR RENT OR SALE—COTTAGE, FOUR

ROOMED, house, Esquimalt, Victoria

garden. G 3240.

RAINBOW BEACH, ALBERTVILLE 18-

19, two room, new open, 1½ weeks;

terms; warm bath, lighting, water cook-

ing; also bungalow, boats, forty acres

rainbow. G 3241.

ROCKY FURNISHED COTTAGE, CAD-

RON, Chestnut for August. E 3242. Clif-

don. 9-5 p.m.

TWO AND THREE-ROOMED FURNISHED

cottages on Shattock Harbor, close to

other cottages. G 3241.

TWO-ROOMED CABIN, FURNISHED, AND

WATER, E. Nour, Box 1809, Victoria.

64 AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE

AN EXCEPTIONAL BU. DIRECT FROM

A 1928 BUICK sedan, uplinister, engine, tires good condition. 1275. E 3164.

ALL SIZES USED TIRES IN STOCK;

lowest prices. H. A. Morris Station

BETTER USED CARS are always turned

in for a new class of new cars. Turn

in your present car, get a new car

from us, and make and profit from 1928

to 1936.

1928 CHEVROLET COUPE

1930 HUMMER BEDAN

1932 NASH BEDAN

1930 PHAETON

1936 GRAHAM CAVALLIER

1938 DODGE COUPE

— Many Others —

THOMAS PLIMLEY LTD.

Distributors of Quality Transportation

Phone 0181

1938 PONTIAC COUPE, de luxe

1935 FORD V-8 TRUCK, 1½-ton

JUNIORS TIE FOR HONORS

Eric Barber and A. Blackmore to Play Off for City Golf Crown

Breezing home with cards of 80 and 79, respectively, for thirty-six-hole totals of 164, Eric Barber and A. Blackmore finished in a deadlock as play finished in the junior city golf championship, yesterday morning, at the Uplands course. The pair will play-off today over eighteen holes for the crown. Barber had rounds of 84 and 80 and Blackmore shot an 85 and then clapped six strokes off that for his total. Billy McColl finished third with two rounds of 84 for 168, and two others, John G. Smith and C. F. Thomas, were next in order with 172's.

Complete scores follow:

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	59	29	.670
Chicago	55	36	.560
Pittsburgh	47	42	.528
St. Louis	47	42	.528
Boston	45	47	.498
Brooklyn	36	51	.414
Cincinnati	36	52	.409
Philadelphia	37	56	.398

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	59	29	.670
Chicago	55	36	.560
Detroit	51	37	.580
Boston	49	37	.570
Cleveland	42	42	.488
Washington	39	47	.453
St. Louis	39	60	.326
Philadelphia	26	60	.302

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Diego	73	51	.589
Sacramento	69	54	.561
San Francisco	67	56	.545
Portland	65	56	.537
Los Angeles	64	59	.520
Oakland	56	68	.452
Seattle	51	71	.418
Missions	47	77	.379

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	73	29	.716
Montreal	52	44	.542
Buffalo	51	48	.515
Syracuse	52	50	.510
Toronto	49	49	.500
Rochester	48	53	.475
Baltimore	38	53	.418
Jersey City	32	69	.317

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	58	32	.644
New York	54	38	.587
Pittsburgh	47	42	.528
St. Louis	47	42	.528
Boston	45	47	.498
Brooklyn	36	51	.414
Cincinnati	36	52	.409
Philadelphia	37	56	.398

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	59	29	.670
Chicago	55	36	.560
Detroit	51	37	.580
Boston	49	37	.570
Cleveland	42	42	.488
Washington	39	47	.453
St. Louis	39	60	.326
Philadelphia	26	60	.302

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Diego	73	51	.589
Sacramento	69	54	.561
San Francisco	67	56	.545
Portland	65	56	.537
Los Angeles	64	59	.520
Oakland	56	68	.452
Seattle	51	71	.418
Missions	47	77	.379

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	73	29	.716
Montreal	52	44	.542
Buffalo	51	48	.515
Syracuse	52	50	.510
Toronto	49	49	.500
Baltimore	38	53	.418
Jersey City	32	69	.317

Letters to the Editor

A MISUNDERSTANDING
First Aviator—"Quick! What do I do now, instructor?"
Second Aviator—"Goodness! Aren't you the instructor?"

OAK BAY BUNGALOW
FOR TRADE OR SALE
8 Acres' beautiful lake, 10 miles out. Mtns. and cedar wood lake.

HIGH PART OF GORGES

Big room, bungalow, large lot, miners, savannahs, and garden. \$2550

NEW STUDIO BUNGALOW

Five rooms, studio, Ver. \$2200

Well built, 5-mile circle.

and small farm properties.

A. A. MEHAREY & CO.

611 FORT ST. PHONE E 1157

OAK BAY BUNGALOW

SEVEN ROOMS

Living room, den with fireplace, dining room, kitchen with pantry and three bedrooms, all on one floor. Hot-air furnace, cement basement, Duriod roof, separate garage located one block from buses, cars and stores. Priced for a quick sale at \$3150

MARA, BATE & CO., LIMITED

640 FORT STREET E 7124

FAMILY HOME

Commodious, well-built home of nine rooms, set in 2½ acres of picturesque grounds. The rooms are spacious. The entrance hall is square and of inviting dignity. The dining room, kitchen and hall have fine granite fireplaces and both are floored with hardwood. The bedrooms, two large rooms and bathroom, also a sleeping porch. The house commands wonderful views of the hills, Mount Douglas, Mount Douglas, and Strathcona. Pictures and flowers add to the charm of this home. Price \$3500

ALFRED CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

1916 BROAD ST. PHONE G 7351

FORT STREET

EXCLUSIVE LISTING

For sale on Fort Street, close in: City lot with store and residence. Monthly rental \$4150. Taxes \$1880. Price \$3500

Gillespie, Hart & Co. Ltd.

611 FORT ST. Phone G 1119

OAK BAY

SOUTH OF THE AVENUE

A two room bungalow, in high location, amid nice trees, large lot, garage, kitchen, three bedrooms, furnace, central, basement, etc.

\$2800

HOPE & CO.

501 Central Building G 5215

AUCTION SALE

MONDAY, at 1:30 P.M.

LARGE SELECTION OF

Household Furniture, Etc.

Including: Chesterfield Suite, Dining Suite, Odor Buffets, Tables and Chairs; Walnut Divanette, 2 Chairs; Walnut Desk, Lounge, Chair, pair; very fine Single Beds with Spring-Filled Mattresses; Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Dressers; Kitchen Cabinets, Metal Safe, Linoleum, Linoleum Squares; very good Willow and Axminster Carpets and Rugs, Ranges, Tools, Wheelbarrow, Hose, Etc.

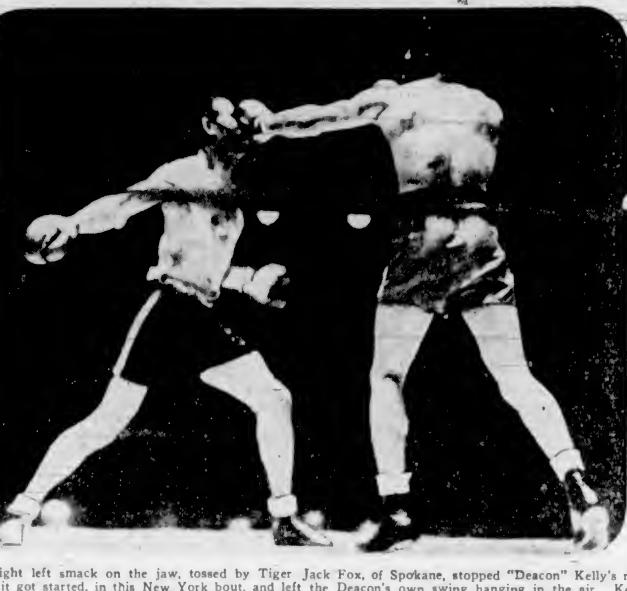
SALE DAYS:

Monday and Thursday, at 1:30. Saturday—Poultry, etc., 10:30 a.m.

FRED SMITH & CO.

Auctioneers and Appraisers G 4913

Beautiful Left Wins Title Chance



A straight left smash on the jaw, tossed by Tiger Jack Fox, of Spokane, stopped "Deacon" Kelly's rush before it got started, in this New York bout, and left the Deacon's own swing hanging in the air. Kelly, man's cardinal rule: don't leave yourself uncovered. The lazy-looking Fox shot over his own left, and Kelly was wide open. This picture catches the action beautifully. After absorbing six rounds of a methodical drubbing, Kelly was led to his corner and declared the loser. Fox gets a crack at John Henry Lewis and his light heavyweight title as the result of his win.

ceded the bouts. One of the later innovations introduced to the mat pastime, the event causes much laughter and added entertainment for the fans.

old-time bush fires were the result on a wide front and allowing the carelessness of the early settlers and were the cause of much alteration in the conditions under which the destruction and loss of the timber which has taken place since British Columbia was opened up. A little reflection will show how erroneous this idea is. It is the case how come that the remnants of the former forests are to be found, and is the reason for the numberless precautions which have to be taken against forest fires.

FOREST FIRES
Sir.—In an editorial of July 21 The Colonist says to the blanket of smoke, which for a short time enveloped Victoria on the afternoon of the eighteenth. A most unusual happening, nowadays, but as The Colonist says, a regular occurrence several decades ago during the dry period of the summer. But in place of the smoke haze lasting days as stated, it would be weeks before it would be dissipated by the first heavy rain in the Fall.

The writer can remember coming down Cowichan Lake about the middle of September, 1894, when the smoke was so thick it was barely possible to see the shore on the opposite side of the lake, and the hills on each side were quite invisible.

One unusually hot and dry summer in the middle of the 1890's the sun did not appear until about ten in the morning and then looked like a pale plate of copper. At Esquimalt, where the writer was then living, one could not

TIME OUT! - By Chet Smith



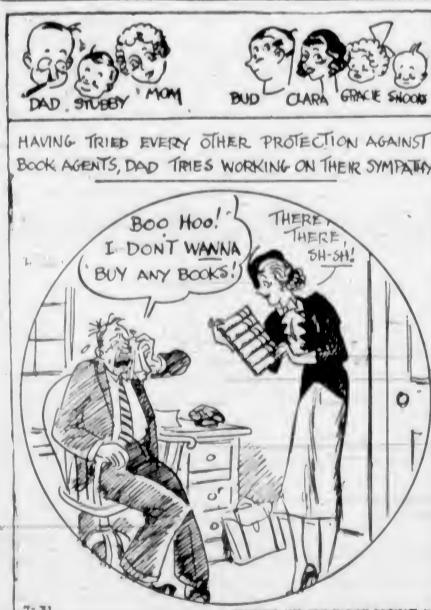
You'll hafta excuse me, I'm nearsighted



LIFE'S LIKE THAT - By Fred Neher



THE TUTTS... - By Crawford Young



Will Stage Meet
For the Children
At the Solarium

Members of the Vancouver Island Outboard Association will stage their annual charity regatta at the Queen Alexandra Solarium, Mill Bay, this afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock. The crippled children will have the opportunity of witnessing several thrilling speedboat events and surfboard riding. Co-operating with the association in putting the event over are several leading firms in the city. The kiddies will be well looked-after during the races and a collection will be taken for the Solarium.

APPLE MARY



By Martha Orr

TODDY



By George Marcoux

BIG CHIEF WAHOO



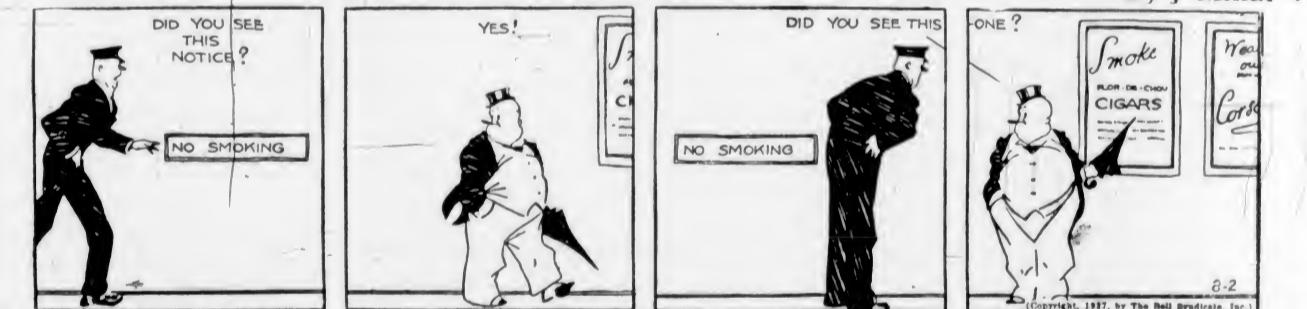
By Saunders and Woggon

NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY



By Clifford McBride

POP



By J. Millar Watt

TILLIE THE TOILER



By Westover

DIXIE DUGAN



By J. P. McEvoy and J. H. Striebel

ALL-SOOKE DAY TO BE HELD SOON

Celebration Expected to Attract 5,000 Persons to District August 11

SALMON AND BEEF BARBECUES BILLED

With more than 300 workers taking part, practically the whole adult population of the district, residents of Sooke are completing preparations for the fourth annual celebration of the progress of Sooke on Wednesday, August 11. A crowd estimated at more than 5,000 persons from all parts of the Southern end of Vancouver Island attended the celebration last year, and those in charge are confident this year's event will be no less successful.

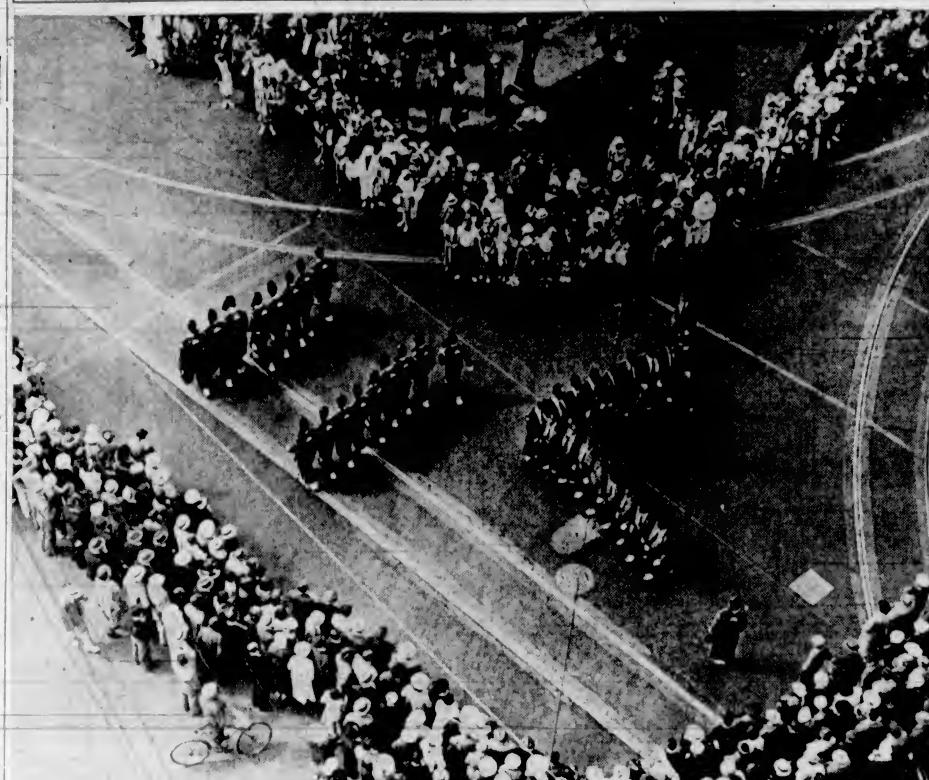
One of the highlights will be the usual salmon barbecue which is provided by Sooke fishermen, who also contribute clam chowder, tea, coffee and rolls for the multitude at a nominal charge. The barbecue will start at 4 o'clock and there will be 100 persons serving the unusual but tasty meal. Another novelty for the hungry will be barbecue of beef in "Sooke style," as developed by the gold prospectors of Leech River in 1864. The beef will be cooked in an ash pit by an expert in the preparation of that delicacy, and it will be served throughout the day.

SPORTS PROGRAMME

An extensive sports programme has been drawn up, starting at 12:30 o'clock on the Sooke River flats, the scene of the whole celebration. The events include races for boys and girls and for men and women. There will be a special jumping contest of three events, and five events are listed in the programme of water sports.

Five Vancouver Island championship events will be staged. These are: Men's log bucking contest,

Manoeuvres by Shrine Patrol Interest Crowd



The Attractions of Any Shriners' Parade Are the Colorful Uniforms, the Bands, and the Manoeuvres of the Well-Trained Patrols While Marching. Yesterday Afternoon's Parade Was No Exception. This Picture Shows Part of the Crowd, in Some Places Five and Six Deep, Watching an Interesting Turn at the Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.

ladies' nail driving contest, men's tree chopping contest, men's log-rolling contest, and horseshoe pitching contest. Also there will be the

South Vancouver Island tug-of-war championship.

SOOKE GOLD RUSH

Another novelty event will be the Sooke Gold Rush, while the annual bush show promises to be of considerable interest. The festivities will close with two dances, one at the new Sooke Community Hall, when Bunk McEwan's orchestra will provide modern music, and the other at the old Sooke Hall, where Scaife's orchestra will play old-time tunes and where a challenge cup will be presented to the winners of the Edinburgh quadrille set.

Special coaches will be provided by Vancouver Island Coach Lines, Ltd., for residents of greater Victoria who attend the celebration.

Following are the chairmen of committees for the All-Sooke Day celebration: Executive, H. Goodrich; finance, Joe Collins; prize, George H. Jones; athlete, C. A. Hel-

NOT GUILTY

A barrister had successfully defended a man charged with picking pockets. After the accused had been acquitted he expressed his gratitude to the barrister and offered to take him to London in his car, an offer the other was not anxious to accept.

"No, thank you," he said, politely. "I'm afraid I haven't the time."

"But," persisted the man, "if we start right away it won't take long." What time is it now?"

"I don't know. I haven't a watch." "Haven't a watch? You wait a minute and I'll slip out and get you one."

LIFE IS SAVED BY OPERATION

Horse Wrangler on Bushland Expedition Given Medical Care in Far North

EDMONTON, July 31 (C) — The life of a horse wrangler attached to an American mountain-touring party encountered by chance in the wild bushland of Interior British Columbia was probably saved by an emergency operation performed in a tent by Dr. S. Thompson, of Toronto General Hospital, member of the Upper Canada College party of fifty youths who completed on Friday a 240-mile trek across the Rockies from Wembley, Alberta, to Bend, B.C.

Description of the incident was given by Commander J. de Marbold, member of the party and master of Upper Canada College, who arrived here on Friday night for a one-day visit while en route to Toronto. With him were Allin Watson and Robert Baldwin, college youths.

IN ISOLATED DISTRICT

It was in the remote Lake Kakwa country of British Columbia, more than 100 miles from the nearest habitation, that the Upper Canada College party came upon an American holiday party of eight girls and three boys under direction of Caroline Hinman, New York.

An abeased foot in instant danger of blood poisoning complications that would have been fatal under such circumstances had rendered a horse wrangler, member of the Hinman party, helpless. Dr. Thompson took charge of the situation.

DELICATE OPERATION

Setting up an emergency hospital tent, the doctor performed a delicate operation to release the poison and set the injured man on the road to recovery, and both par-

ties continued on their way. The Hinman group decided to make for the nearest settlement to rush their injured member to a hospital.

The Toronto College expedition, laboriously slashing a trail through rank muskeg country, "wrangling" their pack train of eighty-five horses over precipitous trails, the party arrived at Bend, B.C., earlier in the week to complete a 240-mile trek across the Rockies.

OREGON OFFICIAL VISITOR TO CITY

Ralph C. Clyde, city commissioner of Portland, Oregon, for the past ten years, arrived here yesterday to spend two days in the city before proceeding Up-Island with Mrs. Clyde.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde were guests of Mayor Andrew McGavin and Mrs. McGavin yesterday afternoon. Mr. Clyde received from the mayor a full report of the city's system of municipal government and water-works administration. He intends to journey north as far as Campbell River before sailing from Victoria for Seattle and Portland.

On his visit Mr. Clyde is officially representing Mayor Joseph Carson, of Portland, upon whom Mayor McGavin called during the recent Rose Festival.

Sunday Schools Up-Island Hold Annual Picnic

The Sunday schools of Chemainus, St. Michael and All Angels, All Saints, Westholme and Crofton, recently held their joint picnic at Saltair Beach. Mrs. Solly had charge of transportation and refreshments for Westholme. Miss B. Foster for Crofton, and Rev. L. Hipp and Mrs. Saunders were in charge of Chemainus.

Mrs. J. Russell Robinson con-

vened the ice cream and soft

drinks for both Sunday schools.

Two donations of chocolate bars

were received for prizes. Messrs.

Saunders, Humphrey and Wilson as-

sisted with the race programme,

which was run off in the cool of the

evening, after supper. Mrs. Kinard

kindly loaned her kitchen for tea

arrangements. Mrs. Mantle and

Mrs. Allester, Mrs. Griffin and

Mrs. H. Johnson assisted during the

afternoon and evening.

While not as large a picnic as on some previous years, a more enjoyable time was had, owing to the favorable tide conditions for the swimmers, and the kindness of Mr. Kinard in allowing the use of his field for the sports programme, in place of the long hike to Saltair grounds, as heretofore.

OF COURSE

"New regulations for chiropractors." Foot rules.

HAY FEVER STOPPED FREE!

Don't despair. Hay Fever torture CAN BE ENDED. The FREE supply of Ephedrine given in BUSHMAN'S EPHEDRINE and the moment it reaches the stomach it begins to ACT. The anæsthetic stops the hay fever symptoms in their tracks. Eyes and nose fades away. In a few minutes the worst attack is ended and you are free again. Bushman's Ephedrine like those around you. Bushman means constant freedom from attacks and because it ALWAYS ACTS it is ECONOMICAL.

GET THIS FREE SAMPLE

by writing to address below. Ephedrine is the only safe and effective medicine of British Hospitals and thousands of British Doctors have ordered Ephedrine since it was first introduced in 1926. For all types of Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis and kindred ailments, Bushman's Ephedrine is the most effective substitute.

"Please forward 100 ephedrine tablets." It is the same unguent by any remedy I have tried. Write to: Mr. Harold F. Ritchie & Co. Ltd., Dept. BC-74, 101 Main Street, Victoria. Sold at 12.50 and 15.00 per bottle. Family size, 100. The larger sizes are more economical.

You will enjoy
your Radio more
& you use
BURGESS
BATTERIES

Burgess Batteries give you extra power and longer life.

W.M.N. O'NEIL CO.
(VICTORIA) LTD.

BUILDING MATERIALS

TILING

the Lifetime Finish for bathrooms, sinks, fireplaces, etc.
— is STILL the MODERN finish

PLATE, WINDOW and LEADED GLASS

MIRRORS and BEVELING

Wm. N. O'Neil
CO. (VICTORIA) LTD.
551 YATES ST. G 6114

See- NASH
*the only car
that offers you the*

**EXCLUSIVE
SLEEPING CAR
FEATURE**

**Great for
CAMPERS
TOURISTS
SPORTSMEN**

At our showrooms

Burton & Williams Motors, Ltd.
1001 BLANSHARD STREET
PHONE E 9415

When West discarded a club on the fourth round of diamonds and a spade on the second round of clubs, declarer not only could count West's original distribution as four spades, three diamonds, two clubs, and therefore four hearts, but also could be virtually certain that West was guarding the heart Jack. It was not West's choice of discards above that marked this card—it also was his persistent refusal to lead a heart.

Upon winning the second diamond trick West, if he had not held the heart Jack, would have had nothing to lose by returning the heart to the entryless dummy. It is in respect to this that an important generality must be raised, namely, that a defender who holds a key card must strive to make the same plays that he would make if he did not hold that card.

Against West's actual defence, declarer had an easy problem. After cashing the diamonds and ace and king of clubs he led a low heart and finessed. Then, instead of cashing the ace of hearts, he returned to the ace of spades and threw West on lead with the spade king, thus forcing another heart lead which was finessed for the tenth trick. Since the hand occurred in a match point duplicate game this extra trick was highly valuable.

Had West returned a heart after winning the diamond queen, whether declarer finessed or not, he could not have taken more than nine tricks.

TODAY'S QUESTION

Question—What is the correct response to an opening three club bid on the following?

▲ 7 6 ♦ Q J 10 8 5 ♦ K J 8 6 3

Answer—Three hearts.

TUESDAY'S HAND

South, declarer. Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH

▲ 9 8 6 3
▼ 9 7 4
♦ 8 6 3
♣ 10 7 5

WEST

▲ K 5
▼ Q 8 5 2
♦ K 9 9
♣ Q 6 4 3

EAST

▲ 7 4 2
▼ 10 6 3
♦ J 7 5 4
♣ 9 8 2

SOUTH

▲ A Q J 10
▼ A K J
♦ A Q 10
♣ A K J

Mr. Culbertson will discuss this hand in Tuesday's article.

SPORTSMEN

Imagine your favorite hunting ground reduced to a desert of charred snags—your pet stream choked with debris—your campsite a desolation. One moment's carelessness may do this. One burning match, cigarette or camp fire may ruin millions of feet of timber; destroy watershed for lakes and streams, and vital cover for game.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA
FOREST SERVICE**
Dept. of Lands



BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE IN THE WOODS

Anniversary Edition

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

NO. 199—SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1937

First Section



1862 1937 Jubilee Edition

MARKING 75 YEARS of
GROWTH in TRADE and
INDUSTRY

VICTORIA and
VANCOUVER ISLAND



ANDREW McGAVIN
Mayor of Victoria

AT this 75th Milestone in the history of the Capital City, I welcome the opportunity afforded me to greet our citizens. It is unnecessary to review in detail the progress of our city for the last three-quarters of a century. Many of the more important and interesting events are given prominence in other parts of this issue.

Although seventy-five years is a very short period in history it is a little more than the normal span of human life, and those "Citizens of 1862" who are still with us will be able to appreciate better than others the development of Victoria from a mere trading post to a beautiful city with all modern facilities and a seaport from which our products are carried to the nations of the world.

Our city may not be all some would have it be and may not be all it could be but with each citizen making a contribution to the common good and all citizens working in harmony for the welfare of the city—Victoria can be a city, not alone famous for its wonderful climate and scenic beauty but for that spirit of citizenship which is the principal asset of any community and a hallmark of real value.

We can take pride in our years of progress and honor those old pioneers—now all too few in numbers—who built a city which for its magnificent approach, its beauty of parks and boulevards, its wide, clean streets, and the services given its citizens ranks second to none.

We do not know what the future has in store for us but we may be sure that the next seventy-five years will witness tremendous changes in all social relations. I hope that the foundations already laid will always carry a city beautiful, a city of homes, a city wherein our children may live in peace, happiness and content.

AMC Gavin

Mayor



THOMAS HARRIS
First Mayor of Victoria



Three-Quarters of a Century of Progress

Forest Product Industries Contribute Many Millions To Wealth of Province

By C. D. ORCHARD
(Assistant Chief Forester)

DIRECTLY and indirectly, almost fifty cents on the income dollar of British Columbia comes from her forest product industries, production that has contributed in excess of \$1,500,000,000 to the wealth of the province inside of a single century, and the largest part of that sum inside of the last seventy-five years. Credited with the largest remaining softwood stands in the world, British Columbia takes the bulk of its annual cut in big timber from forests on Vancouver Island, where rainfall and climate contribute to ideal growing conditions. The development of that industry from skid-roads and cattle teams to high-speed logging trains is a romance in itself.

The advent of written history, some 5,000 years ago, discloses an already highly-organized and civilized society in which wood and stone are no longer the sole materials used by mankind. Iron, tin, copper, bronze, pottery, brick, bone, ivory and textiles had been added amongst other materials and an almost countless number have been added since that time. Recent years have been especially rich in new developments and more important, perhaps, in developing methods which have put new materials in a cost range which permits widespread use. In 1859 Bessner told his skeptical associates how steel could be made by substituting air for expensive fuel in the process of manufacture. In a few years his process had reduced the cost of steel by \$100 a ton and resulted in steel "being widely substituted for other materials which were inferior in almost every respect but that of cost."

MORE IMPORTANT

It might be inferred that wood has shrunk in importance in human economy in more or less direct proportion to the number of other materials discovered and put to our use. On the contrary, however, wood is, if possible, more important today than at any time in history. Dr. E. F. Fernow has written: "It may be stated without fear of contradiction that, outside of good products, no material is so universally used and so indispensable in human economy as wood. Indeed, civilization is inconceivable without an abundance of wood."

Wood is such a commonplace article of everyday use, is so cheap and so easily obtainable that we habitually overlook the part it plays in our scheme of life. Local wood supplies, for a long time, were imperceptibly over long periods of years. When the stock is gone a further supply is usually available from some more fortunate or more provident people, and local communities, accustomed to slowly-rising prices over a long term of years without serious failure of the supply, are prone to overlook the disaster that is overtaking them until it is too late to remedy it.

In British Columbia wood has been king. It has produced more wealth, given more employment and distributed more wages, provided more revenue, than any other natural resource in the province. The loss of the timber resources and the wood-using industries of the province would be a major economic disaster of national significance. Whether we are to continue to enjoy the advantages of this forest wealth or not is a matter of deliberate choice. The forests are a soil crop. They can be made perpetual, but they are easily destroyed and, like any farm crop, will quickly deteriorate to the point of uselessness if not given reasonable care. "Weeds" will choke out an abused forest area as completely as they will destroy any neglected vegetable patch, and fire will create a barren area where valuable forests once grew.

OF PECULIAR INTEREST

Forests, forestry, and the forest industries, therefore, are of peculiar interest to this province. How much timber we have, how long it will last, what we can do to perpetuate it, the development and character of the forest industries, should be a personal concern of every resident in the province, for more than 23 cents out of every dollar we handle originates in this forest resource.

Forestry is the art or science of establishing and developing forest growth. Technically the forester's job is complete when his tree crop is ready for the axe and saw, but his labors are wasted without the support of the wood-using industries, which turn his product into saleable commodities. British Columbia was endowed by Nature with a wonderful heritage of standing timber, and only now, after years of harvesting these virgin stands, are we feeling the urgent need for the forester's expert assistance in perpetuating this resource. The logging and wood-using industries, on the other hand, were faced with peculiar difficulties calling for immediate solution from the fall of the first stick, and the development of these industries from oxen and water-power mills to Diesel "cats" and modern electrically-operated mills is one of the colorful pages in the history of the province.

FIRST WHITE "LOGGER"

The information obtainable regarding the earliest logging in the province is meagre. Captain James C. G. Ross is said to have been the first white "logger."



HIGH LEAD LOGGING

When steam equipment became available to the industry, the added power of machinery raised the logging industry to one of mass production, and for the past forty years powerful machinery has been employed in large-scale operations. This photograph shows a typical scene, with a team of oxen pulling a log on a skid road.

He visited Nootka Sound in 1778 John McLaughlin, factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. This masts and spars of his ship. In 1788, Captain John Meares launched the first locally-built vessel, the Northwest America, at Nootka and sailed it to China with a cargo of furs and a deck-load of spars—the first shipment of our now great export trade in lumber. About the same time, James Strange, agent of the East India Company, visiting this coast on business for his company, wrote in a report:

"There is no doubt that the timber with which this coast is covered (and which in its size and fine grain is nowhere to be excelled) would compose a valuable addition to our trading, as this article carries a very advanced price in China and is always in demand there, especially such as is fit for masts and spars."

Mr. Strange, were he still alive, would be interested to note that in recent times China was for many years our best customer for British Columbia lumber.

The logging industry started in Canada on Lower St. Lawrence River and in Maritime Provinces, spreading North and West with advancing settlement. The first important commercial development was in the Ottawa Valley, where, in the early days, it was confined largely to the making of square timber in the woods for rafting to Quebec and export to England. Later, this export of square timber waned and the sawmill became the important factor in the set-up, logging just such timber as was required for its own cut.

In British Columbia, too, logging and milling of necessity went hand in hand, but on the Coast this important difference developed: the logging and milling were quite separate enterprises conducted by different

CHANGES IN EQUIPMENT

It is a far cry from John McLaughlin's little mill to the modern plants, electrically driven, cutting up to half a million feet in twenty-four hours, and it is one of the fascinating sights of the day to see the ease and speed with

men or companies. This division of interests still obtains to a large extent with the result that in Vancouver we have the only open log market in Canada, where most of our log cut is delivered by the loggers and disposed of in a competitive market to the mills, most of which depend on this source of supply.

THE FIRST SAWMILL

The first sawmill in the Pacific Northwest was erected at Fort Vancouver (now Vancouver, Washington), in 1827-28 by Dr. C. D. ORCHARD

Oxen Were Employed in the Early Days of Logging in British Columbia. Here is a Typical Scene in Logging Operations Before the Advent of Steam Donkey Engines in the 1890's.

which huge logs are handled and converted into lumber.

Logging in turn has seen as many changes and advances as the mills. The first logging power was oxen and horses, the logs being hauled out of the bush over skid roads of small logs set across the right-of-way in much the same manner as railway ties are placed, or in a long train of logs down a chute. The first steam power was used in the 1890's, and, as might be expected, the first "donkeys" were rather crude affairs as compared with modern equipment. They consisted of a boiler, small engine, and one upright drum on which the cable was wound. The cable was hauled back out to the logs by a horse, and it is told that these horses developed an uncanny intelligence on the job. The haul-back horse and the fluency of the old mule skinners are favorite topics with the old logger who experienced these methods.

In more recent years gas and Diesel have tended to supplant steam in the woods, and there is a reversion to something approximating the old horse and oxen methods in the use of "cats" or powerful Diesel equipment. Further, with the advent of "cats" goes the high lead and skidding equipment which came in with the steam donkey. For the present the two systems work side by side, the subject of much argument as to their respective merits, but the cats making steady inroads on the field of the donkey and its multiplicity of blocks and lines.

Whichever method is used, modern logging camps which put half a million feet a day in logs into the water, are not uncommon—once again a far cry from John McLaughlin's two thousand tons of paper.

PULP AND PAPER

In conjunction with logging and sawmilling there has developed as well a substantial pulp and paper business in the province, producing up to 350,000 tons of pulp per year, the greater part of which is used here to make approximately 300,000 tons of paper.

The total annual log production for Canada amounts to a little more than three billion feet. Of this two and one-half billion, or more than 80 per cent, is now produced in British Columbia. These proportions do not hold, however, for the logs being cut into lumber, owing to the fact that practically all pulpwood used in British Columbia is taken out in the form of logs which are scaled as such.

Pulpwood elsewhere is cut mostly in the form of small corded materials and does not figure in the log scale. Probably one-half of the lumber-log production of the Dominion is cut in British Columbia, and of this more than one-half comes from the South Coast Mainland and Vancouver Island. Between 25 and 50 per cent of the lumber-log cut in Canada is now concentrated in this south coast area of the province.

How much is two and one-half billion feet of lumber, our annual production? Enough to build a road of three-inch plank fifty feet wide from Vancouver



BULL TEAM ON THE SKID ROAD

On July 26, 1863, it was recorded in The British Colonist that the volcano on Mount Baker was in a state of eruption beyond all doubt, the flames being plainly seen the night before from Beacon Hill.

Evidence was seen in May, 1865, of the growing importance of the fishing industry on the West Coast, when two tons of dried cod were shipped from Barkley Sound to Victoria for reshipment.

The first Legislative Council of British Columbia, embracing Vancouver Island, was opened by Governor Seymour, at New Westminster, on January 24, 1867.

AMBITIOUS UNDERTAKING

The demand for electricity increased, a steam plant on Store Street was found inadequate to furnish current for the city. Plans were made to develop hydro-electric power at Goldstream and transmit it to Victoria over a twelve-mile high tension wire.

At that time the project was considered a large undertaking, and the Goldstream plant was among the first of its type on the Pacific Coast. It was completed in 1889. The plant still stands, ready to do its share in case of an interruption in service from Jordan River.

It was in 1908 that plans for further power development were taken in hand to meet the increasing demand for current, caused by additional street cars, industrial motors and consumers of electric light.

Jordan River was finally selected. The first generating unit was capable of developing 5,000 horsepower. This was followed almost immediately by a second generating unit of the same power. Power was first received from Jordan River in 1912. A third generating unit was installed at Jordan River in 1913, bringing the total power generated to 20,000 horsepower.

INCREASE IN USERS

It is interesting to note that in 1902, when power was supplied from the Store Street plant, there were not more than 2,000 light and power customers. Today there are more than 22,000 consumers.

Users of large quantities of power include the British Co-

Electric Lighting Used In Victoria More Than Half Century Ago

THOMAS Alva Edison perfected the first incandescent electric lamp on October 21, 1879. He succeeded in causing a loop of carbonized cotton thread to glow in a vacuum for more than forty hours. Victoria's first electric lights were in operation early in 1884.

In November, 1883, the City Council signed an agreement with R. B. McMicking for production of not less than \$6,000 candle power, to be supplied by thirteen arc lights, each of 4,000 candle power.

Mr. McMicking, accordingly, erected a mast at Government and Yates Streets, four in the vicinity of Blanshard and Chatham Streets, and four near Christ Church Cathedral. They were 150 feet high, designed to throw the flickering white light over a wide area. The pioneer electrical engineer fitted up a power plant on Langley Street and prepared to collect \$6,000 per annum from the city.

Eventually arc lights gave way to globes, and early in 1887 Victoria began to equip their homes with the modern convenience of electricity. In turn the city was served by National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company, Ltd., Consolidated Railway Company, and British Columbia Electric Railway Company.

TRIBESMEN CONSTANTLY ON MOVE

The manners, customs and the traits of the aboriginal inhabitants of this great continent form an interesting history. The Indian tribes inhabiting the islands and seaboard of the Pacific Coast differ in many essential particulars from those of the interior parts of the North American Continent," says Captain C. E. Barrett-Lennard, writing in 1862.

Because of the restless spirit of the Indians, they being almost constantly on the move, it would be hard to fix the number of Indians of the different tribes who at that time (1862) dwelt in the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. During the summer numerous bands visited from the North country, coming by canoe many hundreds of miles, ostensibly for trade, but occasionally for conflict. Among the most powerful are mentioned the Haidas, Tsimshians, Sitkines, the Skidegateans, and the Bella Belas. Dwellers of the North, were, in most instances superior to those of the South.

Treachery and the Indian were synonymous in the early days and great enmity existed among the various tribes and they were constantly at war, one with the other. They were probably hereditary feuds handed down from generation to generation, but these hatreds were often carried to the greatest extremity on meeting. Even the nearness to civilization apparently did not lessen the bitterness, and records mention many killings committed within the precincts of Victoria, which gave rise to considerable apprehension on the part of the authorities. Treachery and artifice constituted the base of war tactics and they slayed with remorseless cruelty. Midnight attacks were preferred to those in daylight.

1862-1937

For 75 Years Victoria's Music Centre

VICTORIA'S Diamond Jubilee year also marks an important milestone in the history of Fletcher Bros. Three-quarters of a century ago this music store was founded and with the City of Victoria itself it has advanced from the days of the pioneer to modern times.

Three Fletcher generations have made it their life work to bring the best of the world's musical instruments to the people of Victoria. Theirs has been a happy association with the teachers and students of music because the ideal of this store has been to foster and encourage musical tuition. That is why Fletcher Bros. is outstanding and distinctive in that it remains a complete music store. Here may be purchased every type of musical instrument or accessory, from a Steinway Grand Piano to the latest song, from a fine violin to the last word in RCA Victor radios.

You are cordially invited to visit Fletcher Bros. at any time when in need of authentic information about musical instruments of any description.



FLETCHER BROS.
(VICTORIA) LIMITED

1130 DOUGLAS STREET



LOGS ON THEIR WAY TO THE MILLS

Steam Railways and Huge Motor Trucks Take the Place of Oxen Outfits of Half a Century Ago in the Movement of Logs From the Forests. Above is a Typical Scene in the Cowichan District.

First Mayor and Council of Victoria Were Elected to Office August 18, 1862

BY GEORGE BONAVIA

VICTORIA'S first election to choose a mayor and six councillors was held on August 1, 1862. Excitement ran high in the city as the date drew near. On August 6, the editor of The Daily Colonist wrote:

"The act of incorporation of the town of Victoria having at length become law, some four years after everyone, except the Government, first felt the immediate necessity of the measure, the townpeople should give their best attention towards securing good men to fill the position of mayor and councillors.

"There will be six councillors and a mayor, composing a body more than half the Legislative Assembly in number, and more than their equal, we trust, in competency, independence and honesty. In this do we turn out to be the case we shall only that municipal institutions, like the Colonial Parliament in Vancouver Island, are little better than a mockery, a delusion and a snare.

"It is scarcely our business to urge the claims of particular gentlemen. In this small community men's characters are pretty well known, but it may not be amiss to suggest to our readers what will be required at the hands of the corporation.

SHAMEFULLY NEGLECTED

"The first thing to be done is to take steps for cleansing the town and making streets passable in bad weather. Measures that have long been shamefully neglected, such as the storage of gunpowder, sanitary regulations, the building of wooden houses of a limited size in certain localities, and the introduction of water will require immediate attention.

"Considerable taxes must be imposed to effect these improvements. This we believe the inhabitants will cheerfully submit to. All they will require will be that the money should be honestly and judiciously applied. Let our municipality at least be free from the vice of embezzlement and corruption.

"The men most likely to carry out these objects are property-holders. Whoever are appointed will have their work cut out for them. Their duties will be not merely to provide for the future, but to perform much that should have been done years ago, and would have been done but for the inexcusable delay to incorporate," the editor declared.

On August 7 the editor wrote:

"Who shall we have for mayor? Who are going to be our councillors?—seem to be the questions most generally discussed in town at the present time. With exception of a few groups on the corner of Yates and Government Streets, holding open meetings beneath rays of an advertising lamp, there is little to

volved in the sincere desire as a citizen of Victoria to benefit that city and the colony at large. If honored by your suffrages, I pledge my best exertions to promote the general interests of the community. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, G. E. Dennes."

ANOTHER ELECTION PLEDGE

Mifflin Wistar Gibbs' advertisement:

"Gentlemen: Having been requested by many of my fellow citizens of all classes to stand for the office of city councillor, I therefore offer myself for the same. Believing that men's actions are the best interpretation of their principles, I have little to say of a promissory character, but would be happy to meet them at an early date, and speak of the necessities of the hour, and my course if you do me the honor to return me. I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, Mifflin Wistar Gibbs."

John Copland's advertisement:

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same. Believing that men's

First Telephone Lines In Province Opened in Victoria in 1880

BRITISH Columbia's first commercial telephone system had its birth in Victoria, fifty-seven years ago. It was the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company, established in 1880. This company united with others in the province to form the B.C. Telephone Company in 1903.

Development of commercial telephony in British Columbia actually dates back to 1878, in January of which R. B. McMicking, then a telegraph operator in Victoria, wrote to Professor A. Melville Bell, in Brantford, accepting the agency of the Bell Telephone Company in British Columbia, and also asking that two telephones be sent to him.

The telephones arrived in March, and experimental conversations were held between the telegraph office (in the old Postoffice Building on Government Street), and the McMicking home on North Park Street, and also between the telegraph office and the office of The Daily Colonist.

These, it is believed, were the second or third set of telephones to be used in British Columbia. They were preceded by the home-made sets constructed at Wellington by W. H. Wall, probably in the previous year, but it is not definitely known at what time the telephones imported by Mr. Dunsmuir went into service, between Wellington and Departure Bay. They may have anticipated the early Victoria instruments.

COMPANY IS FORMED

Advised by the Bell Company that because Victoria was so far away it would be better to operate in British Columbia as a private company instead of as a Bell agency, McMicking succeeded in getting a group of Victoria men interested, and the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company was formed, at a meeting in the office of Edgar Crow Baker on March 10, 1880. Officers, however, were not elected until a meeting of the shareholders on July 20, when McMicking was made manager as man-

ager in Victoria. He served the company until his death in 1915. E. P. Johnston, present accountant for The Daily Colonist, served the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company and later the British Columbia Telephone Company, from 1895 until 1912. He joined the company as an office boy, served Edgar Crow Baker in a secretarial capacity, and was district commercial superintendent when he resigned to take another position in 1912.

The telephones R. B. McMicking obtained from the East in

Humboldt Street. Jeffree, having an interest in both establishments, decided to facilitate communications between the two by using the newly developed Bell telephone. He obtained the telephones on a trip to San Francisco in 1879, and they were put into service in January, 1880.

When W. J. Jeffree made the trip to San Francisco to obtain the telephones he was accompanied by his daughter, who is now Mrs. Gertrude Cunningham, of 799 Byng Street, Oak Bay. W. J. Jeffree (now senior member of the firm of Jeffree and Jeff-



HOME OF FIRST TELEPHONE SERVICE
The First Telephone Line to Give Regular Communication Between Two Points in Victoria Was Put Into Service in January, 1880, Between W. J. Jeffree's Clothing Store (Above) and the Soap Factory of W. J. Pendray & Company.

and Crow Baker, secretary-treasurer.

The original telephone office was in a small shack in Trounce Alley. Later the Telephone Company moved farther along the alley to premises in the Green Building. The next move was to the Five Sisters Block.

When a merger of telephone companies, including the one in Victoria, resulted in the establishing of the British Columbia Telephone Company in 1903, R. B. McMicking continued with the new organization as man-

ager, Vancouver and Victoria), who was then a small boy, was the first person to talk over the line.

LINKED WITH ALL WORLD

From these pioneer ventures, Victoria's telephone system has grown until today it has more than 16,700 telephones, and is linked with a world telephone network that embraces seventy different countries. Victoria has long been regarded as Canada's best telephone city, being credited with having more telephones in proportion to population than any other city in the Dominion. It was the first of the larger points in the British Columbia Telephone Company's system to be converted from the manual system of operation to dial, the cut-over taking place in 1930.

Officials prominent in the administration of telephone affairs in Victoria at the present time include: F. C. Paterson, district commercial superintendent; Miss E. R. Walker, district traffic supervisor; N. J. Dunlop, district plant superintendent; Alan Harper, assistant to the general plant superintendent; Miss M. Burley, local chief operator; Miss E. Teague, long-distance chief operator; Miss E. Warburton, P.B.X. supervisor; T. P. Waters, chief clerk, commercial department; S. G. Connell, recorder; J. A. Mackintosh, district sales agent; C. A. Butler, wire chief, and George Gaetz, "heavy gang" foreman.

and Fort Streets, forty-nine by seventy-three feet, realized the sum of \$12,500.

"The southeast corner of Langley and Fort Streets went to R. Flinlayson for \$6,525. The corner of Langley and Broughton Streets, thirty-nine by seventy feet, went to Harry Nathan for \$5,050. Dr. Tolmie said the company would be willing to take back lots at the prices paid for them."

Paul Kane, a wandering artist from Toronto, who visited this Island in 1847, was shocked at

Was Shocked at
Indian System of
Slavery

by an eye-witness of a chief who erected a totem, and sacrificed five slaves to it, murdering them at the base of the figure, and asking his compatriots who amongst them could afford to kill so many servants.

from his native village, if captured, was considered a slave, unless ransomed by his kinsmen. Kane relates.

The master exercised the power of life and death over the unhappy captive. Kane was told

On October 8, 1862, it was recorded that the stern wheeler Reliance, launched from the Trahan Shipbuilders for Capt. J. Irving for Fraser River trade, was the shallowest draft boat ever built in Victoria.

Knight Inlet and Dean Inlet (or canal) are the longest in the Indented coast line of British Columbia. They each measure seventy miles.

Oldest Established Retail Tea and Coffee Specialist
on Vancouver Island

Established 1910

C. J. Carey

CAREY BUILDING, 716 VIEW STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

We Extend Our Thanks to Our Patrons of the Past, on Merits of Quality, Price and Service

We Base Our Confidence in Future Years



FOR 39 YEARS
HEADQUARTERS FOR
QUALITY SHOES

Since the days of the Boer War discriminating men and women have chosen their footwear from Cathcart's. The name is one that spells the latest in style, the finest in quality . . . the utmost in value. Today, as in the '90's, we carry nationally-famous lines of shoes, known for style, fit, comfort and saving.

CATHCART'S

Established 1898

1208 DOUGLAS STREET

First Fort Torn Down In 1864

Historians always regret that the old Hudson's Bay Company fort erected here under guidance of James Douglas in 1843 was not preserved as a valuable link with the past. According to The British Colonist of November 22, 1864, demolition was then under way. The pioneer newspaper stated: "A number of men were yesterday engaged in demolishing the old log structures standing around the Hudson's Bay original fort, preparatory to the great sale on November 30."

We read again on November 25:

"Bit by bit all traces of the Hudson's Bay Company old fort are being obliterated. The work of demolition of the remaining fort buildings has been going on vigorously during the past few days."

"Yesterday evening the last of the number, an old log house, adjoining the Globe Hotel, formerly used as a kitchen, was brought to the ground. The structure was very strongly put together, the walls being constructed of double rows of stout logs, and the interstices filled with beach shingle to render it bulletproof. Intended purchasers at the great sale to take place on November 30 will have every opportunity of examining the lots before the sale."

LOTS AT HIGH PRICES
In the report of the sale several lots fetched high prices for those days when Victoria had been incorporated as a city only two years. We read:

"Sale of the remaining lots on the old fort site held yesterday by P. M. Backus attracted a large attendance of buyers. The first lot . . . the corner of Government and Fort Streets, opposite the Occidental, fronting fifty feet on Government Street . . . was knocked down to A. Munro for \$11,500."

"Lot No. 2 adjoining the Globe Hotel, twenty-two and one-half by fifty feet, was purchased by Mr. Matthiessen for \$3,550. The southwest corner of Government

After 25 years . . .

APPRECIATION!

• As our city observes its 75th Anniversary . . . (and we our Silver Jubilee) . . . we recall with pleasure the confidence reposed in us through a quarter of a century by the thousands of Victorians who comprise our clientele.

• On our part, we have sought constantly to merit that confidence by offering only the BETTER class of merchandise . . . and by offering it at a fair and reasonable price.

• That this policy has been appreciated is evidenced in the fact that our customers of years ago are customers of ours today.

• To this appreciation extended to us by the women of Victoria we owe our quarter century of progress. And to them, on this occasion, we extend our thanks.

Mallek's
LIMITED
Ready-to-Wear and Furs

1212 DOUGLAS STREET
E 1623



Victoria, B.C.

75th Anniversary of Incorporation

His Worship Mayor Andrew McGavin and the Members of the Victoria City Council beg to thank our friends and neighbors at home and "across the line" for the interest, support and good will accorded our City during its Anniversary Year.

We appreciate the friendly spirit which has been so much in evidence, and trust that the coming years will strengthen our friendship, and that time will bring to all of us abundant prosperity and every happiness.

Buildings Erected When Town Was Incorporated Are Still Standing

By P. M. KELLEY

INS of omission and commission are easily committed when one endeavors to dig up material concerning things which were in existence more or less before his time; but without making any attempt to vouch for historical accuracy in connection with Victoria's old building landmarks, the writer begs leave to point out there are a number of venerable structures scattered over a considerable area within the limits of the city at the present time, some of which were erected before, as well as about, the time Victoria was incorporated in 1862, seventy-five years ago.

Rambling around certain sections of the city on a quiet Sunday morning recently, I had no trouble recognizing buildings which were in the "old-timer" class when I first arrived here as a youngster forty-six years back. Some of them, I understood at that time, dated from pre-incorporation days, and were the result of the first efforts to establish a town outside Fort Victoria, from which, for some years preceding, a large section of Western America was administered by officials of the great "Company of Adventurers Trading Into Hudson's Bay."

A number of those same iron and brick structures are still in evidence, although somewhat neglected in appearance and showing little on their outsides to suggest the part their builders and occupants played in the development of Victoria, Vancouver Island and the greater Colony of British Columbia in by-gone days, while there are still frame houses in places which looked old when I saw them first, but which look now as though they must soon give up for keeps, others have done in the meantime, in their long fight against the ravages of the weather and the unending pressure of time. Some of these houses were built of redwood imported from California, which seems to be a rot-defying wood if given half a chance.

The majority of Victoria's old commercial houses remaining unchanged from its earliest history days as a town are situated along the waterfront and at no great distance from it. With the exception of the present Turner, Becton Building, facing Yates Street, the majority of the one and two-story structures along Wharf Street, lower Yates Street, Langley Street, Waddington Alley, with some on Johnson and Government Streets, were up when Victoria was incorporated. The scattered old wooden houses, put up six and seven decades ago, can be seen if one has the inclination and an eye for antique architecture, within the area bounded by Humboldt, Cook, Topaz and the Gorge waterfront, with others at odd spots further out.

CALLED BIRD CAGES

Only a few residences had been built on what was known as the James Bay area in 1860, but with the passing of power from the Hudson's Bay Company, the erection of the "bird-cages," as they were not inappropriately called from their appearance and probably not at all from any peculiarities of their occupants, on the site selected for the seat of the Colonial Government, and the build-

ing only a little here and there of Victoria's earlier history, mostly by hearsay at that. I must acknowledge the loan of some early Victorian records in book form from Mr. E. Mallandaine, son of whom, being copies of the first directories issued by his father, Edward Mallandaine, the first number of which appeared in 1860, and which was



OCCUPIED SITE OF PRESENT BUILDINGS

The "Bird Cages" Which Contained the Legislative Hall and the Administration Offices of Colonial Days Were Picturesque Enough for Many Years. One of Them Is Still Used as the Provincial Mineral Museum and Is Situated Behind the Library.

ing of the long wooden bridge across James Bay water in 1860 to make the offices of the administrators accessible to the city, the section built up rapidly.

Some of the more important landmarks associated with Victoria's first comers have vanished for all time. It was a great pity that the residence of the first Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island couldn't have been preserved, for it would have proved a fitting memorial to Sir James Douglas, in addition to being an object of interest to growing British Columbians as well as providing some historical color for the benefit

followed by others between that year and 1887. The first two issues of the directory were printed in San Francisco, the remaining ones in Victoria.

The directories told me that the Hudson's Bay Company made Victoria its definite headquarters in the West during 1847, that the Colony was established in 1857, the same year as Vancouver Island couldn't have been preserved, for it would have proved a fitting memorial to Sir James Douglas, in addition to being an object of interest to growing British Columbians as well as providing some historical color for the benefit

of the outside cardboard cover of the directory in proclaiming to all and sundry about the excellent hostelry he managed. Quoting: "The proprietor takes pleasure in informing the public and travelers from California, the Atlantic States and Europe that no expense has been spared in fitting up the hotel with every convenience as an hotel and inn of the first class. We can offer accommodations to individuals or private families, many of the rooms having been furnished with a view specially to comfort and elegance in furniture. Great care has been taken in warming and ventilation throughout. The building is of solid brick work and plaster, and thoroughly fire-proof. The Royal Hotel has already achieved a reputation, which the proprietor intends to continue, for providing the best refreshments and in the best style of serving, whether to casual or habitual boarders. A restaurant and dining-room are attached to the hotel." And believe it or not, the same advertisement states that the top price for board and lodging was \$10 weekly.

Next door to the Royal Hotel was the haberdashery house of Haas & Rosenfeld, "Importers and Jobbers in dry goods," and as the advertisement in the directory continues, "dealers in a large assortment of Yankee notions." Evidently the commercial traveler from far away New England, pushing away their "notions," had found their way across the Isthmus of Panama and discovered Victoria.

THE ALHAMBRA

I have been told that one of the first buildings erected outside the fort area of any pretensions is the building occupying the southwest corner of Yates and Government Streets, which was incorporated in 1862.

GROWING TOWN

In 1863, a year after it was incorporated, Victoria had 1,500 buildings of all descriptions. St.

of the occasional visitor from other lands. It wasn't to be, however, so we were reminded how it looked some four decades since, when its grounds were the scene of band concerts and various entertainments, can remember the part it and its distinguished occupant once played in establishing the British connection on the western shores of America.

some of the buildings still to be seen on Wharf Street. It was in the same year that the Hudson's Bay Warehouse, recently pulled to pieces, was started. The Bank of British Columbia was incorporated in 1862.

YATES AND WHARF STREETS

I have been told that one of the first buildings erected outside the fort area of any pretensions is the building occupying the southwest corner of Yates and Government Streets, which was known for a long time as The Alhambra; while the building

on the northeast corner was put up in the sixties, and, serving as a hotel, was known as the Pritchard House. There is a building just below the Adelphi Block on the southwest side of Yates Street which is as old as commercial Victoria, and there, believe, The Victoria Times had its first home; while below the old location of Victoria's first bank, the Bank of British North America, is the structure occupied by Laugley & Company, pioneer druggists.

Other buildings on the same street, and several on Johnson, are of the same period, and can be distinguished from more modern structures through the style of architecture which seemed to be in favor in our city's earliest days. These buildings, notably a block of one-story height at the junction of

Yates and Wharf Streets is a good example of the tall arched windows affected, while others of the same style on Wharf Street still retain the iron shutters which covered the iron and window places following the close of the day's business. On the more pretentious buildings of the time this characteristic of the arched windows prevail in more modified form in the upper stories, but some of these have another peculiarity in the pyramid-shaped roofs which rise from their top-sides.

Attractions In Nanaimo Many

The Summer visitor to Nanaimo is offered a variety of beautiful and interesting spots to visit within a short distance of the city. Catalogued with a brief description, they are as follows:

The petroglyphs, amongst the finest on the North American Continent, that are mute evidence of a bygone civilization, easily accessible on the Chase River.

The Biological Station, where the Dominion Government experts carry on research and which is open to visitors on Thursday afternoons.

The Malaspina Galleries, a strange natural formation of rock, named after one of the early Spanish explorers of this coast.

Dodd's Narrows, where the angry waters at high tide present a never-to-be-forgotten sight. This and the Malaspina Galleries are easily reached by boat.

ARCTIC STUDIO
Phone G 3952
JOHN D. McTAVISH, Manager
See our varied selection of beautiful Myrtle wood Novelties, Totem Poles and exquisite Carvings of Indian and Eskimo in black slate. Prehistoric ivory, silver, gold, wood, baskets, moccasins and fine Alaskan black diamond jewelry.

BELMONT HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE EMPRESS HOTEL
614 616 Humboldt Street
Victoria, B.C.

Congratulations to Victoria

--- and thanks to our patrons who have made possible our growth and expansion.

V. I. HARDWOOD FLOOR COMPANY

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Island Distributors for Canadian Johns-Manville Building Materials
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ESTD. 18 YEARS
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RITHET CONSOLIDATED, LTD.

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Finance—Shipping—Insurance

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR 61 YEARS

AGENTS FOR
The Donaldson Line Ltd.—North Pacific Service

TELEPHONES: E 1811, E 6622, G 1722—1117 WHARF ST.

Head Office
Montreal

1859... Three years before its incorporation as a city, when the community was little more than a "jumping-off" point for miners seeking their fortunes in the Cariboo, Victoria welcomed its first permanent banking office. Today that office is part of the nation-wide organization of Canada's oldest bank—the Bank of Montreal.

As the first permanent banking institution in British North America, the Bank of Montreal—now in its 120th year of active and uninterrupted service—has been identified with every phase of commercial and industrial development in Canada since its earliest

days. Similarly, since the days of sailing ships, the Bank has aided and shared in the growth of Victoria from a settlement of shacks and tents to one of Canada's most beautiful cities—a centre important not only as a seat of government but as one that makes a substantial contribution to the economic life of the Dominion.

As one of Victoria's oldest institutions, the Bank of Montreal feels pride in the progress this community has made, and joins in the general felicitations upon the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the City's incorporation.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

a million deposit accounts denote confidence

VICTORIA MAIN OFFICE • G. H. HARMAN, Manager

GOVERNMENT ST. BRANCH • J. LEEMING, Manager

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE...THE OUTCOME OF 119 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Members of First City Council Kept Busy by Variety of Problems

BY GEORGE BONAVIA

PROCEEDINGS at the first ten meetings of the original city council of the city were interesting since they contain the elements of municipal history in the making. The first meeting on August 25 has been dealt with in an article elsewhere in this issue.

At the second meeting on August 27, Councillor W. E. Strohach moved that Mayor Thomas Harris be authorized to advertise for a city seal, \$25 to be paid for the one accepted. Councillor John Copland gave notice of motion for appointment of a committee to take evidence of the Surveyor-General with regard to boundaries of streets and landmarks.

He also moved that all funds of the corporation be paid into the Chartered Bank and an account opened in the name of the city. T. W. I. Mackean was chairman of the Chartered Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, and James D. Walker, local manager. The bank was incorporated in 1862 with capital of \$1,250,000 in 12,500 shares each of \$100.

BRIEF CALAMITY

During the third council meeting on August 29, there was a loud crash in police court, where councillors were holding their deliberations. Mayor Thomas Harris' chair broke. He held up the fragments to his grinning council. The same chair had been used by Magistrate Augustus F. Pemberton for four and one-half years. It is not recorded what the magistrate said next morning when he arrived in court to find his official seat beyond repair, nor is there any record that the council purchased another.

Victorians on August 30 received bad news. The British Colonist contained a long list of persons liable to pay trade licences under the act of 1860, certified and sworn to before Chief Justice David Cameron. The list had been revised by Thomas Trounce and Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, and contained assessments ranging from £1 to £15. Trounce Alley, between Broad and Government Streets, was named after Mr. Trounce. Sproat's name is commemorated by Sproat Lake, Up-Island.

A letter from a number of Spring Ridge water carriers complaining that the road to the spring was in bad shape was read at the fourth council meeting on September 4. Carriers offered to contribute \$200 towards repairs if the council would reimburse them some future date. Councillor Copland suggested that a plank road, eight feet wide and 350 feet long, be constructed. Mayor Harris hoped that Yates Street could be macadamized before the end of the year if the council definitely decided upon road work.

PUBLIC NUISANCES

Councillors Copland, N. H. Hicks and James M. Reid, a committee to investigate nuisances, reported that a foul odor existed at the south side of Yates Street near the Bank of British North America. At the southern end of James Bay Bridge was inacurate; pigs were kept between Government, Johnson, Wharf and Yates Streets, and that persons unknown had dumped a large quantity of earth from excavations into the Inner Harbor.

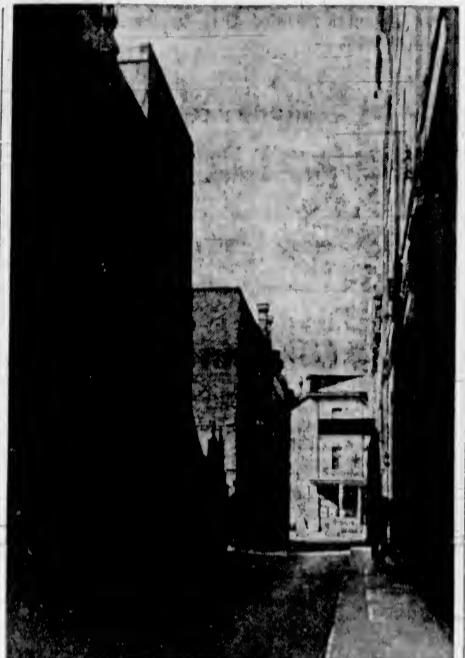
Designs for a city seal, submitted by Wright & Saunders, Edward Watson and William Davidson, were examined by the council.

At the fifth meeting on September 9, a petition from a number of residents asking that John Butts be appointed town crier without recompense, was considered by the council. A de-

pointed town clerk at the eighth meeting on September 22. He had been acting in the capacity since the first meeting. The council unanimously decided to enforce a penalty of £1 for any person apprehended carrying firearms or other dangerous weapons.

Councillor Copland reported at the ninth meeting on September 25 that the anticipated revenue from taxation was \$56,738. Councillor W. M. Searby gave notice of a motion to borrow £5,000 to carry on with.

At the tenth meeting on September 29 names of F. W. Green,



BUSY THOROUGHFARE ONE TIME

Waddington Alley, Much the Same as it Looked in 1862, With the Exception of the Traffic for Which it Was Noted, When Stores and Saloons Did a Rushing Business There.

sign of Wright & Saunders for a city seal was accepted. It was decided to pay the town clerk a salary of £300 per annum, provided the resident chosen could furnish two sureties each of £500, and that he possess real estate assessed at £1,000.

On September 12 at the sixth meeting a communication was read from the Colonial Secretary informing the council that the whole of Vancouver Island had been previously granted to the Hudson's Bay Company; that the Governor could not place the city in possession of property, and that there were no funds in the treasury earmarked for the city. Councillors realized they would have to raise funds from a tax upon property.

MAKE WAY FOR COURT

When the council met at the police barracks for the seventh session on September 15, they found police court assembled. Councillors were grumblingly forced to repair to a small room on the upper floor.

Mayor Harris sent a note to Magistrate Pemberton asking him to vacate, but the magistrate wrote back that an important case was being tried that evening.

Incensed, the council dispatched a second note asking the magistrate to vacate within ten minutes. He replied that no answer was necessary to such a command. The meeting was adjourned until September 19.

At the adjourned seventh meeting on September 19, tenders of Edward Watson and William Davidson to engrave the city seal were examined. Each was for \$90. Watson's tender was accepted.

A man named Austin was ap-

974 Wellington Avenue, 1858,

Fifty-Five Pioneers Listed

Still living are a number of pioneers who were born, or who arrived here, in 1862 or earlier. The following list of fifty-five persons, giving birth or arrival dates, here and addresses, was compiled by Alderman T. W. Hawkins and Miss Addie Adair:

J. J. Bland, St. James Hotel, arrived here February 3, 1859.

Henry Bland, 620 Bay Street,

1859; H. Borden, 952 Green Street,

1859; Mrs. Barbara Brown, 1333

Mitchell Street, 1860; Mrs. Rhoda

Cameron, 510 Trutch Street,

1862; Fred Casonet, 1037 Mearns

Street, 1860; Mrs. H. Bailey, 1157

Pembroke Street, 1862; John

Cotsford, 1741 Duchess Street,

1856; Walter Scott Chambers,

1856; Mrs. James Cran, 1214 Roslyn

Road, 1860.

J. Davies, 117 St. Lawrence

Street, 1860; Philip J. Davis, 2110

Belmont Avenue, 1855; Mrs. Jane

Duval, R.M.D. No. 1, 1857.

John Flewin, 545 Ardesier Road,

1857; Mrs. K. E. Guillod, 1845

Fern Street, 1862; Mrs. M. Fred-

erickson, Powell River, B.C., 1862.

Miss Annie M. E. Harvey, Win-

dermere Hotel, 1861; John Ham-

ilton, 44 Howe Street, 1859;

Alphonse F. Haultier, Lytton, B.C.,

1859; Mrs. Mary A. Higgins, 1045

Balmoral Road, 1859; Mrs. F. W.

Horne, R.R. No. 2, Victoria, 1854.

Jack Irvine, Mount Tolmie P.O.,

1862; Robert Jamieson, 1546 Bank

Street, 1842; Mrs. Elliot Ham-

mond King, 1195 Fort Street, 1862.

Charles Lombard, 930 Collinson

Street, 1858; Mrs. Emma Lewis,

2154 Douglas Road, New West-

minster, 1857; Miss Eleanor

Lawrence, 1303 Yates Street,

1860; Mrs. Elizabeth Linn, 242

Linden Avenue, 1860; Mrs. Alice

Michael, R.M.D. No. 1, Ladysmith,

1860; A. K. Munro, 1840 Kings

Road, 1858; Mrs. J. Mathews,

1856; Mrs. J. Mathews, Vancouver, 1862.

Mrs. Clara MacLachlan, 1032

Mason Street, 1859; Mrs. Annie

Morgan, 25 Wallace Street, Na-

naimo, 1862; Mrs. George H.

Maynard, 1003 Carberry Gardens,

1860; Mrs. Fannie Moore, 2850

Heath Drive, 1859; Frank Part-

ridge, 1250 Fairfield Road, 1862;

Mrs. Angelique Pirump, 722 Kings

Road, 1860.

Mrs. Stroud Lincoln Redgrave,

819 Harbinger Avenue, 1860.

Alexander William Semple, 409

Edward Street, 1862; Charles

Smith, R.R. No. 1, Victoria, 1861;

Joseph Smith, 1214 Bay Street,

1855; Henry Smith, Creston,

Washington, 1849; John William

Speed, 237 Kingston Street, 1863;

Miss Mary Skinner, 1304 Yates

Street, 1853; John C. Smith,

Royal Oak, 1862; Capt. Charles

E. Spring, 2288 West 8th Avenue,

New Westminster, 1859; S. H.

Shanks, 1335 May Street, 1858.

Harry Tolmie, 1618 Richmond

Avenue, 1859; Miss A. Thain, 855

Fort Street, 1862; William Wilby,

1153 Yates Street, 1862; Alfred

C. Williams, 1820 Lillian Road,

1853; Mrs. Jessie White, 1117

Grant Street, 1855; Mrs. Hannah

Wall, White Rock, B.C., 1858; and

J. Stuart Yates, 612 Central

Building, 1857.

The first library was estab-

lished in Victoria on October 24,

1862, by Mr. Heisterman in a

large room next to Matheson's

new brick hotel. There

were 180 signatures in the

subscription list.

One of the early day vehicular

traffic accidents occurred on Oc-

tober 16, 1862, when R. Bishop,

a Victoria lawyer, fell from the

fire truck and was run over. He

was seriously injured.

The first legislation for the

preservation of game on Van-

couver Island was passed in 1862

1876

1937



Step by step with the advancing times the Dominion has kept abreast of public demand, maintaining a reputation for comfort, quality and service that has been a watchword on the Pacific Coast.

THE DOMINION HOTEL.

WM. J. CLARK, Mgr.

VICTORIA, B.C.



ESTD. 1912

"The Largest Chapel in the Canadian West"



In 1912

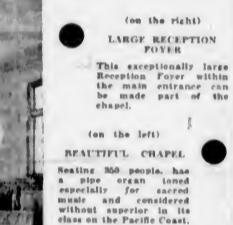
The Seating Capacity of the Sands Chapel 25 Years Ago
Was 50.



In 1915

The Seating Capacity of the Sands Chapel 22 Years Ago
Was 100—As Contrasted With 350 Today.

SANDS MORTUARY Ltd.



(on the right)
LARGE RECEPTION ROOM

This recently built Reception Room within the main entrance can be made part of the chapel.



(on the left)
BEAUTIFUL CHAPEL

Seating 350 people, has a fine organ fitted especially for sacred music and conducted without superior in its class on the Pacific Coast.

Discovery of Coal Century Ago Marked Beginning of Island Mining Industry

By MAJOR HAROLD T. NATION

British Columbia Mines Department

COAL exploited on Vancouver Island in 1835, or 102 years ago, proved to be the inception of the mining industry in British Columbia, an industry that has added \$1,600,000 to the industrial wealth of the province since 1852 and the bulk of that vast sum within the last fifty years. Coal to the value of some \$35,000,000 has been mined in that period, with Vancouver Island producing today more than half the output of the province. In recent years British Columbia's mining of base metal ores, with some precious metal contents, has surpassed coal in the annual list of values, but coal had a long head start.

In 1835 Dr. W. F. Tolmie, of the Hudson's Bay Company, investigated coal measures on the Island extending from Port McNeill to Beaver Harbor. The company commenced operations at Port McNeill, mining coal for their ships, and carried it on until 1853, when the mine was closed and its equipment sent to Nanaimo.

At Nanaimo prior to even 1850 coal was being taken out and sold by individuals. Two years later Governor James Douglas sent J. W. McKay, a company official, to investigate the Nanaimo coal operations, from which sprang the first intensified coal mining on the North Pacific coast. Minerals were brought out from Scotland, the industry put on an established basis, and worked almost without interruption from that day to this.

COAL PROPERTIES

The famous Wellington seam has been mined at Wellington, Northfield, East Wellington, Harewood and Extension. The Newcastle and Douglas seams are usually worked together and have been mined extensively in the vicinity of Nanaimo, Chase River, Southfield and South Wellington. The Douglas seam at Reserve mine, five miles south of Nanaimo, is reached by two shafts about 1,000 feet deep, and at Morden just over 600 feet.

ISLAND COAL MINING

The annual reports of the Minister of Mines were, in the first years, beginning with the first issue in 1874, taken up with placer gold mining in the Interior and North, and with the coal industry on Vancouver Island.

The first reference to lode minerals on Vancouver Island is found in 1874, when the statement is made that copper was found near Sooke in 1864. Efforts were made to develop the property, but no definite lead could be discovered.

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on Elk Lake, Quatsino Sound, copper properties.

In 1913 an English company took over the Big Interior, but went back on the beginning of the war in 1914. D. G. Forbes made a report on the West Coast during 1913.

The iron ores of the Island became of interest at this time, and a special report was made by W. M. Brewer covering all

the iron ore of the Island being worked by the Canadian Collieries (D.), Limited.



AT LEECH RIVER IN 1865

Leech River was the scene of an important Gold Rush in the Early Sixties. This picture, made in 1865, shows a hotel at Leechtown.

In 1800 reference is made to the Sterling claim on Koksilah River, from which ore assaying \$6.20 in gold and \$69.43 in silver to the ton was produced.

The Yerka mine on Quatsino Sound was re-opened in 1916, and the Old Sport claims were examined and taken over by the Consolidated M. & S. Company, Trail, and have been held by that company ever since.

Other copper properties, among which were the Willow Grouse at Sooke and Viva at Cowichan, made shipments to the smelter.

In 1917 W. M. Brewer was appointed Resident Mining Engineer and made a complete report on the mines of the Island. These properties were the same as described formerly which, up to now, had been steadily prospected. New areas at Buttle Lake, Quinsam Lake, Sutton Lake, Adams River, were reported on during 1918.

The mill erected at Sidney Inlet at the Indian Chief mine was described in the 1917 report. This is the first mill using the concentration by flotation method for treating low-grade copper ores to be built on the Island.

During the following years there was little activity in mining, and reports were concerned with various properties on which little more than prospecting was done.

The Gabro at Jordan River aroused attention in 1922, while the neighboring Sunlock, acquired by the Consolidated M. & S. Company, was examined with a view to making shipments.

Kennedy Lake and Nootka Sound areas were examined by prospectors and many claims staked in 1923.

The Indian Chief mine and mill, the only property to do extensive mining and milling on the West Coast, was closed down from 1920 to 1922 and finally shut down in 1923.

In 1923 the northwest portion of the Quatsino area was prospected and several claims around Quatsino Lake were staked, of which, the Caledonia, is described.

MANY ATTEMPTS

The reserve on mining in Strathcona Park was removed in 1917, and by 1924 a number of claims had been staked on the south and west shores and on Price and Myra Creeks. The Paramount Mining Company commenced exploration of a group of forty claims on low-grade copper on these creeks.

The same year claims on Cameron Lake and at Mount Skirt, near Victoria, were examined and described.

R. G. Mellin undertook to reopen the two mines on Mount Skirt, the Lenora and Richard Third, but did no more than make examination and some clearing out.

Quatsino area in the vicinity of Nahwilli Lake drew the attention of prospectors who hoped to find the origin of the gold worked along the beaches at the mouth of the Nahwilli River.

Properties along the West Coast were being explored and several groups of claims were staked around the lakes to the east of Nootka Arm.

The smelter at Ladysmith built in connection with the mines on Mount Skirt then being worked was blown in in 1902.

Claims in the Oyster and Dunsmuir district were staked and prospected.

In 1906 a deposit of iron on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew district, was staked, and considerable work was carried on in that vicinity.

The claims along the West Coast continued to show promise, and in 1909 the Provincial Mineralogist and the Provincial Assayer made full reports upon them. The assayer also described the group known as the Big Interior at the head of Great Central Lake, reached by way of Bedwell River.

IRON AND COAL

Iron and coal deposits along the west arm of Quatsino Sound were reported on by the Provincial Mineralogist in 1907. During that year several cargoes of iron were shipped to Irondeak, Wash.

The smelter, at Ladysmith closed down in 1912, and attention was drawn to the claims known as the Old Sport group

ly staked but not then of economic interest were restaked, while new areas were prospected with the purpose of locating new gold claims.

In this way the claims on China Creek were re-examined and new claims staked on the Zeballos River and up the several larger rivers on the West Coast. A description of some of the latter claims was given by J. S. Stevenson in the 1935 report.

MINING TRAILS

The question of transportation on Vancouver Island is simple where mining properties are situated on one of the many inlets of the West Coast as seagoing ships may come to the shores with safety. On going inland, however, the prospector and later operator is faced with high mountains and dense forest and undergrowth. Trails and roads are, therefore, of particular interest in, first, the search for minerals, and second the transportation of ore.

From the heads of practically every inlet trails have at one time or other been cut following the line of least resistance along the creek side or on the adjoining ridges. Individuals and even companies find it difficult to make good trails and roads so the Government is often asked to assist in such necessary work.

Some of the principal trails which have been constructed for the benefit of mining operations are the following: Leech River, where placer mining is still carried on and from which \$1,000,000 in gold was taken in the old days. The latter area is also served by trails leading up the Koksilah River.

The Nanaimo River area is approached by a trail from Ladysmith, which will eventually join two trails up Cottonwood Creek from Cowichan Lake.

Two trails up the forks of the Nanaimo River reach interesting areas in the mountains at the head of that river. Between Cowichan Lake and Alberni Canal, in a section where a good deal of prospecting is carried on at present, a through trail has been made and another up Franklin Creek.

Three trails lead out from Sproat Lake into an area of mining interest. The southernmost of these leads through Kennedy Lake and eventually will make a good route for a road to the West Coast.

During the following years there was little activity in mining, and reports were concerned with various properties on which little more than prospecting was done.

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from the head of Tofino Inlet, and Salmon River trails have been pushed forward much to the benefit of the prospectors and miners in those areas.

At Buttle Lake, Nimpkish Lake

From Jeune Landing on Ner-

ous Arm, trails connecting

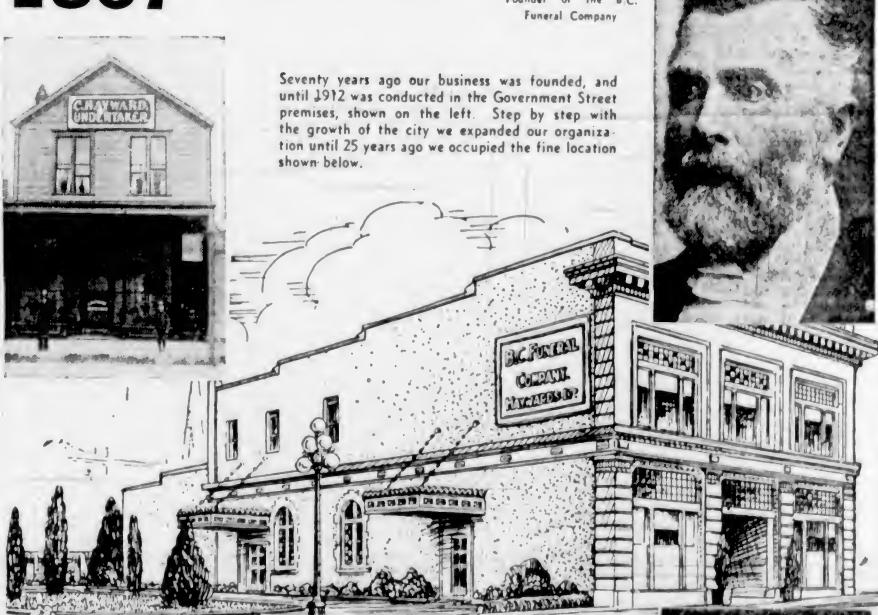
the mining properties to the

east of the arm have been in

use for some years as that is a

very promising area.

Seventy years ago our business was founded, and until 1912 was conducted in the Government Street premises, shown on the left. Step by step with the growth of the city we expanded our organization until 25 years ago we occupied the fine location shown below.

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Highway System Steadily Being Extended to Remote Parts of the Island

VANCOUVER Island's road system was once a collection of deer trails and Indian paths, cut through the solid bush. Connection, later, with any point North of Goldstream, twelve miles northwest of Victoria, had to be made by boat; and later still, roads built for horse and buggy days had to be suddenly expanded and prepared for motor traffic, and then in turn for rapid transit. Now, with a network of permanent highways up the East Coast and reaching into central parts of the lower half of the Island, Vancouver Island looks forward to the day when its beauty spots will all be accessible and its attractions fully known. Much has been accomplished in the brief space of seventy-five years.

Seventy-five years ago, that is to say in the year 1862, Fort Victoria was only nineteen years old, and it was only ten years since the council of the Colony of Vancouver Island had appointed a committee to lay out a road from Victoria to Sooke. It is interesting and instructive to trace the development of a modern highway system from these beginnings and a better perspective can be obtained if we come up through the years in decades than by trying to consider the whole period from the present somewhat distant viewpoint.

During the ten years from 1862 to 1872 statute labor, which had been established in 1860 as a measure to provide for the maintenance of the embryo highways by requiring from land owners six days work per year or payment in lieu of 63d per day, was abolished and in place of it all resident males and non-resident property owners were taxed \$2 per year as road tax, recoverable by distress proceedings if not paid within thirty days, with arrears bearing interest at 18 per cent.

ROAD TO BEACON HILL

In 1865, it is recorded that a road to James Bay and Beacon Hill was constructed, also work was done on the Metchosin Road and in the same year lines were laid out for roads in the Comox district. It is also interesting to note that in this period a contract was let for the Victoria-Nanaimo Road, which presumably applied to some section other than that between Cowichan Bay and Victoria, as travel at this time was by boat to Cowichan Bay, the road over the Sooke summit being described as a rough path over which cattle were driven. In 1862 an application was made to the Colonial Secretary for the construction of a road from Chemainus to Comox.

The next ten years, from 1872 to 1882, was evidently a very important period of development, and it was during this time that 45 per cent of the total revenue of the province was expended on roads and bridges. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that the West Saanich Road was extended for a distance of fifteen and a half miles from Royal Oak and the East Saanich Road for a distance of twelve miles. Work was done on the Mount Newton Crossroad, the Cedar Hill Road, the Cadboro Bay Road, the Foul Bay Road, the Burnside Road and "The Admiral's Road." The Sooke Road was extended seven and a half miles, making a total length of fourteen and a half miles from the Metchosin Junction, and work was done on the Goldstream Road via Colwood and Langford. In 1877 a contract was let for the trunk road from Goldstream to Cowichan.

It will be seen that the second stage of the development of Victoria, which had been transformed from a fur-trading post into a scattered settlement twenty years before, was now beginning to make itself felt, and that the rest of Vancouver Island was following the natural transition from foot trail to highway.

SAANICH ROAD REBUILT

Between the years 1882 and 1902 it was evident that the need for a higher standard of road was becoming apparent, as in 1882 the Victoria-Saanich Road, which for some years had been superficially repaired, was largely rebuilt from the foundations up. Work was also done on the Saanich cross roads, and the Cordova Bay Road was extended. The Happy Valley Road was improved "and became a favored market road for Metchosin farmers." Mayne and Galiano Islands were evidently beginning to attract attention as preliminary arrangements were made for opening main roads, as had previously been done on Salt Spring and Denman Islands. It was in the same year that it is recorded roads had reached Alberni, Sproat Lake and Cowichan Lake.

The increasing importance of the road system is indicated by the fact that in 1900 it was decided to measure the highway mileage, and for this purpose men on bicycles with cyclometers were sent out to measure the mileage of Government roads. The record of 1900 was that a total of 994 miles of roads and 184 miles of trails on Vancouver Island and adjacent islands were being maintained by the Government.

By the year 1902 and up to this time the settlement of British Columbia was well under way, and as settlement reached points beyond the end of existing roads, appropriations were made and the roads were extended by the settlers themselves, only one trunk road having been officially recognized in

smoother surfaces, less curvature and generally a different type of road to that which had been satisfactory for wagon traffic. A systematic reorganization of the whole road administration took place and engineering districts were established. The total mileage of roads on Vancouver Island in 1919 was 1,514.

During the next ten years, from 1922 to 1932, it is signifi-

proceeding at Fanny Bay and Buckley Bay and between Campbell River and the end of the surfacing; the reconstruction of the West Coast Road west of Sooke to Jordan River, etc.

To one who knows these roads or to those whose business or pleasure takes them over the Island highways it will be evident that the highway system of Vancouver Island has advanced a long way since 1862, and that real progress is being made towards raising the standard to keep up with that revolutionizing and extraordinarily successful conveyance, the motor vehicle. To any who wish for an optical and physical demonstration of this progress a trip over the old trunk road from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake by way of Sooke Lake should be convincing.



SECTION OF NEW HIGHWAY NEAR SOOKE

Here is illustrated the kind of roadbed that is being laid in modern highway extension on Vancouver Island.

The reports, the other roads apparently being considered as local roads. Across this period lies the shadow of the coming motor vehicle, and although the local roads were beginning to join up in the various districts, the need for a connected road system was not so apparent as it was to become in the very near future.

ROAD MACHINERY

In the next decade, from 1902 to 1912, the motor vehicle appeared on our highways and we heard of the introduction of the "newest methods of construction of highways modified to different climatic and physical conditions existing throughout the province." It is evident that there was some opposition to the use of machinery, as the minister, Hon. R. F. Green, stated in his report of 1904:

"It is admitted that the introduction of improved methods and machinery will meet with no inconsiderable opposition, but it is hoped that as time passes, this opposition will be overcome by the recognition by the intelligent public of the permanent benefits and economy that will follow, and that every encouragement and assistance will be forthcoming in furtherance of a matter so vital to the progress and prosperity of the province."

In these days when a million is the most appropriate unit for the comparison of motor vehicles and the revenue derived from them, it is startling to note that in the fiscal year 1903-1904 when fees were first collected from motor cars, a total sum of \$36 was realized from this source. It is also interesting to note that, bearing in mind the fact the population of the province was less than it is now, there were 196 persons for every car in British Columbia. In the next ten years, from 1912 to 1922, this concentration was increased until in 1921 we find that there were sixteen persons per car in the province.

PROBLEM OF AUTOMOBILES

Prior to the Great War in 1914 efforts were being made to keep up with the motor vehicle, but with the intervention of the war, when, for several years, all highway work was at a standstill, the Province was suddenly faced with completely changed conditions: the new vehicles required

Chose Site Of Victoria With Care

that this total mileage was not greatly increased, but we see the effect of the motor vehicle in the fact that the hard-surfaced road maintained by the Government on Vancouver Island increased in mileage from five in 1921 to thirty-four in 1926, and from then on it increased by leaps and bounds until in 1928 there were 187 miles. Compared with this it should be noted that between 1921 and 1928 only 211 miles of new road were constructed on Vancouver Island.

Consider now the present position with regard to the Vancouver Island road system, by comparison with the previous years. The total mileage of highways on the Island maintained by the Government has been almost doubled since 1900, there being now 1,862 miles of road on Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands. The hard-surfaced road, however, has almost doubled since 1928, there being 366 miles of hard-surfaced highway as at March 31, 1936, compared with 187 as at March 31, 1928. The concentration of motor vehicles has increased, despite the increase in population, from sixteen persons per car in 1921 to approximately seven persons per car at the present time. By the end of this season it will be possible to drive from Victoria to Campbell River, a distance of 176 miles, all on a hard-surfaced highway, and the point is rapidly being reached when the Alberni, a distance of 430 miles, will be similarly connected, as is also Cowichan Lake. Important places such as Gumberland, Sooke, Sidney, Metchosin, are all connected to the trunk system by hard-surfaced highways.

BUILDING UNDER WAY

The standard of construction to which the Island Highway system is being raised can be judged by the recently completed work between Langford and Mile Seven on the Malahat; the Dardanelles Dog Creek revetment on the Parksville-Alberni Highway; the reconstruction of the Cowichan Lake Road, the reconstruction at Campbell River, the relocation and construction on the South Wellington cut-off, the work now proceeding at Mile Eighteen on the Malahat; the construction of the diversion at Cowichan Bay, which will cut off a mile of distance; the reconstruction now

in progress at Esquimalt on the Gorge.

Continuing, Douglas says:

"... at Camosack there is a range of plains, nearly six miles square, containing a great extent of valuable tillage and pasture land equally well adapted for the plough or for feeding stock... the water privilege of the canal, the security of the harbor and the abundance of timber around it which led me to choose a site for the establishment of that place in preference to all others on the Island."

The first school on Vancouver Island was opened in Esquimalt on February 17, 1863.



TYPICAL BRIDGE OF RECENT CONSTRUCTION

This bridge, near Otter Point, was built from timbers obtained in the nearby forest. It is typical of the bridges used in highway extension at the present time.

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an efficient police department and a fire department equipped with modern apparatus, giving a twenty-four-hour service. The adjoining municipalities have their own police departments. The city is well supplied with hotels and apartments; the latter have a combined capacity of more than 8,000. Private and public hospitals contain more than 1,000 beds, the largest being the Royal Jubilee and St. Joseph's.

Educational facilities are of high standard and equal to any on the North American continent, and many families select Victoria as a place of residence because of that high standard. The city has twenty-seven schools, including Victoria College, where instruction in the first two years in Arts and Science courses (including commerce) and the first year in Applied Science as prescribed by the University of British Columbia, are given. There are also a number of excellent private schools, the oldest being St. Ann's Academy.

CULTURAL INFLUENCES

Since earliest times the Capital City has seen a steady development of its cultural influences. Perhaps there is no other city of its size in Canada that has as many clubs, societies, fraternal and civic organizations, all devoted to the betterment of the community and its citizens. In music, Victoria has sent out talented musicians and vocalists and has one of the largest musical-festival organizations in the Pacific Northwest. Its efforts towards re-establishing the spoken drama have met with a great deal of success and praise. The city has a number of bands, orchestras, choral societies and choirs. One of the oldest choirs is the Arion Male Voice Choir, founded almost half a century ago.

The city's social life is centred in Government House, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and many brilliant functions are held there from time to time, including receptions to noted visitors. The Capital City's Scottish folk boast of the largest Burns Club in the British Empire. Other similar organizations include a Kipling Society, Dickens Fellowship and a number of other groups such as Sons of England, Welsh Society, Native Sons of BC, Native Sons of Canada, Caledonian and St. Andrew's Societies. There are also a number of study clubs on religious, political and economic subjects.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE

Although Victoria, over a period of years, has carefully developed its industrial life, the city can by no means be classed as an industrial community. It has a number of industries important in every respect. For instance, the British America Paint Company occupies leading place in industry in British Columbia, along with the Stanleland Paint Company. There are also a number of lumber mills and woodworking plants, cooperage plants, shingle mills, brick and tile manufacturers and flour milling, canneries and other similar enterprises. So that Victoria is not distinctly a residential city, but it derives a considerable amount of revenue from the tourist traffic which is now becoming one of its major industries.

Besides being the Capital City of British Columbia, Victoria is the first and last port of call for vessels entering or leaving the Pacific Northwest. Incoming vessels carry flags of many foreign countries, European and Oriental not excepted. Regular services are maintained with Southern Pacific States and with the Orient, Australia and New Zealand by passenger steamers. The Mainland is reached by fast ferry boats. Wharf facilities at Victoria can accommodate even the largest passenger ships and freighters. The harbor is considered among the best on the Pacific Coast, and ferry ships steam into the Inner Harbor docks within a few hundred yards of the Parliament Buildings and the city's finest hotel.

BUSINESS AREAS

The mercantile life of the city, like other seaport places, has developed from its waterfront. Victoria's waterfront, once the busiest spot on the Canadian coast, has been given over to warehouses and business eastward, Government and Douglas Streets containing many fine buildings and stores. These two main streets run north and south with a number of cross

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In every sphere of business life throughout Canada you will find men and women who have made careers for themselves largely through the efficient, thorough training they have received at some Eastern or Western part of the system of Sprott-Shaw Business Schools. The first unit of this organization was founded in Stratford,

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News of City Recorded In The Colonist Since December, 1858

BY R. A. GURNEY

FEW newspapers in Canada today can claim three-quarters of a century of continuous publication. Few are older than the city in which they are now being published. Such is a distinction held by The Daily Colonist, now in its seventy-ninth year.

Victoria was incorporated in 1862 and The Colonist had then been publishing four years, first as a weekly and then as a daily. The celebration, this year, of Victoria's Jubilee brings to light an interesting incident connected with The Colonist. It was in that year The Colonist installed a cylinder press, one of the first to be used on the Pacific Coast. Before the acquisition of the Hoe cylinder, July 2, 1862, the paper was printed on a hand press, secured, when the paper was started, from Bishop Demers, who had it sent here from France. That press is still in Victoria, and occupies an honored place in St. Ann's Academy.

Early records connected with

the publication of The Colonist disclose the advance of press printing. The introduction of a steam-operated press was hailed as a big progressive step and enabled the publisher to increase the size of the paper and its circulation. So it seems a long look backward to the steam press when one observes the gigantic rotary presses in use today.

As The Colonist is directly associated with the progress and development of the Capital City of British Columbia and during its long and creditable career a voice in the industrial and political affairs of the city and province, it cannot be out of place at this time to give a brief review of the history of the paper.

NEWS TRANSMISSION

Like other newspapers that began their careers in the very early days, the then British Colonist had many obstacles to be overcome before assuming a place as an institution in a thriving community. One of the main difficulties was news transmission—telegraphic dispatches were not available until some years after the founding of The Colonist. The first press telegrams received over the Canadian Pacific Railway were published in The Colonist on De-

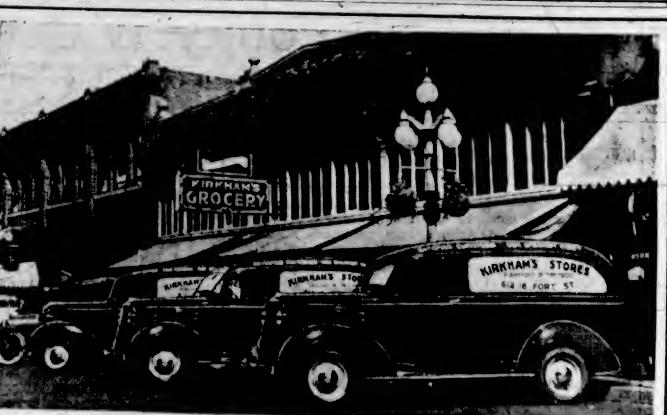
reception of the De Cosmo paper was the attempt to stop publication. It has been mentioned by historians as the first known attempt on the North American Continent "to muzzle the press." Apparently there was a difference of opinion—political—between the ideas of the publisher and some of those in power at the time. It is recorded the Governor discovered an old English law that required publishers to furnish bonds for the printing of a newspaper. The Governor applied that law to Vancouver Island and set the bond at 500 pounds. On April 2, 1859, Mr. De Cosmo was preparing the paper for printing and was officially notified of the new law. All but two pages of the paper were ready for print, and the publisher, wishing to obey the law, went to press with two blank pages. The following day, however, the bond was furnished and The Colonist was published as usual without further interference. It is not known when, or where, the bond was finally removed.

In 1866 The Colonist changed ownership, Harris & Company securing The Colonist, and afterwards combined with D. W. Higgins, the publisher of The Morning Chronicle. Mr. Higgins

was reserved wholly for advertisements. Not one item of news found its way onto that page, now regarded as sacred to a news editor. Page two was devoted to editorials and advertisements; page three was news page, and page four advertisements.

Not by way of ridicule, but to show the difference in style of what was then considered news and how difficult it must have been for an editor to secure sufficient items of world news to publish something every day in the week, except Sunday. For instance, under the heading "Latest Cariboo News," published on August 2, items were noted under a date line of July 14. Williams Lake news was dated July 4.

Under another heading was "Arrival of the Sierra Nevada bringing the latest news from the Eastern States up to July 26." The news is interesting, but not important." Another item records the same vessel leaving a day or two later for Portland with "\$50,000 in treasure!" The report continued with a statement that the treasure was escorted from Esquimalt under armed guard and that men of the guard would likely be furnished with uniforms. Late



These Smart New

CHEVROLET TRUCKS

Insure Prompt Delivery

612-16

FORT ST.

KIRKHAM'S

PHONES
GROCERIES — G. 6181
MEATS — G. 6183
FRUITS — E. 8601

DAILY DELIVERY—ESQUIMALT, VIEW ROYAL, COLQUITZ, ROYAL OAK, CEDAR HILL AND TEN-MILE POINT

ESTABLISHED IN VICTORIA SINCE 1910 — PURVEYORS OF FINE FOODS SERVICE WITH DELIVERY AND CASH AND CARRY

Correct Apparel For Women

Greeting Victoria's Jubilee

We make no claim to years of business . . . this is only our first anniversary . . . but every month has seen our clientele growing . . . proof of the discriminating taste and the eye for value possessed by Victoria's well-dressed woman.

Madame Rungé
(VICTORIA) LTD.

1126 DOUGLAS STREET PHONE E 4522



FIRST HOME OF BRITISH COLONIST

ember 5, 1888. Of course, telegraph lines were in operation in the South Pacific States long before that date.

It was not unusual, the files of the newspaper show, to publish as news, items clipped from newspapers received by mail from the Old Country many weeks old, although the more recent happenings were taken from papers published as far south as San Francisco. It was not unusual to find a notice of the Colonist stating "several advertisements had to be left out of this issue because of the arrival of news." That did not often happen, but it serves to show that news was considered of greater importance than material that brought revenue.

The earliest issues of The Colonist indicate great care in the handling of news items and the general tone of the newspaper was above the average of that day and time. The paper was neat, the presswork and the display was attractive, and the type easily read. Local items were given preference on the "front page," and political and British news was always featured. Many a long and bitter battle was fought out in the columns of the paper, and some of the articles were certainly straightforward and to the point, to say the least. Editors did not hesitate to call a spade a spade and to tell an opponent what the editor and the world thought of him.

ISSUES PRESERVED
It is perhaps fortunate for Victoria that publishers of the early Colonist and those who afterwards secured control of the paper that they saw to it that each and every issue of The Colonist was preserved for future generations. In the vault, the business office of The Colonist today, volumes are kept under constant watch. On the shelves volumes of Victoria's true history—gilt-lettered "books"—tell in plain language the building up of one of the most important cities on the Pacific Coast.

The Daily British Colonist was a four-page, four-column publication up to July 14, 1862, when it was enlarged to six columns, and on October 30 the page size was raised to seven columns, but it was not for some time later that the paper was increased from four to six and eight pages. In the early days the front page

was in active charge until his retirement in 1886, and the transfer of The Colonist to W. H. Ellis and A. G. Sargison. In 1892 James Dunsmuir became the owner, and in July, 1906, ownership passed to J. H. S. Matson.

The Colonist was foremost in the fight to bring British Columbia into Confederation, and the paper devoted columns to argument in favor of the union with other provinces to form the one Dominion. At one time or another The Colonist has had on its staff some of the best political writers of the day. Many men yet in newspaper work across the Dominion owe their return to the men in charge of The Colonist in their early days.

Rest Haven Wins International Fame
Only one and a half miles from Sidney stands one of the best known medical institutions on the Coast—Resthaven. While tuberculosis and mental diseases are not treated here, all other classes of patients are definitely aided by hydro-therapy, electrotherapy, balanced dietary and the creative agencies accepted by rational medical practice. With the knowledge that recreation and entertainment play important parts in the recuperation of convalescents, no single item has been overlooked that might enhance the comfort and well-being of the patient. The institution is advantageously placed in one of the most beautiful spots possible to imagine, the sea washing the edge of the grounds and with a most glorious view to be had from the windows.

CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE CITY ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

A Complete Investment Service Including Direct Private Wire Connections With All Leading Exchanges and DOW JONES TICKER SERVICE

H. A. HUMBER, LTD.

BROKERS

STOCKS — BONDS — COTTON — GRAIN

11181

STOP being a FIRE SLAVE



THIS instead of THIS... with FAIRBANKS-MORSE Automatic COAL HEAT

You can have AUTOMATIC coal heat for less than hand firing is now costing you! Think of cutting your coal bill nearly in half—and eliminating 98% of the work and worry at the same time! Come in and let us show you.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE
American Patents
Automatic Coal Burner

The lowest coal heat—requires no special boiler, or furnace—just simple automatic unit slips into your furnace.

Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY LIMITED
1400 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

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"Serving the City of Flowers"



OUR STAFF

Dedicated to the highest standards of their profession. David McCall, James McCall, William Murphy, Robert Dymond.

McCALL BROS.

"The Floral Funeral Home"

OUR SERVICE

Reverent and sympathetic, anticipating every need, relieving you of every responsibility and care.

14



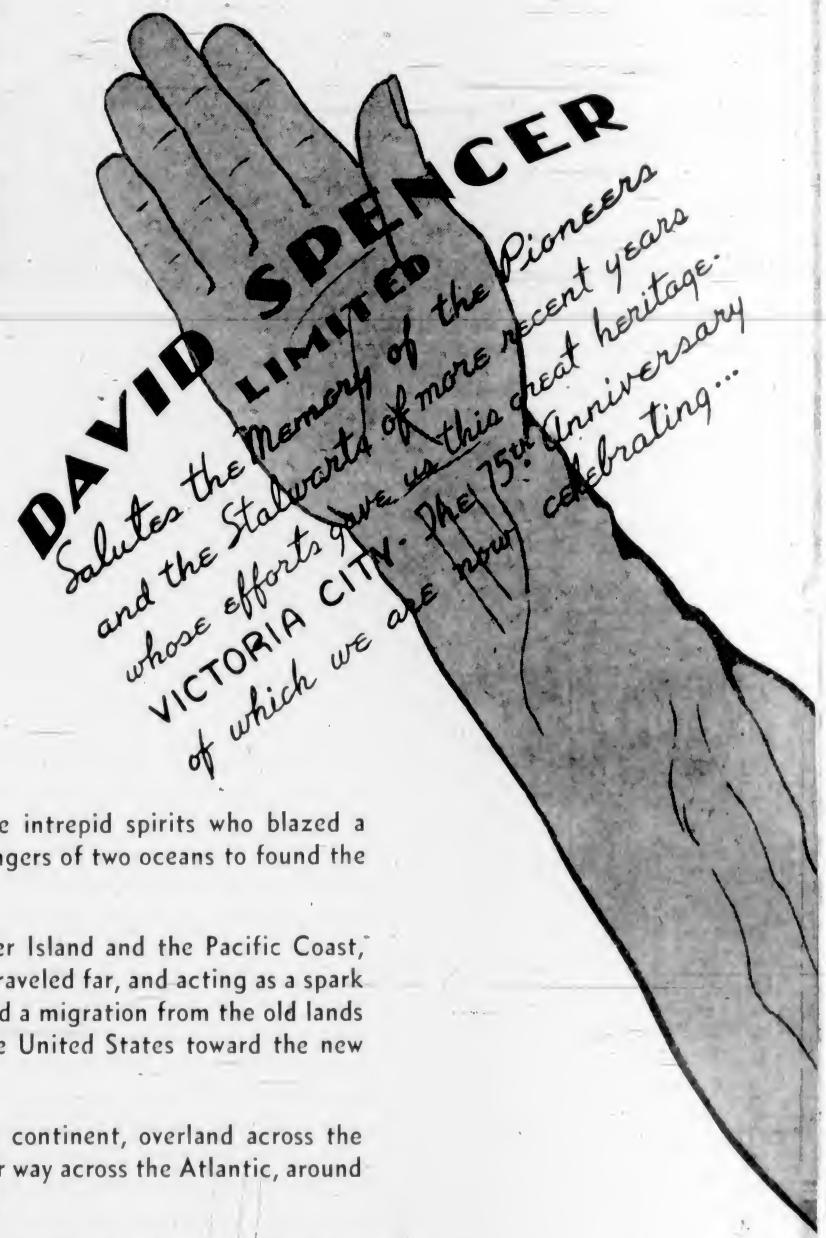
DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Established 1873

(Victoria's Premier Department Store)

Stores Also in Vancouver, New Westminster

Chilliwack and Nanaimo



WE salute the memory of the pioneers, those intrepid spirits who blazed a trail across the continent, braved the dangers of two oceans to found the Beautiful City of Victoria.

Even in those far-away days the fame of Vancouver Island and the Pacific Coast, as a rich land and a desirable spot to dwell, had traveled far, and acting as a spark to kindle a flame in hearts of young and old, started a migration from the old lands and from far Eastern portions of Canada and the United States toward the new "Mecca" of the West.

And so, they came, making their way across the continent, overland across the Isthmus of Panama, by sailing ships that beat their way across the Atlantic, around the Horn and up the Pacific to Esquimalt Harbor.

Many of those who came found the hardships too great, the obstacles too many, and went to where the way of life was smoother, but the more valiant stayed on and won, leaving to us this heritage we call Victoria City, of which we are proud.

And now, on the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of its inauguration, Victoria begins a new era. The burden of building a still greater city, with more industries, more beautiful attractions, a pleasant place to live in—if that were possible—falls on the shoulders of the men and women of today.

We are particularly proud that the name of DAVID SPENCER is engraved deeply in the record of the pioneers. 'Tis a story well known and needs no repetition. Commerce was the chosen trail of David Spencer, and the milestones that he left to posterity stand solidly, based on the trust that that sturdy pioneer had in the NEW LAND.

1862 1937



ROMANCE OF PIONEER DAYS WOVEN IN



Photo by Savannah.
JOHN CATHCART
With W. & J. Wilson Fifty-Six Years

W. & J. Wilson Observes 75th Anniversary; Here When City Incorporated

**Victoria's Oldest Firm of Clothiers Founded 24 Years Before Birth of
City of Vancouver—Original Log Structure Gives Place to Modern
Home of Western Canada's Finest Clothing Business**

From a modest origin in a building built of logs, to the status of Western Canada's finest clothing business, is the romantic history of W. & J. Wilson, which this year joins the city in celebrating its 75th Anniversary.

When Victoria was part of a Crown colony, when the town consisted of only 3,000 or 4,000 people, many dwelling in tents, a young man living in England was poring over The London Times' reports of gold in the Cariboo.

His imagination quickened, and he decided to come to British Columbia to seek his fortune.

The young man was William Wilson, father of J. E. Wilson and grandfather of J. Harold Wilson.

ON SAILING SHIP

He accumulated a stock of goods in England, packed his bags, and embarked aboard the sailing ship Selvista for the hazardous voyage around Cape Horn to the lonely, far-distant colony.

That was five years before Confederation and nearly a quarter of a century before the birth of the City of Vancouver.

Arriving at Victoria, the young man discovered that the Cariboo was a long way off and that freight rates were heavy over the marvelously adventurous road the Royal Engineers had built.

So he disposed of his stock of goods in Victoria and

shortly afterwards invested the proceeds in the acquisition of a business known as Hardy-Gillard & Company. The premises were on Government Street. Today, after 75 years, after the business has passed under the management of three generations of the same family, the location is the same. Though the original premises have been remodelled and expanded many times, W. & J. Wilson is considered almost unique in that the firm has occupied the same location for three quarters of a century.

TO BARKERVILLE

In 1863, the year after the founding of his business here,

William Wilson decided to open a shop at Barkerville to meet the needs of the miners in the Summer months of the year. A letter to England brought his brother, Joseph Wilson, to his side—not via the Horn, but by ship to Panama, by train across the isthmus and by ship, thence, to Victoria.

Thus William Wilson was free to conduct the Barkerville branch of his business, while he left the local store under the management of his brother. This was the arrangement under which the two progressive young pioneer businessmen operated for four years—until the mines began to be worked out.

Meanwhile, the Victoria phase of the business was prospering under the management of the two young men, and in the early 'seventies the picturesque building of logs was demolished to give place to something more modern.

A little later the site itself was acquired by W. & J. Wilson from a pioneer Hudson's Bay Company family, named Dodds, and the premises were again remodelled and enlarged.



Photo by Savannah.
PERCY SCUTT
With W. & J. Wilson Twenty Two Years



Photo by Savannah.
GEORGE B. ELLIOTT
With W. & J. Wilson Eighteen Years



Photo by Savannah.
ALBERT E. ACRES
With W. & J. Wilson Twelve Years



Photo by Savannah.
FRED SIMMONDS
With W. & J. Wilson Ten Years



Photo by Savannah.
T. GISON
With W. & J. Wilson Eight Years



Photo by Savannah.
FRED ACRES
With W. & J. Wilson Three Years



GOVERNMENT STREET IN ABOUT 1863
In the above picture of Government Street the location of the original W. & J. Wilson store is indicated by the artist's arrow. The view is taken looking north, showing the throng of early Victorians standing outside the premises of W. M. Scarby, chemist. The building was later demolished to give place to the "Fire Sisters" block, which was destroyed in the big fire of 1910.

HUB OF DOWNTOWN LIFE

The business thrived and for years W. & J. Wilson's store was at the very hub of downtown life, situated, as it was, just opposite the old Post Office in the days when there was no house-to-house mail delivery. "San Francisco Steamer Day" was an occasion of particular excitement and crowds at that early time when the only trans-American railway was the Union Pacific, with its western terminus at San Francisco. The San Francisco steamer, arriving once a fortnight, was the final link in Victoria's communications with the world at large.

FROM OLD COUNTRY

From the very inception of the business, William Wilson, keen businessman, realized the importance of quality in the merchandise he sold, realized the importance to the future of the firm of giving good value for the pioneers' dollar. He knew that nowhere in the world are such fine fabrics loomed as in England, that no tailoring in the world surpasses the art of the English craftsman. Thus, from the very beginning, he specialized in importations of cloths and garments from the Old Country, confident in their intrinsic worth and building the future of his business upon that innate value. And it was thus, upon a sound policy, that the business prospered.

In 1900 Joseph Wilson died, and his nephew, J. E. Wilson, who had entered the business in 1884, became manager of the store.

EXPANSION

Sealing, whaling, fishing, mining, lumber, meanwhile, were laying the foundations for the vast expansion of British Columbia. The steel rails of the Canadian Pacific had bound the country together physically as the statutory enactment of Confederation had welded the provinces politically. There were ups and downs in the for-



WILLIAM WILSON



JOSEPH E. WILSON

tunes of Victoria and with all of these the fortunes of the Wilson business were inevitably integrated. But the long-term trend was upwards. The city was growing and with it grew the Wilson business, firmly based upon the policy the founder, William Wilson, had ordained—the policy of giving the very best in the way of quality at a fair and reasonable price.

In 1905, when Victoria's Inner Harbour was colorful with the hulls and rigging of the sealing schooners, W. & J.

Wilson had, such was progress, to enlarge its premises again. In 1912 the process had to be repeated, with the result that the present building now occupies a large area at the corner of Government Street and Tzoumc Alley.

Thus the same firm, on the same location, during three generations of the same family. Probably few firms in North America have such a record as that.

In 1923 William Wilson died at the age of eighty-four. Obituaries here will re-

THE HISTORY OF 75-YEAR-OLD LOCAL FIRM



W. & J. WILSON TODAY

Above is Pictured a Section of the Thoroughly Up-to-Date W. & J. Wilson Store Which Has Replaced the Small Log Structure of Seventy-Five Years Ago.



JOSEPH WILSON



J. HAROLD WILSON

Photo by Savannah

sell with pleasure his reputation for honesty and fair dealing, his fine courtesy and sound business acumen.

THIRD GENERATION

As the time went on the third-generation of the Wilson family, represented by J. Harold Wilson, son of J. E. Wilson, entered the business in 1925.

To the basic industries of British Columbia the tourist business was now becoming allied in importance. Americans, quick to sense the value in British woolen

goods, the pioneer store offered, aware of the superiority of homespun Harris tweeds, of Burberry coats, of soft Scotch-knit sweaters to their own domestic article, "discovered" W. & J. Wilson and the fame of the Victoria firm soon was spread throughout the United States, to Hawaii and to the Orient beyond.

In 1931, J. E. Wilson retired from active direction of the business and was succeeded as manager by his son. Always, though the firm has carried a completely repre-

sentative selection of Canada's finest garments, it has placed its emphasis on the importation of quality clothing from the Old Country.

In recent years, mainly by virtue of word-of-mouth report of visitors to the city, the fame of Wilson's imported clothing has been carried probably to every city in America.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

From women tourists came the demand for suits cut by English tailors from honest Old Country tweeds; and, in response, a women's department was added to the men's and children's departments. This was equipped with suits and sports coats cut and tailored with the inimitable skill of the English craftsman; equipped, too, with those luxuriously fine, Scotch-knit sweaters every woman loves to possess. Three years ago the firm reached farther afield, establishing a branch in the Banff Springs Hotel, where, every summer, still more visitors to Canada learn the intrinsic merit of Wilson clothes.

EXPERT OPINION

Travelers frequently comment on the extraordinary size and the consistent fine quality of the W. & J. Wilson stock. Often, the management is told by men expert in the clothing business that no store in Canada has quite such an extensive display of fine quality goods.

As its tourist business has grown, so, too, has the local business of the firm. Fathers of families whose grandfathers were customers of W. & J. Wilson in 1862 are now bringing their children to be outfitted at the store.

And the pioneer business, which had its origin in a log structure in the days when people came here in square-riggers around tempestuous Cape Horn, in the days when bearded miners found fortunes in Cariboo gold, is now known as the finest clothing business in Western Canada.

Wilson Staff Sets Record for Loyalty

Thirteen Employees Have Been With Firm for From 10 to 56 Years—Salesmen Noted for Quiet Courtesy and Efficiency

The stability and character of a business can be measured by the stability and loyalty of its personnel.

In this respect, W. & J. Wilson, Victoria's oldest clothiers, now commemorating, like the city, its 75th Anniversary, has a proud record, probably unique in Canada.

Of the 22 people on the Wilson staff, 13 have served the firm for ten years or more.

The aggregate number of years these 13 have remained in the Wilson service totals 320 years. The aggregate for the entire staff is 353 years!

The oldest Wilson employee, John Cathcart, is probably the dean of Victoria retail salesmen. He joined the staff 56 years ago. Probably in all Western Canada it would be difficult to find another salesman who has remained continuously in the employ of one firm for more than half a century.

Not far behind Mr. Cathcart in point of duration of service comes Charles W. Geiger, who joined the Wilson staff 45 years ago, and James A. McIntosh, who entered the Wilson employ 40 years ago.

POPULAR

All three men are well known, not only to the old-timers of this city, but also to pioneer citizens now scattered throughout the province and beyond.

Any day in the Wilson store one might meet someone from the Yukon, someone from the Cariboo, someone from San Francisco or Shanghai who lived in Victoria in the 'eighties or 'nineties, who seeks to renew old acquaintance with Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Geiger or Mr. McIntosh.

The Wilson management firmly believes in the truth of the maxim that loyalty begets loyalty.

A FINE RECORD

It has been loyal to its employees and no store in Canada can point to a finer record of reciprocation of that loyalty from the employees to the firm. No more graphic indication of the character of the Wilson business can be found than this faithfulness of the staff.

Likewise, W. & J. Wilson has been loyal to its customers, following at all times an inflexible policy of giving

the very best value possible in return for the customer's money. Here, too, loyalty has begotten loyalty, for hundreds of Victoria families, through several generations, have bought their clothes at Wilson's and will deal nowhere else.

The spirit of the Wilson staff is a pleasant thing for the observer to behold. This is not achieved by daily "pep talks from an exacting executive," but proceeds from a sense of contentment and from that very remarkable feeling of loyalty under discussion.

NO "HIGH PRESSURE"

The customer at Wilson's is never subjected to "high-pressure" selling. He finds, instead, a quiet, natural courtesy and a cheerful willingness to please with

suggestions regarding style, fabric or tailoring; for in matters such as these the Wilson staff are experts, with a vast fund of practical experience upon which to draw.

American visitors, often accustomed in their own country to a rather too-dynamic technique of selling, are particularly appreciative of the spirit of the Wilson staff as they select their Burberry, their Harris tweed, or their imported Scotch knit sweater. It is no rare thing for the firm to receive letters from Chicago, from New York or from Los Angeles, expressing appreciation, not only of the splendid quality and reasonable prices of Wilson garments, but also of the splendid service rendered them by the staff.



—Photo by Savannah.
JAMES A. MCINTOSH
With W. & J. Wilson Forty Years



—Photo by Savannah.
ROBERT TERRIS
With W. & J. Wilson Twenty Seven Years



—Photo by Savannah.
A. E. BOWEN
With W. & J. Wilson Twenty-Three Years



—Photo by Savannah.
MISS J. WAUGH
With W. & J. Wilson Twelve Years



—Photo by Savannah.
MISS ADA LACEY
With W. & J. Wilson Nineteen Years



—Photo by Savannah.
F. G. HAMILTON
With W. & J. Wilson Ten Years



—Photo by Savannah.
MRS. B. COLLINS
With W. & J. Wilson Two Years



—Photo by Savannah.
DUNCAN MCKERRACHER
With W. & J. Wilson Seven Years



—Photo by Savannah.
ROBERT MAZE
With W. & J. Wilson Nine Years

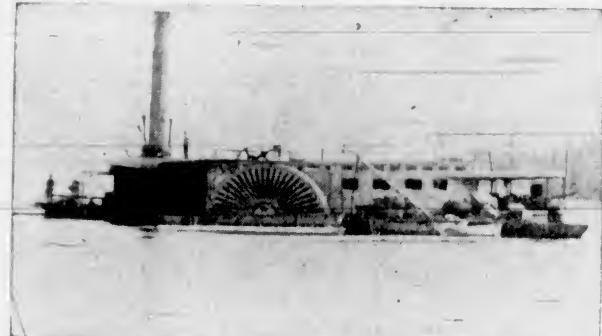
Victoria Depends Upon Vessel-Borne Commerce For Life Blood

By P. M. KELLEY

WHILE the matter of just where the first steamship to ply over the wastes of the vast Pacific operated and under what flag she sailed on her "lawful occasions" has been open to argument for a long time, there is no chance of raising one when you state that the Hudson's Bay Company's Beaver was the first to churn the waters of the North Pacific with her steam-driven paddle-wheels.

The Beaver was constructed at Fulmer. Carrying out the purposes of a trading ship, for which she had been brought to the western coast of America, until bigger profits were envisioned when the Cariboo rush started, the ship was fitted with state-rooms in 1860, and was put on the run between Victoria and New Westminster. Later she was used by Imperial hydro-

graphers in surveying northwest waters. She was altered again while her depth of draft was in 1874, and did duty as a towboat eleven feet. Tonnage was 109.12. In 1877 On her initial trip she was in command of Captain command of Captain D. Home, J. D. Warren. She found a number arrived at the Company's berths of rocks in her coasting most important post on the west-coast, but no hazards gave her so



R.M.S. Empress of Japan, 26,000-ton luxury liner operating in the Canadian Pacific's Steamship service between Victoria and Vancouver, Hawaii and Orient ports, is the best illustration that could be found for a comparison of the progress made in Pacific shipping between the year Victoria was incorporated and the present time. Compare her with the 109-ton Beaver.

ON EARLY VICTORIA-NEW WESTMINSTER RUN
The old Enterprise, which used to dock at Enterprise Wharf when Victoria was incorporated in 1862, first came to the port in 1858 from the Columbia River in tow of the S.S. Pacific. She was the first steamer to ply in the Fraser River service. She was run down by the S.S. R. P. Rickett on Ten-Mile Point, July 28, 1888.

ern shores of America at that time, April 10, 1858, never parting from her consort, both arriving in the Columbia together. Her paddle-wheels were "shipped" at Fort Vancouver and her engines overhauled, making ready for the first visit to British Columbia waters. She left the Columbia in June and paid visits to Millbank Fort and Fort Simpson in early July.

The history of the first steamer in these waters is a color-

are so minded, who will say it's not for the best. The gold rush to Cariboo transformed Victoria from a trading post to a community of restless argonauts, and in the travel of the gold-seekers a fair-sized city was born. Ships continually landed their hundreds of prospectors and adventurers from the south, and all manner of vessels were utilized to trans-

port them to the Fraser River, carrying fleet of the B.C. Coast Service.

In 1890 Victoria had contacts by water with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver; the Northern Pacific Railway at Tacoma; the Union Pacific Railway at Portland; steamship services to the Orient; excellent sea service tri-monthly with San Francisco and other south coast ports, as well as was the headquarters of ferries operating to New Westminster, the Gulf Islands and East Coast points, to the West Coast of Vancouver Island, to Puget Sound ports, Northern British Columbia and Alaska.

Wharves were constructed in the 'Fifties to serve such craft as came into Victoria, and some of their remains are an eyesore to this day in the vicinity of the modern Johnston Street Bridge. These remains are neither inspiring nor beautiful, although reminiscent of a waterfront once occupied by stately sailing craft and speedy ferry services operating between Victoria and the Fraser River, the Northern Mainland coast, California, Sandwich Islands and the British Isles.

Travel was neither luxurious nor cheap in the early days of this port, compared with the price now paid for the same distance and aboard de luxe vessels. For instance, the side-wheeler Eliza Anderson, which came from the Columbia River in the early 'Sixties, was put on the Victoria-Olympic run, the fare being \$20, while from Seattle to Victoria it was \$15. It is said the Eliza Anderson did very well for a time.

Of course, in Colonial days and until Confederation, Victoria was a free port, which meant it was not troubled with customs duties or bonded warehouses. It is in-

teresting to note what ships paid for the privilege of doing business with the port and the amount of trade there was in 1862, the year Victoria was incorporated. Vessels under fifteen tons contributed four shillings for entering and clearing. Upwards there was a graduated scale, vessels between 500 and 800 tons being assessed £3, while for every extra 100 tons an additional £1 was collected. Coasting craft operated annually at a cost of £2, if they were under ten tons, while for fifty tons and upwards the fee was £4. Pilot dues amounted to £2 per foot draft, but piloting was not compulsory. The total number of vessels entering Victoria in 1862 was 1,160, with a tonnage of 199,250; while 1,154 ships, of 195,900 tons, cleared. Total imports for the year through Victoria and Esquimalt amounted to \$3,679,328, while gold exported during the same period alone amounted to \$2,167,183.

— PORT DEVELOPMENT —

Year by year the business of the port grew because of the trade carried on along the coast by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders. Pelagic sealing became an industry, and the port became the headquarters of the great salmon canneries

PIONEER SHIP CAME TO COAST UNDER SAIL
The above sketch of the S.S. Beaver shows the old craft as she left Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River, for her initial round of Hudson's Bay posts in British Columbia waters. During the Cariboo gold rush she was remodeled to carry passengers, and in 1874 was altered again for the purpose of engaging in the general towing business. She went ashore in 1888 on Prospect Point, Vancouver Narrows, and later sank there.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., was in charge of H.M. ships of the Pacific Station, Esquimalt, in 1862. Vessels of the station that year were H.M.S. Bunchbury (flagship), H.M.S. Camelion, H.M.S. Charybdis, H.M.S. Clio, H.M.S. Destriction, H.M.S. Forward, H.M.S. Grappler, H.M.S. Hecate, H.M.S. Maitland, H.M.S. Naiad, H.M.S. Nereus (store ship), H.M.S. Tartar, H.M.S. Ternagant, H.M.S. Topaze and H.M.S. Tribune.

The fight for "better terms" was started long before there was a Province of British Columbia. On October 25, 1862, at a public meeting held in Victoria, Mr. McClure was asked to represent the colony of Vancouver Island in London in an effort to obtain redress of political differences, and a committee was chosen to draft a statement.

The work of fortifying Esquimalt harbor was started in 1862 with the landing of twelve guns on Hospital Point on September 5 of that year.

DIGGON-HIBBEN Limited



Victoria's Pioneer Printers-Engravers Booksellers-Stationers Office Furnishers

This is Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Year. It also marks the 79th anniversary of the firm of T. N. Hibben & Co., now Diggon-Hibben, Ltd. The first directory of Victoria, published prior to the city's incorporation, contains the entry "Hibben & Carswell, Stationers and Booksellers." Few, if any, of the names of firms now doing business in the city will be found in that directory. The name of the firm was later changed to T. N. Hibben & Co. Since its inception, the firm has enjoyed the confidence of stationery manufacturers in Canada and England, and continues to do so. The original Hibben store was situated at the corner of Yates and Langley Streets, on the site now occupied by a local wholesale fruit establishment. It was here that the firm conducted the largest news agency in British Columbia. In this connection it is interesting to note that while this issue of the daily paper costs five cents, in those days citizens of Victoria had to pay twenty-five cents for a less bulky edition of San Francisco papers.

Mr. W. H. Bone, who was manager of the firm for forty years, and is still actively associated with it, has many interesting stories to tell concerning the early days of Hibben's.

Subsequently, the firm moved into premises on Government Street where View Street now is, and formerly the old Masonic Hall. Eight years ago Mr. Harold M. Diggon, of what was then Diggon's Limited, assumed control of Hibben's, the two firms being later amalgamated and now operating under the firm name "Diggon-Hibben Limited." The business is housed in its own commodious premises, consisting of an entire block of buildings extending from Government Street to Langley Street, a distance of approximately two hundred feet, and adjoining the offices of the Royal Trust Company. The Langley Street frontage is double that of the Government Street front. The rear, or Langley Street section, is a building of four stories.

The entire establishment is under the direct management of Mr. Harold M. Diggon, who has had a lifelong experience in printing, stationery and allied lines in both Canada and England. Under his wise and sagacious leadership, the firm has continued to maintain steady progress, even during the gloomy years of the industrial and financial depression.

Today the Firm Employs on the Average a Staff of Thirty-Five Persons, With an Annual Aggregate Payroll of \$35,000.00.

The Firm of Diggon-Hibben, Ltd., Is Recognized as

Leading Stationers, Booksellers Office Furnishers and Printers

Broadly expressed, the establishment consists of two sections—one, the Store Department, Sales Office and Lending Library, on Government Street; and the other, the Mechanical Departments, facing on Langley Street. The following will convey an approximate idea of the extent and scope of Diggon-Hibben's activities:

STORE DEPARTMENTS

Univex Movie Cameras and Films
Film Developing
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Framed Pictures
Souvenirs and Novelties
Leather Goods
Writing Papers
Greeting Cards for All School Requisites
Office Supplies
Index Systems
Nautical Charts
Philatelic Supplies

Complete Book Department
Technical Works
Lending Library
General Stationery
Blank Books
Office Furniture
Office Supplies
Index Systems
Nautical Charts
Mathematical Instruments
Typewriters and Duplicators

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS

Letterpress Printing
Offset Printing
Copperplate Engraving
Steel Die-Stamping
Gold Leaf Stamping
Greeting Card Making
Bookbinding
Picture Framing
Office Furniture Repairs
Commercial Art
Showcard Writing
Illuminated Addresses



A GLIMPSE OF GROUND FLOOR DIGGON-HIBBEN'S COMMODIOUS MODERN STORE
Second Floor Devoted Entirely to Office Furniture and Supplies.

Diggon-Hibben Executive and Department Heads

President and Manager, Harold M. Diggon; Assistant to the Manager, G. A. A. Hebeden; Sales Supervisor, A. L. Oakley; Accountant, E. R. Shaw; Collections, W. H. Bone; Retail Department, J. P. Hibben, A. Hutton, A. Saunders; Librarian, N. Ferguson; Composing Room, E. G. Porter; Press Room, J. Elder; Color Printing, D. Gardner; Bindery, N. Cutler; Art and Publicity, J. Fife Wilson; Office Furniture, W. W. Rudkin.

SIDELIGHTS ON CITY'S HISTORY REVEALED BY HIBBEN'S BOOKS

The old office books of Hibben's reveal entries of goods supplied to famous personages, such as Sir James Douglas, 16th Lord of the Land Office, Police and Sheriff's Offices, and various old-time public bodies. One entry is that of the purchase from Hibben's of his first stock by the man who opened Vancouver's first stationery store.

Diggon-Hibben Ltd.

1210 GOVERNMENT STREET • 1209 LANGLEY STREET • PHONE GARDEN 8194
VICTORIA, B.C.

Buick and Oldsmobile

You Can Pay More Money
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You Cannot Buy More
Automobile Satisfaction

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GOVERNMENT STREETS,
DUNCAN

ESTABLISHED 1912



YOUR ASSURANCE OF SATISFACTION

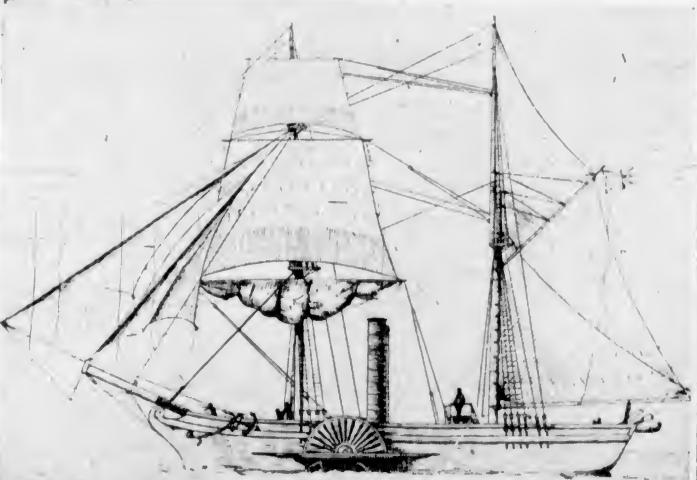
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BY
MURPHY ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND
APPLIANCE DEALERS

We Invite You to Inspect Our Large Selection
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R. T. MURPHY — GERALD MURPHY



PIONEER SHIP CAME TO COAST UNDER SAIL

The above sketch of the S.S. Beaver shows the old craft as she left Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River,

for her initial round of Hudson's Bay posts in British Columbia waters. During the Cariboo gold rush she

was remodeled to carry passengers, and in 1874 was altered again for the purpose of engaging in the general

towing business. She went ashore in 1888 on Prospect Point, Vancouver Narrows, and later sank there.

Story of Esquimalt Is Replete With Colorful Naval Incidents

By F. M. KELLEY

ESKIMALT. What a flood of memories the name conjures up as one happens to look backward a little way. The place always had a fascination for me as a youngster, not altogether, in the first instances of my acquaintances with it anyway, because of the naval ships which were generally to be found riding there in the early Nineties, but rather owing to the happy combination of good fishing to be enjoyed in close proximity to a structure which was responsible for a lot of youthful conjecture, much of it highly imaginative. I'll admit, yet at the same time most satisfying.

Esquimalt, as everybody knows, had been the main landing place in the early days for ships from England bringing goods to the Hudson's Bay Company before it became a naval station and the harbor of Victoria was improved enough to take care of the shipping. There the fur-trading company had built a wharf and at its shore erected one of its stone structures for the temporary housing of merchandise arriving on its wind ships. The building was of the grim type of architecture, typical of its day in these parts, erected out of uncut stones, taken from the fields and beaches, sealed with liberal applications of mortar, its windows suggesting openings for the long-barreled muskets peculiar to the company's trading penetrations in the long ago.

This warehouse and the wharf provided material for hour-long dreams under more or less happy circumstances, while from the pier even an indifferent fisherman might be rewarded with as many "tommy cod" as he could decently wish for; and for a break from fishing and dreaming you could look down into the crystal-clear water and see strange specimens of marine life on the piling and on the bottom, plant-like fish, many-rayed starfish, big and little, and not infrequently, especially if very quiet for a while, you could detect the evil presence of the secretive octopus, origin of stirring and repellent stories, the discovery of which in its selective environment.

practice manning the yards, as companies of marines could be seen on deck doing their drills to the curt commands of superiors.

It was a treat to get aboard one of them, too, once in a while. Nearly all bearded men in those days you couldn't help but note the thorough way in which every duty was performed, although you might wonder, if you were young, why they moved about with a different carriage than the men you were accustomed to notice in the streets about town. It was an acquired "rolling" walk, result of long passages on tossing decks. And ashore, on the march with drum and bugle, they were always worth looking at, while at play on the canteen grounds they would provide stiff and honest competition for the Rugby players and cricketers of Victoria; for sport was practiced as sincerely as shipboard duty.

So much for the Esquimalt of which I remember a little. Let us go back to the beginning and its early associations with the Royal Navy. I am indebted for much of the information concerning its old times to Ian Day, of the intelligence staff at the Naval Dockyard.

Esquimalt is an Indian name, meaning a "place gradually shoaling." The first visit of a European was that of Lieutenant Quimper, of the Spanish navy,

As

June, 1790. He was in command of the British sloop Princess Royal, which had been seized shortly before by the Spaniards at Nootka. His name

for Esquimalt was Puerto de Cordova.

The port was surveyed by a naval ship, the Pandora, Lieutenant James Wood, in 1847. In the Fall of 1854, the British warship HMS President and Virago arrived from besieging Petropavlosk, Kamchatka Peninsula, with wounded aboard, but there being no hospital facilities the ships continued to San Francisco. The next year, Rear-Admiral Bruce of H.M.S. Monmouth, wrote from Valparaiso to Governor Douglas, suggesting that in the following July he would be visiting Vancouver Island with other ships, and asking His Excellency at the same time to provide a building that would serve as a temporary hospital for housing sick and wounded naval men. On receipt of the letter, Governor Douglas had three buildings erected on Perry Point, now Dunitez Head. They were ready when Admiral Bruce arrived and were later taken over by the Royal Navy. One of those buildings is still there, while two were pulled down in 1933.

Continuing to use Esquimalt as an anchorage for ships on North Pacific duty, correspondence began to pass between high naval officers at Esquimalt and the Admiralty in connection with the establishment of a general naval depot there. In 1858 Admiral Sir H. L. Baynes wrote the Admiralty suggesting that some acreage adjoining the present site of the "yard" should be reserved for the navy. This was done in 1859. The Admiralty was not altogether disposed to make the port a permanent naval station though, the drawback being the "possible desertion of men to the State of Washington."

This correspondence lasted for a long time. In 1862, however, the work of the Boundary Commission, which had been going on since 1858, having been completed under the Royal Engineers, the buildings which they had been occupying in Skinner's Cove were formally transferred to the navy for a naval hospital, when the buildings at Dunitez Head became available depots for provisions and stores, and

when supplies arrived from England in 1864 Esquimalt became an established naval depot.

The building of the first dry-dock, which served for repairing ships of all descriptions, and the construction of the new basin on the opposite side of Esquimalt Harbor were made possible through the coming of the navy, the one directly, and the other indirectly, as a result of the Royal Navy's presence in these waters during more or less unsettled times while the neighborhood was growing up. There were one or two occasions when the flag might have changed, or at least ceased to fly for a time. If British ships had not been present in Esquimalt Harbor.

Times have changed since the white ensign flew from an Imperial ship stationed at Esquimalt, but it still floats over the young Canadian Navy and influences the ranks wearing the blue uniform to live up to the best traditions of the ships that once rode at moorings in Esquimalt Harbor or lay alongside the same jetties now occupied by Canadian warcraft. There is nothing wrong with the personnel, the only cause for complaint being there are not enough of them, while the ships are altogether too few in a world that still insists that might is right.

Gambling Was Common Among Tribesmen

The Indians of the early days of the white man in this country were inveterate gamblers and some of them knew what it was to "lose their shirt," only the shirt happened to be his blanket. They had various kinds of games and spent many hours playing while Mrs. Indian looked after the wants of the men. And how they loved their firewater! One taste and an Indian would sell everything he possessed to procure more. Indians and liquor never went well together. Many of them were bad without it, but when they had it they were just demons.

It is seventy-five years since surveys were completed for the purpose of ascertaining the best route by which water might be introduced into Victoria from Elk Lake.

Gold Mines Gave Start To City

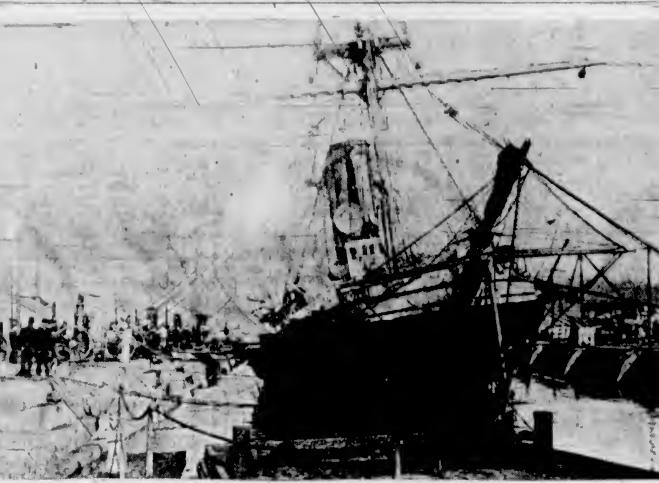
Less than eight months after incorporation of the city, the first Victory directory was printed at San Francisco on March 1, 1863. Today very few copies are in existence. In speaking of the city, the directory stated: "At no time since 1858 has Victoria made greater strides, or her prosperity so materially increased as during the past year. Her true position as the centre and headquarters of commerce north of the Columbia River has been placed beyond a doubt."

The influx of capital and immigrants from Europe and the rich and extensive gold-fields on the Mainland are the principal causes to which the present prosperity of the town may be attributed. The number of inhabitants may be set at 6,000. There are about 1,500 buildings.

The city is a free port, and, therefore, not troubled with customs duties or bonded warehouses. A sum of £10,000 has been devoted by the Legislature to improve the harbor. Sixteen vessels are stationed at the Esquimalt Pacific Station in charge of Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B.

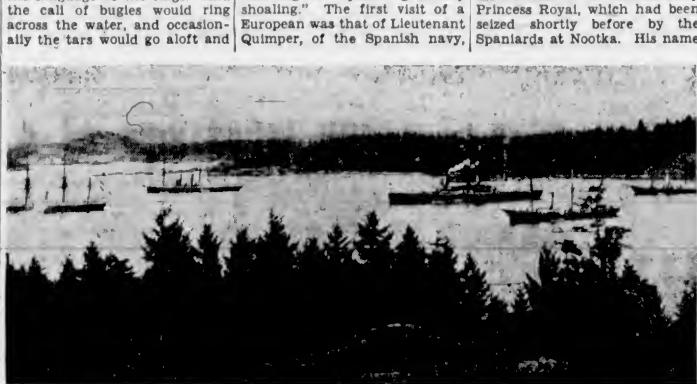
Said The Colonist of May 8, 1869: "A choked culvert on Broad Street, near Johnson, not far from the Mayor's residence, has caused stagnant water to accumulate, the stench arising from which is overwhelming. The obstruction might be removed in a few minutes with a shovel. The neighbors will bless the man who shall apply the remedy."

Officers of the fire department in 1862 were John Dickson, chief engineer; John Malovanski, assistant engineer; Charles Gowan, president of the board of delegates; J. S. Drummond, secretary, and T. A. McCrea, treasurer. D. A. Edgar was foreman of the Union Hook and Ladder Company; J. S. Drummond was foreman of the Deluge Engine Company, No. 1, and S. L. Kelly was foreman of Tiger Engine Company, No. 2.



BUILT TO ACCOMMODATE MARINE CRAFT

As a result of the Admiralty making Esquimalt a depot for the Royal Navy in the North Pacific, the graving dock, now too small to take the bigger ships, was constructed there. The picture shows H.M.S. Amphion undergoing repairs.



ESQUIMALT NAVAL BASE IN THE NINETIES

The Navy was well represented in its later years at Esquimalt by many fine craft. H.M.S. Warspite is pictured above in right centre. She served two commissions at Esquimalt, flying flag of two admirals, the first one in 1893-96, Rear-Admiral F. F. Stephenson, and 1899-1903, Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford.

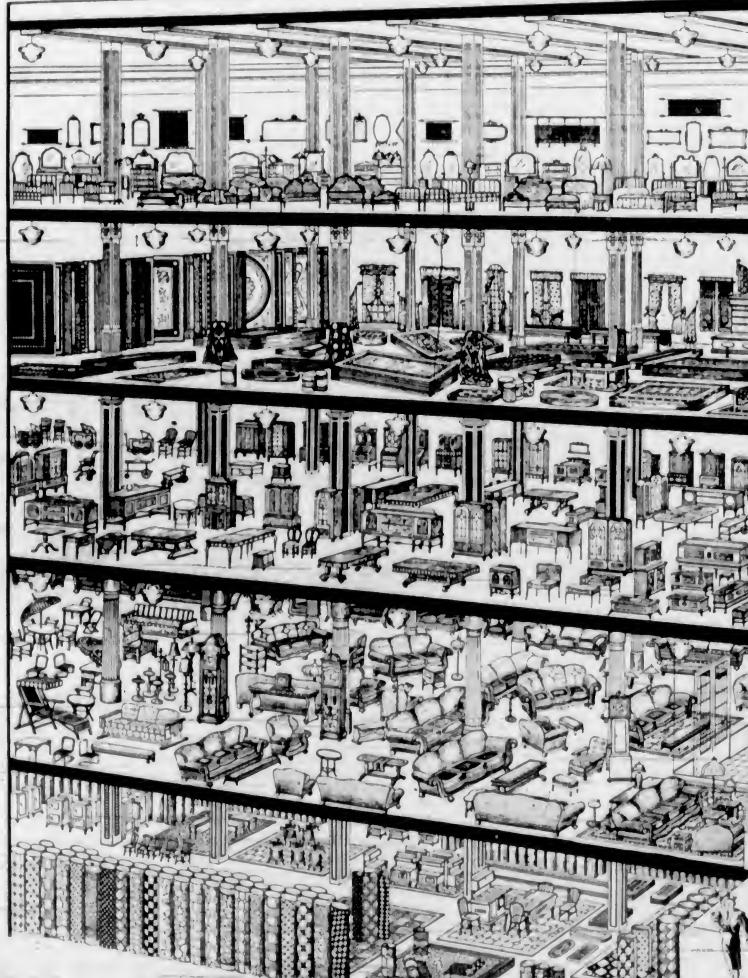


IN 1912

Our store on Pandora, where the Standard Furniture made its start.

TODAY

Our five floors of furniture in a modern, daylight store.



The Most Complete Furniture Store In Western Canada . . .

For a quarter of a century we have served the Victoria public, consistently offering the highest quality in home furnishings for the greatest value. Styles have changed . . . we have seen the garish pieces of yesterday give place to the artistic lines that mark the new era . . . step by step with the changing fashions we have led in style, quality and outstanding values. Our reputation is built on the basis of friendship with our customers.

Exclusive Dealers in Home Furnishings!

Nowhere in Western Canada will you find a wider selection or more up-to-date stock than is contained in our five floors. Everything for the home, from attic to basement, is contained in our store, in the style and at the price you want. Your inspection is invited . . . you will be amazed at the range and variety displayed.

WE ARE GLAD TO EXTEND YOU CREDIT

Open an account with the Standard. There is no interest, no carrying charge.

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE SPECIALISTS

ESTABLISHED 1912

737 YATES STREET



British Columbia's BIGGEST PAYROLL

MAN-POWER OF B.C. MAJOR INDUSTRIES AT A GLANCE

(Each figure represents 1,000 workers)

MINING



FISHING



LOGGING & FOREST PRODUCTS



TOTAL WORKERS IN B.C.

(Logging and Forest Products Workers in Black)



(Each figure represents 3,000 workers)

B.C.'s PAYROLL DOLLAR

ALL OTHER INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS COMBINED



LOGGING AND FOREST
PRODUCTS PAYROLL

Here are the jobs provided by our major industries.

Leading these you will see "Logging and Forest Products." Note the number of black figures under the heading "Total Workers in B.C." Eight out of every twenty-five workers in B.C. are directly engaged in forest production.

Add to these the army of workers that

is INDIRECTLY employed, such as stevedores, railway men, trucking men, food supplies, etc., and you get some idea of the importance of the Logging and Forest Products industry to the prosperity of every citizen of British Columbia.

The Logging and Forest Products industry is indeed British Columbia's greatest source of employment.

ASSOCIATED FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Progress of Industry and Agriculture Reflected in Annual Exhibition

In a few hurriedly constructed sheds at the entrance to what is now known as the Willows exhibition grounds, Victoria, seventy-six years ago, held its first fair. There were only one Shorthorn bull, a few head of cattle and three or four grade cows. These, together with farm produce, comprised the exhibits.

Today there are twenty-one separate buildings, in addition to numerous outside stalls, all housing a multitude of exhibits ranging from livestock to agricultural products, handicraft, art, commercial and industrial displays.

The late Dr. W. F. Tolmie, president of the Victoria Agricultural and Horticultural Society, opened the seven-day fete held on October 2, seventy-six years ago. This year, his youngest son, Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., and president of the B.C. Agricultural Association, will introduce those who are to officiate at the opening of the seven-day fair.

In commemoration of the city's Diamond Jubilee, the B.C. Agricultural Association this year is planning to provide some outstanding attractions in addition to the regular features of the exhibition.

Terry's, Ltd.

Est. 1900

For thirty-seven years we have set the standard on which drug store service is judged in Victoria. Our progress has been based on our consistent policy of the best merchandise at a fair price.

Fully qualified druggists serve you in our prescription department, assuring you of precise, prompt fulfillment of your doctor's orders.

Dining-Room and Fountain Service

7:30 A.M. to 12 Midnight

Comfort, service and delicious cooking mark our dining room serving as a rendezvous known all over the city.

BREAKFASTS—LUNCHES—TEAS—DINNERS

AFTER-THEATRE SUPPERS

We Have Made Our Own Ice Cream Since 1900

FORT AT DOUGLAS TERRY'S, LTD. PHONE E 7187

DEPARTMENT DRUG STORE

British Columbia Cement Co. LIMITED

Belmont House - - Victoria, B.C.

Manufacturers of

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Plants at
TOD INLET AND BAMBERTON
British Columbia

CAPACITY 1,500,000 BARRELS YEARLY

Which Is Five Times Greater Than the Present
Consumption in British Columbia

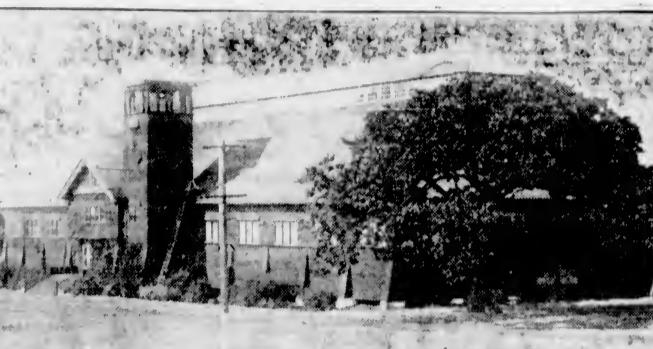
Write Us for Booklets on All Classes of Concrete Construction

Concrete Roads Surpass all Others. They Save Public Time and Public Money. They Are Always Safe to Drive on, and Are Permanent Investments. It Pays to Have the Best

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES

was a new brick building just completed on Fort Street. The judges commenced their work at 7 a.m. and continued until 10 a.m. from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. visitors were admitted on payment of an admission fee of \$1. After 2 o'clock all were admitted free of charge. During the day a band of H.M.S. Topas entertained the visitors. An auction sale was planned for 2:30 p.m.,

was an extra 10 cents, considered then as "most outrageous." Thus it came about that for seven years from 1895-1901 no fair was held. However, in 1900 a public meeting was held and interest was revived in the staging of a large fair during the next year. And a large fair it proved to be. On that occasion (October, 1901) the exhibition was graced with the pres-



ONE OF EARLY BUILDINGS AT WILLOWS

This photograph shows one of the early structures at the Willows Exhibition Grounds. Addition of two large buildings in the last few years makes the pioneer plant up to date and well equipped for a thriving city.

When compared with the one-day fair of seventy-six years ago, tell a story of progress, which is equal to that of the city itself.

STORY OF PROGRESS

But there is still another contrast which tells the story of Victoria's progress. Whereas there were only a few hundred persons at the first fair, daily attendance at the exhibition now reaches a total of fifteen and sixteen thousand persons. The fair has expanded from one of local to provincial-wide interest, with exhibitors from all parts of the province on the advisory board.

The first fair was organized at a meeting held at Moore's Musical Hall on May 18, 1861. That was before Victoria was incorporated as a city. Twenty-three members enrolled at this meeting and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. As a result, as a subsequent meeting held on June 7, a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, Dr. W. F. Tolmie; vice-presidents, W. C. Anderson, J. W. Truth; treasurer, James Lowe; secretary, J. T. Pidwell; directors, John Tod, D. Leneu, Dr. Helmcken, T. J. Skinner, A. Waddington, P. M. Backus, J. A. McCrea, K. McKenzie, A. DeCosmos, John Coles, Dr. Evans, J. D. Pemberton, A. F. Main, Robert Burnaby.

From then until the day of the exhibition, the energetic secretary was busy interesting the farmers in the display, and soliciting subscriptions from the citizens at large, for in those days such projects were unaided by the Government. Today, governments have come to see the wisdom of generous assistance towards such enterprises, which are for the public welfare. However, the reliance upon public support did not deter the committee, whose appeal was: "To benefit the farmers by creating a healthy spirit of emulation amongst them and thus benefit the country."

THE FIRST EXHIBITION

At last the day arrived—October 2, 1861. Ample preparation had been made and stalls, etc., had been erected at the Victoria Market enclosure which

was busy interesting the farmers in the display, and soliciting subscriptions from the citizens at large, for in those days such projects were unaided by the Government. Today, governments have come to see the wisdom of generous assistance towards such enterprises, which are for the public welfare. However, the reliance upon public support did not deter the committee, whose appeal was: "To benefit the farmers by creating a healthy spirit of emulation amongst them and thus benefit the country."

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THE FIRST EXHIBITION

In 1891, during the presidency of D. R. Ker, it was felt that the time for a change had come. Thus it was that the present site at the Willows was chosen. It was not known by that name in those early days, nor were its advantages fully realized. Then it was merely a clearing "adjoining the Victoria Riding Park" on Cadboro Road west of Fort Street. The new buildings were opened with due ceremony under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Nelson, and Professor Pferdner's Band supplied the music.

After the removal to the Willows the association came upon evil days. To many the move was unpopular. The location, at the time, seemed extremely far away from the city. The transportation problem was always serious and very materially assisted in impressing the idea of distance. At one time the street cars would only carry the people as far as the Jubilee Hospital, forcing them to walk the rest of the way, which in those days seemed a very long space. Then the car line was extended all the way, only to be torn up again the next year. At another time the street cars would carry the people as far as the offy limits (Flout Bay Road), the fare being 5 cents, but for the remaining distance the charge



BROWN'S VICTORIA NURSERIES, LIMITED

LOCATED AT 1163 ESQUIMALT ROAD

MEMBERS OF F.T.D. - - VICTORIA'S LEADING FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN

WE CONGRATULATE THE CITY ON ITS
SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS

Victoria's premier florists take pleasure in extending congratulations to the city on this historic occasion.

The above illustration pictures the property purchased in 1892 from the Hudson's Bay Company by Mrs. Ashley. Here, for the first time in the history of British Columbia, strawberries were grown in a commercial way. In 1906 the property was acquired by A. W. Bridgman and in 1912 by Brown Bros. Since 1918, the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown, have been the largest growers in the flower business, locally, operating a retail store at 618 View Street, and a wholesale business at 1163 Esquimalt Road.

PHONES: G 6612 and G 3521

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MODERN, EFFICIENT, MASS TRANSPORTATION
BETWEEN VICTORIA AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS
VANCOUVER ISLAND COACH LINES
LIMITED



SAFE --- COMFORTABLE --- CONVENIENT

Foundress of Hospital and Convent Dear to Memory Of Victoria Pioneers

By FRANCIS ERBS-CANAVAN

THE celebration of Victoria's Diamond Jubilee year suggests a survey of the days immediately preceding the incorporation of the city, as well as the development and progress of the ensuing years. Among the historic monuments of these early days we find the little log cabin on Heywood Avenue, bordering on Beacon Hill Park, the first Convent of the Sisters of St. Ann. Here, on June 5, 1858, four members of this pioneer order, at the invitation of Bishop Modeste Demers, began in a small but sure way the foundation of their two-fold objective, to teach and to heal, to which they added the care of the orphaned and the destitute.

In her highly informative brochure, "A Chapter of Years," Sister Mary Theodore gives us a word picture of the needs of the times, and traces the origin of these Sisters of St. Ann and the motives which led them to cross from the peopled East of the Dominion of Canada to its unsettled West, outlines their private and social round of duties, and follows their progress in a compelling narrative of historic importance. The cordial welcome afforded the Sisters by Sir James Douglas and Lady Douglas, members of the Government, representatives of the teaching and medical professions, and representatives of the pioneer families, laid the foundation for the staunch friendship and mutual appreciation which have existed between the community of Victoria and the Sisters of St. Ann for the past seventy-nine years.

To realize the development and expansion in their various good works, one has but to look south from the top of Church Hill, which commands an unparalleled view of the grandeur and beauty of the snow-capped Olympic Range of mountains, and to note St. Ann's Convent and St. Joseph's Hospital in the foreground as silent witnesses to what the prayerful industrious life of the four pioneer Sisters and their successors have accomplished in the intervening years. Could one's vision be enlarged there would be seen also the entire twenty convents of the western province, fourteen of which are in British Columbia, one at Dawson, Y.T.; four in Alaska, and one in Port Angeles. These institutions, which comprise schools (including four business colleges and seven high schools), hospitals and training schools for nurses, are staffed by 250 Sisters of St. Ann. Each separate house is under its own Superior, and all are governed through the jurisdiction of the Mother Provincial, Sister Mary Mark, from her Provincial Mother House of St. Ann's, in Victoria.

FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW

First among the red letter days of St. Ann's are those on which the march of progress sent its personnel from outgrown buildings to new and larger ones. The first exodus of this nature was on August 26, 1860, from the log cabin convent, Beacon Hill Park, to the newly erected convent on View Street. This building (50 x 36 feet on grounds 100 x 60) had the distinction of being one of the first brick buildings in Victoria. The next move, in 1871, was towards Humboldt Street, the site of the present academy. The frontage of fifty feet in 1886



St. Ann's Academy and Convent

was enlarged to 100 more on the east side, and at this time the St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral on the opposite side of Humboldt Street was rolled over to the convent grounds and became the Chapel of St. Ann's Sisterhood.

There are many reasons to justify its claims to being a special historical monument, but it suffices to say that the Martyr-Apostle Bishop Seghers was one of three bishops consecrated within its walls, the other two were Bishop de Herborne, first Bishop of New Westminster, and Bishop Brondel, who, in 1880, succeeded Bishop Seghers in the See of Victoria.

After twenty-four years of quiet increase it became imperative to enlarge the academy building, and a four-story wing (125 feet long) was attached to the west end. An auditorium, with a seating capacity of 300, extends south of this 1910 addition.

The Daily Colonist of October 28, 1882, records the unprecedented event of a visit of Royalty to St. Ann's.

Precisely at 4 o'clock, His Excellency and H.R.H., the Princess Louise, and suite, drove into the well-kept grounds of St. Ann's Convent, Humboldt Street. The Union Jack and British Ensign were suspended across the carriage way near the main building, over the door of which was a welcoming motto. School and classrooms were tastefully decorated, and the music room, in which the distinguished visitors were received, was a picture of beautiful festooning. In this were suspended mottoes in Latin and English. The raised dais and the canopy above it for His Excellency and the Princess

was presented Her Royal Highness with choice bouquets. Bishop Brondel, Rev. Father Lemmens and a large number of Sisters were also present. After a few vocal and instrumental pieces of music had been excellently rendered by the pupils, they marched out and ranged themselves on both sides of the gravel sweep in front of the building and sang "God Save the Queen" in fine style, as the carriages conveyed away the Vice-Regal party and suite. Everything in connection with this visit was most happily conceived and admirably carried out by the painstaking and devoted Sisters who have charge of this useful institution."



St. Joseph's Hospital

It was following this reception that the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise made their visit to St. Joseph's Hospital. The records, especially of interest in this Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria, tell us that:

"Her Royal Highness, dismissing nearly all her suite, drove to St. Joseph's Hospital to make a personal inspection of the work there. Her Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, accompanied the group to the hospital, but left after greeting the Sister Superior, her staff and the house surgeon. Passing from room to room, the Royal suite came upon

The beginning of any great endeavor calls forth the best efforts of truly great souls, so the founding of St. Joseph's Hospital had as its imperishable "living stones" three of the bravest and noblest of Victoria's pioneers, Bishop Demers, Hon. Dr. John S. Helmcken, and Sister Mary Providence, whose sterling work for this community in its first and all-important days has yet to be fully recognized. Hospitals are always more or less historical foundations, but hospitals in frontier places like British Columbia are history in themselves. They touch life in many ways, professionally, morally, socially. The foundation of St. Joseph's dates back beyond its year of construction, for had it not been possible to staff such

Mother Mary Providence and the encouragement and valiant support of Dr. Helmcken during six long years quietly visiting and caring for the sick.

It was Bishop Seghers, however, who embodied their ideals in concrete form and on August 24, 1875, the cornerstone of the first hospital was laid by Dr. Helmcken, and the Sisters of St. Ann, who, having been urged to undertake the work, now pledged themselves to do so. Mother Mary Providence, acceding to the request of Victoria's foremost citizens, had thus the distinction of establishing the first real hospital building west of St. Ann's in Quebec where she entered shortly after coming to Montreal with her father and sisters. Her golden jubilee on September 21, 1903, drew a unique tribute from the entire community. We are told that

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an institution no house of healing could have been realized in 1875. No great achievement is accomplished without its having been first "a vision and a poet's dream." St. Joseph's Hospital, the dream of Bishop Demers, was taken up in these far-seeing and benevolent minds, while the Sisters of St. Ann—in addition to their teaching duties and the care of orphans—were with the active approval of

abroad, ever taking with them the best traditions of their alma mater.

OF GREAT DISTINCTION

Among the many gifted and able teachers, musicians, artists, nurses and executives in the Sisterhood of St. Ann, who have been known and loved in Victoria, none has gained more admiration and distinction in her God-given tasks than Mother Mary Providence. She arrived in Victoria on October 26, 1859, the year following the advent of the first four Sisters, and at the early age of twenty-two became Superior of the little community. Dr. Helmcken spoke with enthusiasm of her charming personality, and her great strength of character. "I thought she could not have been a mere novice just out of a convent. The impression she created upon me was one that told me this young woman had certainly been in the world, and brought training to her post even though she had a child's countenance at first view. Experience proved my opinion to be correct, for as I grew to know each other well, I learned that she was from the Old Country and was of aristocratic stock, the type that makes women capable of being leaders in their line of work whatever it be."

Mother Providence died in St. Joseph's Hospital on May 28, 1904. During the interval of nearly forty-five years she had devoted her uncommonly rich gifts of mind and heart to the advancement of education and to works of charity in this province. Her work for education claimed the largest share of her long career in British Columbia. She was born in Northern Ireland in 1832 and proved a brilliant student under private teachers, and great acquisition to the young community of St. Ann's in Quebec where she entered shortly after coming to Montreal with her father and sisters. Her golden jubilee on September 21, 1903, drew a unique tribute from the entire community. We are told that

her executive ability and resourceful sympathy joined to her influence as a teacher penetrated through the narrow sphere within which she would have bound them, and Mother Mary Providence stood revealed to two provinces, Quebec on the Pacific.

BELONGED TO VICTORIA

It was felt that she belonged to Victoria. During the forty-five years of her life here she

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

1885

1937

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Victoria Police Force Long Ranked High for Efficient Service

By W. I. FLETCHER

UE to Victoria's position on an Island its policing duties are considered by many to be very light. In a certain sense this is true, it being a fairly easy matter to have all boats leading from the city checked for law-breakers. However, despite the law-abiding character of its citizens crimes of every description have been perpetrated down through the years, but have been summarily dealt with by an efficient police force of which Victoria has always been able to boast.

From the earliest available records it is learned that in the year of the city's incorporation, 1862, a force of twelve constables under Horace Smith as superintendent and Augustus F. Pemberton as commissioner of the police department and acting governor of the jail, maintained law and order with a firm but kindly hand. Today, under Chief Constable Thomas Heatley, approximately 40,000 persons, in Victoria City proper, are protected by one of the most efficient and loyal forces in Western Canada.

Patrolling the scattered districts as well as the business section, early Victoria policemen went about their job, which entailed everything from police work to collecting taxes and cutting thistles in vacant lots, minus of any of the modern conveniences for speeding to the scene of a crime. Early reports from John M. Langley, then chief of police, to the police commissioners continually requested the addition of a horse-drawn patrol wagon to the force. One of the reasons the chief put forth in his report was that prisoners being taken to the provincial jail on Topaz Avenue, felt their position keenly when being walked through the public streets. Also the need of the wagon as an ambulance in the event of fire or accidents, to eliminate the necessity of hiring hacks and express wagons. Finally the chief won out, and about 1903 his request was granted and the police force took to wheels for the first time.

In 1911 the horse-drawn patrol wagon fell victim to the relentless march of time, and a handsome black Cadillac, equipped with a large alarm bell, made its appearance on the local streets. The latest in "Black Marlas" has since been acquired by the force.

Another step in the modernization of the 1904 police force was the acquisition of call boxes, which were situated about the business section.

IN SMALL QUARTERS

What stands out most significantly, however, in the various annual reports of the chief constables to the commissioners is request for enlarged quarters. Situated on Cormorant Street, just off Douglas, on the present site of the City Hall, the police were forced to operate from a headquarters barely twelve feet square. This situation ended when the present quarters were built in 1916.

At this point it might be interesting to list the personnel of the 1882 force and compare it with the "long arm of the law" today. As mentioned previously, Stipendiary Magistrate Augustus F. Pemberton was commissioner, with Horace Smith superintendent. The remainder of the force follows: Preston Bennett, storekeeper and clerk of the court; George Blake, sergeant; Stephen Redgrave, cook and steward; George Newcomb, jailer; David B. Reid, assistant

section of Chief Harry Sheppard and Sergeant J. W. Walker.

Although he is in his eightieth year Mr. Perdue still has many recollections of the workings of the early law-enforcement brigade. He recalls the designing of the photograph filing cabinet in collaboration with the late W. W. Northcott, and its construction at the old Weller factory. This cabinet, according to the former detective, is of unique construction and is stored in the present police station on Fisgard Street. The late "Dick" E. Carlow was placed in charge of the fingerprint division, a special instructor being procured from the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

WORKED LONG SHIFTS

The men at the particular period in the late nineties, worked twelve-hour shifts at night, with nine-hour shifts in the day. Holidays were unknown in those days, work being the main feature. Things have taken on a different aspect today, however, when each man works eight hours a day, with one day off each week. Every man with over fifteen years' service is given three weeks' holidays, all those under that period two weeks. Time off is also given when any extra duty is performed.

With a very heavy pay-roll from the Pacific fleet of the Royal Navy, then stationed at Esquimalt, being spent in Victoria every two weeks, and gambling establishments running wide open on Government Street, law enforcement officers had a full-time job but managed to protect the city against much major crime. It was about this time, however, that a precedent was set that has yet to be equalled in this peaceful and quiet city. Two people were murdered in one night. A Mrs. Blings, who operated a bakery on Store Street, was returning home one night. She crossed over where is now the Johnson Street Bridge and was proceeding across the Indian Reserve when she was murdered and her body mutilated. A suspect was arrested, but the police failed to secure a conviction. Some time later the same suspect was convicted of an identical crime in Nanaimo, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The other case ended fatally for a man named Mike Powers, Mr. Perdue recalled. Returning to his home on Fort Street in the evening he was beaten over the head as he entered his front gate, dying a few hours later in hospital.

Headwaters of Bay Reclaimed In 1904

Residents of Victoria at the century and shortly after recall James Bay as a body of water much different in shape to that of the present day. There was a time when the bay extended considerably farther inland, and at its head there emptied a creek that wound its way through the Fairfield district. Indians say that there was a time when at high tides they were able to paddle their canoes from Ross Bay down the creek and into the present Inner Harbour.

In 1859 the first bridge, a wooden structure, was built across James Bay to connect what is now Government Street. In 1904 the mud flats east of the old bridge were filled in and the present causeway was built. The Empress Hotel was built on the filled-in area in 1908, and in

order to make a secure foundation great wooden piles, some ninety feet long, were driven into soil until bedrock was reached. The Crystal Garden was built, also on reclaimed land, in 1925, and the great laundry plant at Douglas and Humboldt Streets was erected soon after. In 1929 the new wing on the north side of the Empress Hotel was constructed, completing the present-day picture of what was once tidewater and mudflats.

HOSPITAL FOUNDRESS FONDLY REMEMBERED

Continued from Page 18

If they had been those of a brother or sister. In recognition of this sympathy which took tangible form, as well as for the widespread good which, from the retirement of the convent, she had accomplished in the country, the leading citizens from all walks in life united to do her honor. The venerable Bishop Bridge was among those who attended this truly community reception. When his name was announced, Mother Providence said and advanced a few steps towards this fine old clergyman. The picture made a great impression upon all who witnessed the meeting. In it they saw nobility of soul paying respect to nobility of purpose.

TRIBUTE TO FOUNDRESS

While attending the session of the highly important Bering Sea Commission, which embraced the leading minds of Canada and the United States, the late Sir Charles Tupper learned of the work effected in pioneer days by Mother Mary Providence. So interested was he that he sent word by messenger asking if he might call upon her on a Sunday, since all the days of the week were engaged in the sessions of the commission.

During this visit he told Mother Providence how his interest had been aroused through an informal conversation at the Union Club one afternoon while enjoying a respite from his duties on the commission. The subject under discussion had been the timber of Vancouver Island. Sir Charles had ventured the opinion that wasteful measures were despoiling the forests, and a distinguished engineer volunteered the information that a fine stand of virgin forest was to be seen of immense size and still untouched and as near by as Duncan Station, forty miles away. Further, the engineer explained that he had been pursued by his wife, a former St. Ann's pupil, to spend his week-end at Cowichan, in order to look for a reliable source of water to serve an orphanage three miles from Duncan. Opened in 1864 as a Mission School for Indian Children, the three young nuns placed there had lived in peril of their lives, for the natives were guilty of killing white settlers more than once in those days. Further, he had learned that Mother Mary Providence and a sister companion had made the hazardous trip of fifty odd miles from Victoria to Cowichan Bay in an Indian canoe in the sixties, to select the site and to purchase a section of uncleared land for a mission school.

The saintly pioneer Bishop Demers, in conference with the Governor, had become convinced that only by civilizing the younger natives could peace and safety be insured for white settlers. Only once was the mission convent attacked, and the method of defense proved unique. One Spring day, at an unusually early hour, several Indian men rushed to the Mission, sprang through the long log house, ascending to the dormitory to attack the teachers and to make an outward show of releasing the native children from the bonds of civilization's demands. The scene that confronted the invaders was simply a group of children dressing for morning prayer and breakfast. Three pale young nuns were silently combing the coarse long hair of the older dusky maidens. The intruders brandished their closed fists at the Sisters, who at a sign from the Superior, continued uninterrupted their task. The courage of the Sisters impressed the natives, who were known as disturbers in their proper tribe, and they withdrew. Thereafter the chief sent his young son Louie, a lad of ten years, to sleep at the convent in order that he might be a scout to warn his father and the missionary, whose little house was a mile away, should any further invasion take place.

During his visit, Sir Charles Tupper made note of the dozen derelicts of the Cariboo gold rush, then housed gratuitously for years in St. Joseph's Hospital, where they were practically considered wards of good Sister Mary Bridget. He expressed his interest, too, in the numbers of white children schooled at the Quamichan Orphanage after the Indian children had been sent to their training school at Kuper Island. He thanked Mother Providence, in bidding her farewell, for all she had done for the country, for education, and for the sick and suffering in the wards of the hospital.

Consuls at Victoria in 1862 were: P. Mene, France; Allen Francis, United States, and Henry Rhodes, Hawaiian Islands, then known as the Sandwich Islands.

British Columbia has an area of 372,630 square miles. This is equivalent to the combined area of Washington, Oregon, California and a part of Idaho.

THOMAS HEATLEY
Chief Constable of Victoria

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Indian's Chance Visit To Fort Victoria Lead To Discovery

C OAL, which was the original reason for the founding of Nanaimo, was discovered in a curious way. An Indian, who had brought his musket to be repaired at Fort Victoria, remarked on the "Black Rock" with which the blacksmith fed his fire. He casually stated that he saw lots of it where he came from. He was brought before the chief factor and offered a reward if he would bring some into the fort. Indian-like he delayed his return for a whole season and the matter had been dismissed as a piece of native boasting when he landed with over a hundred pounds of coal in the bow of his canoe. He re-

ceived his reward, plus a top hat and a title of "Coal Tyee," which later pleased him more than all the other gifts. Governor Douglas dispatched J. W. MacKay to claim the territory in the name of the company and

MANY HARDSHIPS
The early history of Nanaimo is filled with tales of hardships, treacherous Indians and constant diplomacy to prevent the natives from turning on the whitemen and indulging in wholesale massacre. Tribal wars were incessant and murder and fighting occurred frequently within sight of the little settlement.

The origin of the name Nanaimo lies in the Indian history. It was originally "Sue-ny-mo," translated as the "Dwelling Place of the Tribes," for here it was that a number of weaker tribes of Indians banded together against the dreaded Haidas. For a short time and prior to 1861 the district was known as "Colvilletown," after Colville, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, but popular opinion changed it back to the Anglicized version of Nanaimo.

With MacKay came two well known axemen, Labine and Fortier, and immediately on arrival they built the big white log bastion which is such a landmark in the city today. Under itsrowning guns the little settlement grew to a city. The guns were never fired for the protection of the white men but their very presence warded off trouble. Today the bastion is maintained as an historical museum by the Native Sons of British Columbia.

The Victoria Total Abstinence Society met on October 20, 1882, under the auspices of Hon. Malcolm Cameron.

First contracts awarded for street construction in Victoria by the City Council, were decided upon on January 7, 1883.

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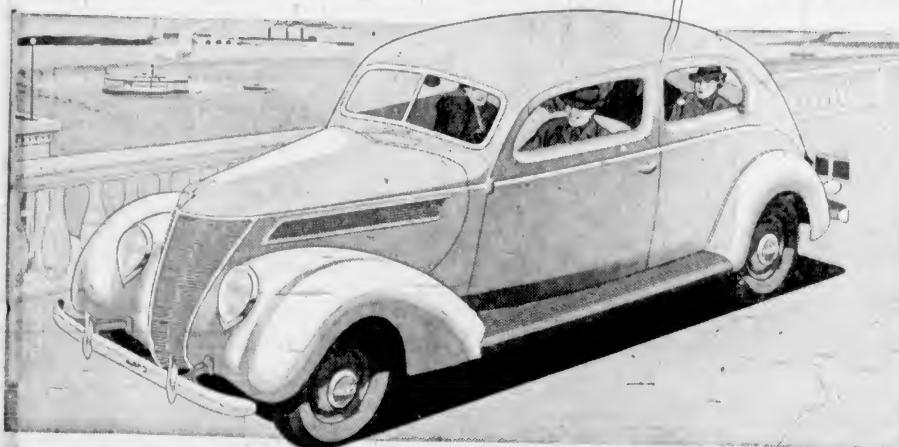
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Scenery at Brentwood Famous

In listing the attractions of Saanich Peninsula, it is essential that reference should be made to Brentwood. Now rapidly becoming known as a leading Summer resort, Brentwood is a little settlement of Summer cottages, with more than a few substantial residences overlooking the beautiful Finlayson Arm. The inlet at this point narrows down until it has more of the appearance of a river than an arm of the sea. Across the water are the green slopes of the Malahat mountain, and here and there the Island Highway may be glistening white ribbon, high above the shoreline, running downward to meet the water at Mill Bay.

Brentwood is the headquarters for the Victoria-Saanich Inlet Fishing Association, the very fact pointing to the wonderful fishing to be had on the famous grounds just off the shores of Brentwood. The bay is clustered thickly with the pleasure craft, some for hire, some privately owned, that are waiting to take their passengers out to try their luck for salmon and grilse. Seidom are the fishermen disappointed, and the club makes awards of bronze, silver and gold medals to those taking fish over a certain weight on specified tackle. Splendid accommodation is offered the visitor, and Brentwood is well known, not only through the wonderful sport, the glorious scenery, but through the genuine welcome accorded the tourist when he reaches this ideal pleasure resort.

Drug Firm Has Jubilee Also

Coincident with Victoria's Diamond Jubilee comes that of a pioneer druggist, Thomas Shotbolt, Ltd.

In 1862, Mr. Thomas Shotbolt arrived in Victoria and took a position with Mr. Stearns for a few months. Mr. Shotbolt was just out of his apprenticeship in Hornastle, Lincolnshire, England, and had come by way of Panama, taking the steamer Golden Gate to San Francisco, and the Sierra Nevada from San Francisco to Esquimalt, where he arrived six weeks after leaving England, July 15, 1862. Mr. Shotbolt left Mr. Stearns to start business on his own account on the south side of Johnson Street, sixty-six feet from Government Street. His beginning was a small shack, doing his own cooking at the rear, but in January, 1877, he built the present two-story structure on practically the old site, with accommodation for two stores, one a grocery, then occupied by Thomas Nicolson. He continued in the business uninterrupted until his death, March 15, 1922, when the business was purchased from the estate by Mr. George Chadwick, who had been apprenticed to him in 1877; Mr. Joseph E. Emery, who came to him as a clerk in 1891, and his son, Walter R. Shotbolt, who acts as bookkeeper, the new firm operating under the old name and retaining the old system of business as Thomas Shotbolt, Ltd. Mr. Shotbolt enjoyed the distinction of being the first to

hold the position of president of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, and he held the office the first two years of its existence.

PRESENT PROPRIETOR
Mr. J. L. White, the present proprietor, was born at Wakefield, Quebec, and served his apprenticeship with H. F. McCarthy, of Ottawa. After graduating at the C.C.P. in 1889, he spent two years with W. A. Dyer & Company, of Montreal, then in 1891 came west to Victoria, B.C., to enter the employ of Messrs. Langley & Company, remaining with them for five years, when he embarked in business on his own account at Slocan and Greenwood, B.C. This business he continued until the Spring of 1917, when he sold out to take a position as deputy provincial secretary. On leaving the Government service in 1929, Mr. White again entered the drug business engaging with the late Joseph H. Emery, then owner of the Thomas Shotbolt, Ltd. business. On the demise of Mr. Emery four years ago, Mr. White purchased the business, continuing it under the old firm name of Thomas Shotbolt, Ltd., a business which has been established in the same stand since 1862, consequently being one of the oldest drug establishments in the West and on the Pacific Coast, making the Summer the diamond jubilee of the firm.

WIDELY KNOWN AS RESIDENTIAL CITY

Continued from Page 9
tant, and is also served by ferry to and from the Mainland. There are a number of other scenic drives out Saanich way. In Saanich are some of the finest agricultural areas. The city offers many boat contacts with various islands, and excursions are frequent along the East and West Coasts.

BEACON HILL PARK

For those who do not care so much about motoring and boating, the city has developed a system of parks equal to any on the continent, the most popular being Beacon Hill Park, which has been the centre of outdoor pastime since the days of the horse and buggy.

Beacon Hill comprises more than 200 acres and was given to the city by the Provincial Government in 1882.

In this Park there are numerous artificial lakes, restful nooks, playing fields and shady drives.

The city also governs park areas in other parts of the city to serve the communities in which they are located.

While on the subject of parks, a mention may be made of the famous gardens of R. P. Butchart, known as the sunken gardens to the thousands of visitors who visit the home of Mr. and Mrs. Butchart annually.

These gardens are located twelve miles from the

City of Victoria.

BEATON HILL PARK

Victoria is, naturally, the seat of Government for the Province, and here practically all of the work connected with the administration of the Province is done.

The buildings comprise an industry of considerable value through the employment of a large staff of civil servants.

The city and surrounding districts are supplied with two daily newspapers, The Daily Colonist,

published every morning, except Monday, and The Victoria Daily Times, which is published every afternoon except Sunday.

The Colonist was established in 1858 and The Times in 1862. They

have a potential reading public contingent to Victoria of approximately 85,000 people.

Victoria is widely publicized from the Provincial Bureau of Information and the Victoria and

Westinghouse Salutes VICTORIA ON ITS Seventy-Fifth Birthday

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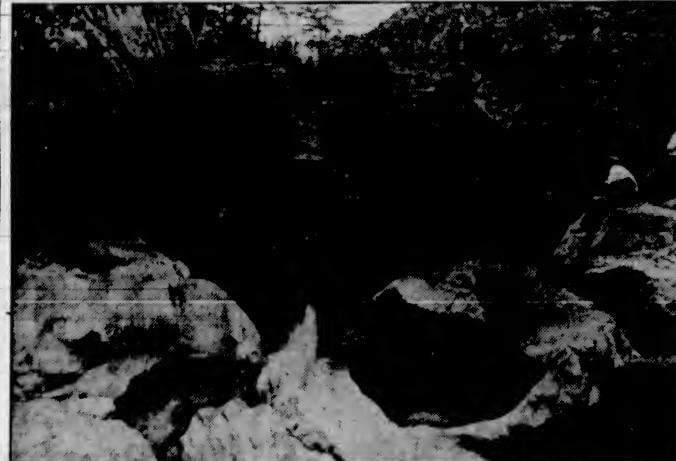
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THE SOOKE RIVER POTHOLES

Victoria's Water Supply Is Obtained From Sooke Lake, Which Is Closed to Visitors, But the Lower Sections of Sooke River Draw Many Because of the Great Beauty of the Stream.

Victoria Water Supply Developed Adequately After Long Battle

BY GEORGE BONAVIA

FOR Victoria's first water supply in 1843 came from a tiny spring of crystal clear water flowing out of the rocks and trickling into the harbor near the site of the present Marine Building on Wharf Street.

When excavations were made high charges levied, or the deficient quantity and inferior quality of the water supplied.

"In Summer months the spring fails and the company is obliged to draw from what is known as Harris' Pond, a muddy pool in the months of August and September. I am of the opinion we have no reasonable grounds for expecting success in sinking an artesian well.

Time after time excavators stopped up the tiny outlet, only to have the water trickle through again within a few hours. Eventually it was found necessary to install an electrically-controlled ram-in a pump next to the furnace. Possibly the spring has flowed for centuries and will continue to trickle through the rock for many years to come.

As Victoria grew the spring was found inadequate to supply the population. Water was fetched in carts from Spring Ridge, and later through a primitive pipe system. Elk Lake was then developed, followed by the present Sooke Lake system.

IN DIRE NEED

For some time it was realized the city was in dire need of an adequate water supply for the growing population. We give extracts from a report of Thomas A. Bulkley, a Provincial Government engineer, presented to the City Council on October 28, 1872.

"In the absence of any specially expressed instructions, the requirements which I proposed to myself were a supply of water pure and soft, ample for existing requirements and capable of extension . . . a supply obtainable if possible by gravitation . . . a supply to be obtained at the smallest cost compatible with efficiency . . . at such an estimate as will enable the project to be financially self-supporting.

"In this country of high wages and scarce servants it is of no small importance to be able to command a constant supply of water in the upper part of the house without the labor of carrying it. A large proportion of houses have their own wells. Generally the water is very hard. In several it is unfit for use.

"Lying to the northeast of Victoria is a rising ground of gravelly water-bearing formation. On this the present Spring Ridge Water Company has established a small pumping engine by which water is raised from a shaft and tunnel and conveyed to town in wooden pipes.

DEFICIENT AND INFERIOR

"The company does not appear to have received the entire support and confidence of the public. Possibly on account of the

prevention persons from wasting water, selling or dispensing it to others unless in the case of actual necessity. Mayor Drake was informed by one of his Aldermen: "There are persons who persist in the practice of obtaining water by stealth in the early morning and after nightfall." Apparently there were a large number of outdoor taps particularly tempting to those who had no water connections to their homes.

As the city progressed the necessity of an unfailing supply of pure water became apparent, and engineers cast about for a source within reasonable distance of the city.

In 1910 a survey was made of the Sooke River area and a by-law submitted to ratepayers authorizing the council to undertake Sooke Lake waterworks scheme. In due course the city completed purchase of Sooke Lake watershed from the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway for \$12 per acre, instead of the \$20 to \$40 per acre originally asked.

Three years later, in 1913, considerable delay occurred in the Sooke Lake project. The Westholme Lumber Company abandoned its contract. A new contract for twenty-seven and one-half miles or reinforced pipe was awarded to the Pacific Lock Joint Pipe Company.

On May 26, 1915, the Sooke Lake waterworks system was officially opened, providing Victoria with an abundant supply of water for many years to come.

His advice was followed by the City Council. On March 20, 1873, a by-law was passed to authorize construction of Elk Lake waterworks at a cost not to exceed \$100,000. To finance the project \$50 debentures were issued. James D. Robinson was mayor at that time. Unfortunately the \$100,000 was expended, and before the city had its new water supply another debenture issue was needed to furnish funds.

PIPE FROM SCOTLAND

A cargo of 565 tons of pipe for the Elk Lake waterworks system arrived from Glasgow aboard the British bark Camelot, Capt. Dickson, on January 22, 1875.

The windjammer left the Clyde for Victoria on July 18, 1874, and experienced rough weather during the greater part of the long voyage.

Five days after arrival of the pipe the following letter signed "Aquarian" appeared in The Daily British Colonist:

"Now that the water pipe has arrived, the next question is how to get it into the ground in the cheapest manner, and in such a way as to benefit many. There are a large number of farmers living along the line of road to the waterworks who are in town daily with wood or farm produce. There is no doubt they would be glad of the chance of hauling a load of pipe for a moderate remuneration."

Unfortunately the city fathers paid no attention to the letter of "Aquarian," and the farmers returned from their daily trips to the city carrying nothing but cash for their produce.

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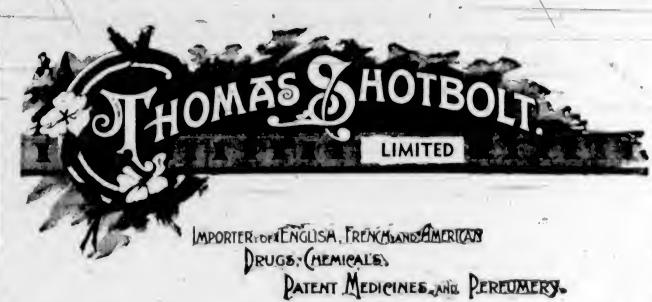
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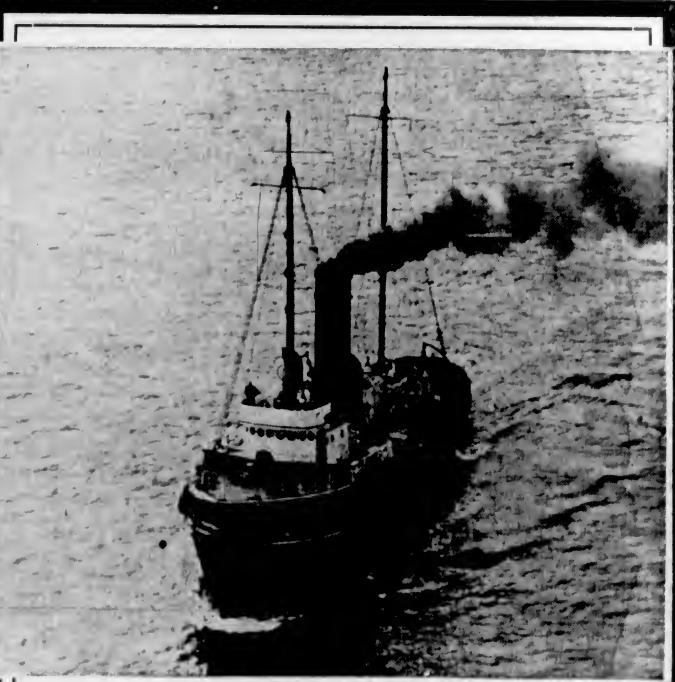
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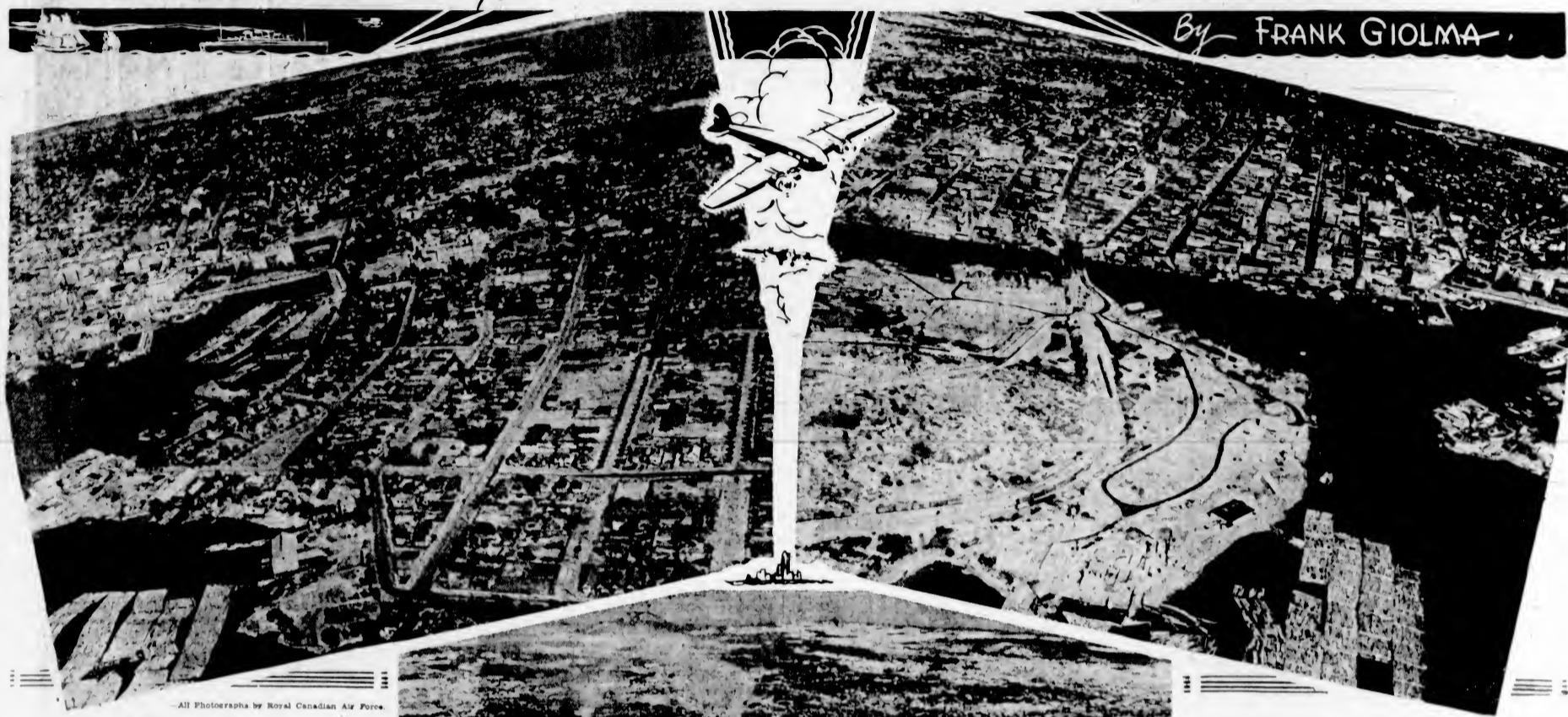


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Seventy-Five Years After

By FRANK GIOLMA



All Photographs by Royal Canadian Air Force.

OVERLOOKING JAMES BAY

I MET him in the lounge of one of our leading hotels. When I had sat down, he said:

"The city has changed more than any other in Canada. I see them all at least once a year, and have done so for more years than I care to remember. My business takes me to them all—Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that Victoria, since its birth in 1860 (the seventy-fifth anniversary of which you are now celebrating) has changed more than any."

That statement will surprise a lot of people, I remarked.

"Possibly, but the truth has a habit of doing that," he said.

"Victoria people and people generally hold that Victoria never changes," I replied.

"Victoriaans themselves are responsible for that reputation. Just as all jokes against Scotsmen originate with the Scotsmen themselves, so Victorians have advertised by word of mouth, as well as officially, that their city is the same today as it was yesterday and will be tomorrow. In reality, this is far from being a fact."

"Anyone who reads the newspapers or magazines knows by now that Victoria had its origin in a Hudson's Bay fort in 1843 and grew into a town owing to the discovery of gold in the Cariboo in 1858. Your excellent Publicity Bureau is responsible for these and many other facts being printed in the press throughout the continent."

"My knowledge of the city does not go back quite so far as that, but I remember Victoria in the late '80's, when Vancouver, born of the C.P.R., and nurtured by Victoria capital, was beginning to grow into the vigorous young metropolis it is today."

CHANGE OF ACTIVITY

"In those times I used to visit Victoria to do business. In fact, I might say that all my business with British Columbia was done in Victoria. Today I come here generally to rest after my trip across Canada to the Pacific, before starting back on my homeward journey. I think, by the way, that statement might be taken as generally indicative of the history of Victoria, and that means a change of business activity."

"Think for a moment of those early days. Victoria had the payroll of the Imperial naval squadron on the Pacific Coast and the Imperial garrison at Esquimalt, the Provincial and Dominion Civil Services, and was also the industrial and financial centre of the whole province."

"Then, just as the growth of Vancouver due to the coming over the Rockies of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was beginning to be felt, the Imperial Government took away the Pacific Coast squadron and the soldiers from Esquimalt. I remember visiting Victoria at that time. It was the first week in July. Please note that date. To get up an appetite for dinner,



VICTORIA HARBOR WITH DEEP-SEA DOCKS IN FOREGROUND

sort by means of pictures of bathing girls. He called the city the 'Riviera of the Pacific.'

"That winter you had a very heavy fall of snow which lay around the city for nearly a month. I landed in Victoria in the middle of it. The fuel was running out, the railroad being blocked, and it was impossible to get sufficient heat in the hotels and quite out of the question in houses, very few of which had furnaces. Of course, people who had come to Victoria thinking that they were coming to a summer climate felt they had been fooled, and, going home, returned no more. That is just one of the incidents, as I remember them, of Victoria's growth."

IN THE BEGINNING

"As he spoke, he brought out a piece of newspaper from his pocket. "Here is what I was looking for. Listen! The life of the little community—numbering 450 white men, women and children in 1852—centred around the doings of the Hudson's Bay Company until 1858 when gold was discovered on the Malaspina of British Columbia and miners from California and Australia, and indeed from all parts of the world, booked passage to Victoria. The first arrived on April 25 of that year, and within a few weeks it is estimated no less than 20,000 had come to the city to outfit ready for the goldfields on the Mainland. Immediately a city of tents sprang up all around the fort, and on both shores of James Bay—that is, the part now filled in."

"Naturally, the great majority moved on, but where they found a little village they left a bustling commercial centre. A wild land boom followed, and one reads of city lots that were going begging one day at \$25



LOOKING NORTH OVER GREATER VICTORIA

being snapped up a week later at \$3,000."

"Now one might think that statement contains some exaggeration, I mean with regard to lots that went begging for \$25 one day being sold for \$3,000 within a week or so, but no one will doubt it who remembers the great land boom that swept across Canada from 1908 to 1912 culminating on the Pacific Coast in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. There was some justification for the great excitement of 1853, but as far as Victoria was concerned there was the even greater boom of 1910, 1911 and 1912. That boom was the result of the building of a second railroad across the continent, and there

was no railway coming to Victoria. No, there was no justification for a boom in your city, and yet Victoria was, strangely enough, one of the few centres in Canada that obtained any lasting benefit from it."

"Of course, as always happens in a boom, some people had to lose money to enable the others to get it. So far as Canadian cities were concerned, the majority had nothing to show for the boom when it collapsed, but miles and miles of vacant lots, and, in some instances, public utilities of capacity far in excess of the needs of the population. Victoria, on the other hand, burgeoned into full bloom under the boom's beneficent in-

INDUSTRIAL RESERVE WITH VICTORIA IN BACKGROUND

afternoon and went to stay with a friend. Before we left his office, I had made a first payment of \$1,000 on a downtown lot. I was rung up four times during that evening by agents who wanted to buy it for clients. Before I left, Victoria three days later, I had the opportunity to sell it for a profit of over \$6,000, and as I went back East, I was followed by telegrams again and again asking for my price."

"And remember my experience was just typical, and not exceptional in any way."

"You did well then," I remarked.

"No, I was one of the ninety-nine people in every hundred who did not see why they should sell when the lots had been increasing in price hour by hour. No, I never sold. When the boom collapsed, I still held on, being sure that the setback was only temporary. I bought the lot outright and for a few years paid dues on it to the city. Eventually, I gave it back to Victoria. But, with a smile, "even so, it was well worth it, considering the pleasure I had figuring out how to spend the money, although I never got the actual cash. By the way, just think for a moment that during those years not even a house, room, suite, apartment or hotel was vacant. I was told that over 3,000 men were making a good living selling real estate. You went into an office and found three or four telephones on different tables and at each table two men representing separate firms. Those were the days when only big firms rented a whole office, the majority of dealers being satisfied to pay \$30 or \$40 a month for space alone."

"Just as the realization that the boom had gone was beginning to sink into the minds of the people, and they were wondering which way to turn, 'Kaiser Bill' started the war, and of course whilst it raged from 1914 to 1918 those who remained at home marked time while the others marched away to France."

READJUSTMENT YEARS

"After the war came the readjustment years, with many hundreds of people coming to Victoria because they wanted to live in the city, but soon having to go away again as they could not make a living here."

"As the years passed, more and more Victorians began to realize that the city's outstanding features were the attractiveness of its beauties and climate to the other residents of Canada, and did not lie along the usual industrial road. A small body of men who had supported the Publicity Bureau when it was started in 1905, decided to make a definite move to put the tourist business on a sound footing. I think it was in the early 1920s that the bureau was reorganized and put in a position to function effectively. I am not sure of the date, but I do know that from around about that time the effects of its work

had grown more and more apparent each year. Today, of course, Victoria is recognized as the premier tourist playground of the Pacific Northwest, and also as one of the most charming residential cities in the Dominion. Some of your citizens may think that the point of saturation with regard to these two industries has been reached. If they do, I would like to tell them that they are entirely wrong."

"The old hindrance of distance which divided you from the big centres of industrial population in the old days have been shrunk by modern transportation so that today you are within easy reach of probably twenty times as many holiday makers as you were twenty years ago and during the next ten years the number of possible visitors will be again greatly increased. I believe that in good years, at the present time, some 300,000 people visit Victoria and stay from two to three hours to as many weeks. Well, within ten years, five or six times that number will visit your city, and as your tourist business increases so will the number of your residents. The growth of these two industries will necessitate greater and better accommodation in the form of houses for residents, and hotels, furnished suites and flats for visitors. This will mean a great increase in the building industry and you will not be doing anything very original, but be just following the example of all other sea-side resorts throughout the world, none of which have half the natural attractions of Victoria and Vancouver Island, when you cover such districts as James Bay, Fairfield and Oak Bay with revenue-producing hotels, apartment houses, blocks of suites and flats. By the way, your civic officials should do everything to foster and develop as such businesses will be greater revenue producers for the city than private residents."

PROPHETY COMES TRUE

"It is nearly 150 years ago that the following words were written by one of the first white men to see the present site of Victoria. I have learned them by heart, at least I think I have the quotation word perfect. Let me see. 'To describe the beauties of the region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task for the — of a skillful penman.' The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasant land-scaping, and the abundant fertility, that unassisted nature puts forth require only to be nourished by the industry of man with villages, cottages and other buildings to render it the most lovely country that can be imagined."

"Now those words were written by Captain George Vancouver in 1792, and it is only now 145 years after he wrote them in his journal. West Victoria is beginning to inwardly digest them and seriously follow Vancouver's advice."

Public Utility Service In Victoria Organized First to Supply Gas

PUBLIC utility service in Victoria was first organized seventy-seven years ago, two years before Victoria was incorporated as a city. It was in 1860 that the Victoria Gas Company was founded, and two years later (1862) gas for illuminating purposes was being supplied to a very restricted area in the city. This pioneer plant was purchased from James Milne & Sons, Edinburgh, and was shipped to Victoria by sailing ship.

It is interesting to recall that Victoria was at that time the distributing centre for British Columbia, and as the principal source of wealth and the main attraction for early settlers was gold mining, it followed that after every gold strike the city was filled with people who purchased their supplies and afterwards dispersed to all parts of the province to return in the fall to refine and recuperate ready for a fresh start in the spring. In this way Victoria, in common with the rest of the Pacific Coast, experienced a series of booms and depressions which were reflected in the fortunes of the Gas Company. There were times when the company had a hard struggle to maintain an existence, in spite of the fact rates for gas lighting at that time ranged from \$7.50 to \$200 per thousand cubic feet.

Improvements were made to this plant from time to time until in 1890, the year the first street cars were operated in Victoria, there were nearly twelve miles of gas mains serving rather more than a thousand customers.

STREET CAR SERVICE

Turning now to the beginning of street railway, electric light and power services in Victoria, the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company was incorporated in 1889. One year later, electric street car service was inaugurated, the equipment consisting of six miles of track and five small street cars. This early company suffered various misfortunes, and in 1894 the name was changed to the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Limited. Two years later the name was changed to the Consolidated Railway Company, which purchased the undertakings of the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Limited.

In 1897 the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, was organized, and acquired the business and undertakings of the Consolidated Railway Company.

The initial meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company was held on April 15,



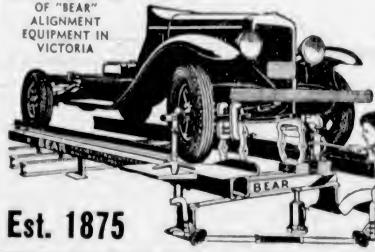
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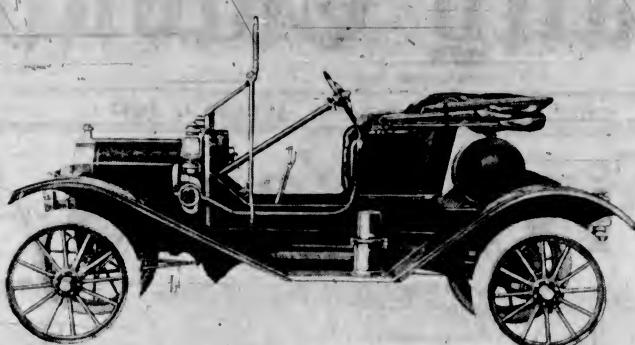


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populated districts. However, Victoria was booming and people quickly followed out along the street car routes and established their homes.

By 1908 the necessity for a much-increased and reliable source of electric power had become so apparent that the company made investigation of a number of potential power-plant sites on Vancouver Island, and finally decided to develop the Jordan River as a source of hydro-electric power with an initial installation of 6,000 horsepower. Four years later the first electric power was received from Jordan River.

Since then much further development work has been carried out at Jordan River, and today the plant has a capacity of approximately 40,000 horsepower.

RULE OF ROAD CHANGED
An event that will always remain engraven in the memory of those who had anything to do with transportation in Victoria, and, in fact, all parts of British Columbia, was the change in the rule of the road in 1921. This change entailed a very great deal of planning and alteration to equip on the part of the street railway. It has now become a mere matter of history that the company was able to make the change at the appointed time with no inconvenience to passengers and with absolutely no mishap of any kind. This last fact is even more remarkable when consideration is taken of the fact the company successfully introduced one-man car operation at the same time.

It must not be supposed that in developing its light, power and transportation services that the development of the gas serv-

ice in Victoria and district was being neglected. During the years the gas mains had been extended throughout the business sections of the city and to some of the more distant residential sections. For some years previously, the competition between gas and electricity for illuminating purposes had been very keen, not only in Victoria but in all cities in which electric light was being adopted, and as time went on it became more and more apparent that the real field of usefulness for gas was heat, rather than light. The gas companies, therefore, turned their attention to promoting the sale of gas as a fuel for cooking and heating. The development of gas ranges, water heaters, central heating and air-conditioning plants, as well as the employment of gas fuel in many commercial fields, particularly in recent years, has been remarkable. The same policy was followed in Victoria, and by 1921 the demand for gas as a fuel for any process requiring heat was such that a large, modern gas-manufacturing plant was erected and placed in operation by the B.C. Electric Railway Company in Victoria. The design and size of this plant was planned that it would be well able to take care of increasing demands as time went on.

HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS

In 1933-34, modern, high-pressure gas mains were installed throughout Greater Victoria, bringing the total length of gas mains now in use to about eighty miles, or approximately the distance from Victoria to Vancouver.

Today, electric light, power and gas service is readily available in a few years ago were considered as being remote country districts, while the cost of these services to consumers has been consistently reduced. Additions and extensions constantly are being made, with the result the comforts and conveniences of modern life are now readily available in homes away from the more thickly populated centres.

All this has been accomplished by a capital investment of millions of dollars, the bulk of which is evidenced by large reservoirs for storing water; miles of flume and pressure pipelines; power houses with their generating and transforming equipment; many miles of high-tension

power lines; sub-stations; a steam standby plant; a large gas manufacturing plant; and miles of gas mains, etc., all of which is operated and maintained by a personnel of several hundred employees under the direction of a management whose policy always has been one of anticipation and expansion to meet the growing requirements of the many urban and suburban communities on Vancouver Island in which the company now operates.

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HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS

In 1933-34, modern, high-pressure gas mains were installed throughout Greater Victoria, bringing the total length of gas mains now in use to about eighty miles, or approximately the distance from Victoria to Vancouver.

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British Columbia Fisheries Add Millions Each Year to Wealth of Province

SHORT as the time has been, nearly the whole commercial development of British Columbia's fisheries has taken place within the last seventy-five years, a development in which Victoria and Vancouver Island have played a leading part. In that space of time, the vast natural aquarium forming the coastal waters of the Pacific Coast Province has yielded products to the value of approximately \$1,000,000,000 from resources that, with a little care, are self-perpetuating.

No more colorful phase in the growth of the West can be found than the development of whaling and fur seal fisheries, which had their bases here in pioneer days.

Sealing ceased by international accord in 1910, at a time when the Inner Harbor of Victoria was a forest of masts from trim little schooners that had roamed every foot of the Pacific from Cape Flattery to the Bering Sea.

Whaling, pioneered commercially by the late Captain Balcom and associated with the first flensing plant at Barkley Sound, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, has persisted to this day, with Victoria its home port and operations off Queen Charlotte Islands, where steam whalers of the Consolidated Whaling Corporation land mammals taken at sea.

PIONEER TRADE

Long before the arrival of the white man, Coast Indians traded their salmon with Indians of the Interior, in exchange for skins and other articles of barter.

Pioneering on the Coast more than 100 years ago, the Hudson's Bay Company was drawn here by the prosperous trade in fur seals and sea otter, the latter now extinct. It was the fur pelts that drew the company on into the Pacific Northwest, to found



Part of Victoria's Early Day Sealing Fleet

Fort Victoria (Camosun) in 1843, on the site that was incorporated municipally in 1862 as the City of Victoria. Before that, in 1835, the company shipped the first salt salmon from the Fraser River to Asia and the Hawaiian Islands.

It was not until 1870, six years after Victoria City was incorporated, that salmon were successfully canned by a crude home process, which, however, was the forerunner of the vast development of British Columbia salmon fisheries today. At Anneville in 1870 David Hennessy, Alex Loggie, Alex Ewen and James Wise made tins by hand, cooked their salmon by boiling in salted water, and shipped canned salmon around the Horn. In the same year, Captain Stamp, at New Westminster, followed a similar home process, and got the same result.

So were developed the first canneries in the province, which later were to dot the Coast at the mouths of the Skeena, the Nass, the Stikine and the Fraser, and along the shores of Vancouver Island and the Mainland. One of the oldest and most continuously operated salmon canneries on the Island was that in operation at Esquimalt until a few years ago, and some of the Island's leading businessmen earned their first dollar by pitch-forking salmon from the landing to the receiving scow as youngsters in the school holiday season.

LEADING CANADA
It is a far cry from the inception of these fisheries until today, when British Columbia provides more than 40 per cent of the entire fishery wealth of Canada, with an annual British Columbia output that has reached as high as \$27,500,000. Even in the lean years following the depression, in excess of 300,000,000 pounds of raw fish were handled by British Columbia fisheries in a single year, and this volume has been much greater. Millions of pounds of the product pass through Victoria, at the cold storage plant and elsewhere.

CO-OPERATION EFFECTIVE
The result has been favorable to fleets engaged in the halibut fisheries, with a better price for the landed fish, and a more orderly system of marketing. The bulk of Canadian halibut is shipped East on this continent as fast as it is caught. After a latent decline, the size of the average fish is once more increasing. Two classes of vessels

engage in the halibut fisheries, Diesel-engined craft that can and do face the waters of the open Pacific Ocean sometimes at its worst. The smaller halibut boats operate in Area Two, being the bulk of British Columbia waters. A larger and heavier type of craft is making headway in Area Three, which spreads north to Alaskan waters.

DIVERSIFIED HAUL
Salmon is worth \$1,000,000 a month to the province, and forms 76 per cent of the total value of all British Columbia catches. There are five varieties of Pacific salmon (and more of them are true salmon it is argued): Springs, sockeye, coho, pinks and chums. All spawn in fresh water, in periods of from two to six years, and die after spawning.

Young springs, coho and sockeye remain in fresh water from one to two years, but pinks and chums go to salt water almost at once. The mature fish are caught on their return from sea, after adequate escapement, so that spawning grounds may be well seeded. Gill nets, seining and trolling are used to take

the fish, each with slightly different purposes. Canning, quick freezing and salting have been developed to fine arts, so that today British Columbia salmon go literally around the world, and find their way to more than fifty nations.

Halibut, next in commercial importance to the salmon, represents some 12 per cent of the fish, and boats probably exceed \$25,000,000, and as many as 18,000 persons have been given employment in good years. While development of cold storage, improvement of transportation, the opening up of the Panama Canal, and many advances in scientific freezing and handling of fish have changed the

character of British Columbia fisheries from time to time, their basic nature is the same and stands firmly on the existence of sheltered grounds where fish may propagate under ideal natural conditions.

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CONSUMPTION LOW
That is to some extent why British Columbia has only developed twenty-four varieties of commercial fish, and these, save salmon, halibut, pilchard and herring, to only a limited degree. Through extension and development of existing and new processes, no doubt not only the production of varieties will grow, but the consumption in Canada will move up more on a level with what are the known fish requirements of other countries.

At present, British Columbia

chief products of reduction plants.

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS FOR 30 YEARS

Young springs, coho and sockeye remain in fresh water from one to two years, but pinks and chums go to salt water almost at once. The mature fish are caught on their return from sea, after adequate escapement, so that spawning grounds may be well seeded. Gill nets, seining and trolling are used to take

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AUTOMOBILE DEALERS FOR 30 YEARS

EST. 1907



DISTRIBUTORS FOR CHRYSLER PRODUCTS

Plymouth Dodge Chrysler De Soto

The growth and expansion of our firm has kept pace with that of the motor industry. In sales and service our policy is that we adopted in pre-war days. On the quality of the cars we sell and on the satisfaction our customers find depends our reputation tested and proven over thirty years.

BEGG MOTOR CO., LTD.

865 YATES STREET

VICTORIA — VANCOUVER — KELOWNA



Ladies' Hairdressers

FOR OVER
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

18 Years in Victoria

FOR A LASTING
PERMANENT
WITH NO ADVANCE
IN PRICE

Styles have changed, prices have changed, but the high quality of workmanship on which our service is based remains the same. Step by step with the modern trend we have kept abreast of the times, employing only highly skilled, trained hair stylists, working with the most modern equipment.

Firth Brothers

635 FORT STREET (Opposite Times)

PHONE E 2544

1914-1937

We are the first to show the latest styles at lowest prices in

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Special purchasing facilities enable us to offer the maximum quality at the lowest possible cost.

DICK'S DRESS SHOPPE

1324 Douglas Street E 7552
Branch Store:
A. W. Whittingham, Nanaimo, B.C.

EVANS, COLEMAN & JOHNSON BROS., LIMITED

This year sees the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the City of Victoria, and for more than two-thirds of that time we have been serving the public and expanding with the city's growth.

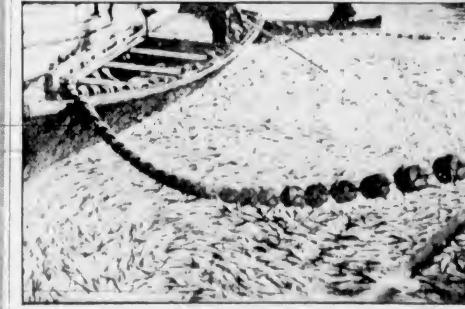
Commencing in 1886 as J. Raymond & Son, the firm was taken over in 1911 by Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd., and amalgamated in 1930 with Johnson Bros.

We Are Justly Proud of Our Long Record

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Office:
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Phones:
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Big Harvest of Herring

engage in the halibut fisheries, Diesel-engined craft that can and do face the waters of the open Pacific Ocean sometimes at its worst. The smaller halibut boats operate in Area Two, being the bulk of British Columbia waters. A larger and heavier type of craft is making headway in Area Three, which spreads north to Alaskan waters.

Pilchard and herring fisheries depend upon shore reduction and salting plants, using large fleets of small boats that follow the schools of fish as they appear off the Coast each season. The bulk of such plants are located on Vancouver Island, where both salt herring and reduction plants have been in continuous operation yearly for a considerable period. Much of the salt herring is shipped to the Orient, while quantities of herring are used for bait, as well as reduced for their by-products. Oil, meal and fertilizers are the

CONGRATULATIONS TO VICTORIA FROM HER YOUNGEST INDUSTRY

Only a short time ago the production of motion pictures here was an experiment, a talk of hope for the future... today it is an accomplished fact, a thriving industry that needs only public recognition to take its acknowledged place in Victoria's catalogue of commercial enterprises.

In the planning of production estimates no effort is spared to utilize Victoria products; local technicians and talent. Directly and indirectly Victoria benefits by hundreds of thousands of dollars spent here through her new industry.

CENTRAL FILMS LTD.

VICTORIA, B.C.

KENNETH J. BISHOP, PRESIDENT

Many Problems Faced in Establishment of School System in Victoria

By GEORGE BONAVIA

ACCORDING to the Manual of Provincial Information, published by the Government, the first public school on Vancouver Island was established at Craigflower in 1856. In 1865 the Island adopted a system of free schools, and in 1872 the Public Schools Act created a board of education under the Provincial Superintendent of Education. Three school districts were created with teachers paid by the Government.

In referring to the first annual report on public schools in the province for the year ending July 31, 1872, by John Jessop, superintendent of education, we find that the Hudson's Bay Company established schools in 1855 at Victoria, Craigflower and Nanaimo under supervision of Rev. E. Bridge, M.A. Teachers each received \$750 per annum from the colonial exchequer, together with fees ranging from \$60 to \$250.

For several years these schools supplied the educational needs of the community, but as early as 1861 the necessity was felt for additional public school accommodation, particularly at Victoria.

GOVERNMENT GRANT

In 1865 the sum of \$10,000 was set apart by the Vancouver Island House of Assembly as a school fund, and Alfred Waddington appointed superintendent of education.

A school with departments for boys and girls was provided here out of the fund. Similar institutions were established at Esquimalt, Cedar Hill, Saanich, Lake district and Cowichan. For some time more than 400 pupils attended the schools, although eighteen months after opening, attendance dropped to a total of 300 through many families leaving the Island.

At the union of colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia in 1866, the Island free school system was virtually defunct. Schools at Victoria and a few other points were kept open



TO BECOME JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Girls' Central School was established in 1902 as Victoria High School. In September the stately institution will lose its present status to become part of Central Junior High School, the first institution of its kind on Vancouver Island.

McKay, John Russell, Allsop, Allett and Gerow.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

It was decided to pay teachers \$75 per month, considered a good wage for the profession in those days. There were two at the boys' school and one at another building where girls were housed. Evidently the board did not consider co-education was proper. It is odd to note that up to the present day separate buildings for boys and girls have been maintained on the same grounds that housed the original public school. In every other city school the sexes mix freely in classrooms.

Trustees moved that Mr. Leigh be instructed to make application to the Government for \$500 towards payment of the two boys' teachers. Leigh was also requested to procure a minute-book to enter proceedings. Apparently up to that time records were kept on loose sheets of paper. Trustees thought it would be necessary to meet only once every month to administer school affairs.

At the next meeting on September 21, 1869, it was decided to call for tenders to construct sets and desks for the boys' school. Plastering and fitting up rooms not in use were also discussed. Applications for the position of teacher at the girls' school were received from Mrs. Fisher, Miss Sutton, Mrs. Nias, Miss Mills, Mrs. Plummer and Mrs. Attwood. Names were referred to the Government.

AID FROM GOVERNMENT

At a meeting on October 5, word was received from the Colonial Secretary that the Government had consented to grant \$1,500 towards the salary of three teachers and would also carry out work on the boys' schoolhouse at a cost not exceeding \$500.

It was agreed to pay \$250 to each teacher at the boys' school for the six months ending September 30, and application was ordered made to the Colonial Secretary for the amount. Trustees accepted a \$265 tender of Gideon Holcroft to work on the school, and asked him to post a bond of \$200.

A motion was passed that the rate to be collected from all married residents of the city over twenty years of age to assist in defraying expenses of the school should be \$1. The secretary was instructed to draft a by-law for the purpose. The by-law was given a first reading on October 12.

At the last meeting of 1869,

held on December 21, Trustees McKay, Russell and Cary reported:

PLEASED WITH PROGRESS

"Your committee having examined and heard the examination of scholars as to their prospectus during the last half-year in the following branches of education: Euclid, English history, grammar, geography, reading, writing and bookkeeping, have

client educational system on Lower Vancouver Island.

Victoria's first large educational institution was Boys' Central School, still in use. Many business men of today received their early education in the venerable building.

Dates of erection of a number of other schools are: Kingston Street, 1883; Kings Road, 1884; Rock Bay, 1885; Spring Ridge,

1887; North Ward and South Park, 1894; Girls' Central, 1902, in use first as a high school; Victoria West, 1908; George Jay, 1909; Sir James Douglas, 1910; Quadra Manual and Oaklands, 1912; Quadra Street, Margaret Jenkins and Beacon Hill, 1914.

Victoria High School was

erected in 1913, and occupies

with its surrounding campus

approximately eleven acres. Victoria College, affiliated with the University of British Columbia, was opened at Craigdarroch Castle in 1920.

NINETEEN SCHOOLS NOW

Today there are nineteen

schools, including Victoria High School and Victoria College. They house 5,325 students, instructed by 180 teachers. Costs of education last year were \$534,043.75, met by the city, Provincial Government and various fees. The city's share was \$431,026.02.

At present school trustees are

William C. Moresby, K.C., chair-

man of the School Board; Trustee

Kenneth Ferguson, Walter

E. Staneland, Percy E. George,

Mrs. D. L. MacLaurin, John Wal-

lace and Charles R. Bishop.

Trustees are occupied with

plans to establish Central Jun-

ior High School at Boys' and

Girls' Central Schools, the first

institution of its kind on Van-

couver Island.

Apparently the building used

as a boys' school was the prop-

erty of John Jessop, because on

November 23 he submitted the

following bill:

"Four months' service" to

the October 1, \$333.33;

seven months' rent of Central

School and cleaning, \$210; water

barrel, buckets, tin cups and

four and one-half feet of chain,

\$5; total, \$548.33."

It is evident that Mr. Jessop

had not been paid by the board

for his services. Burr, the other

teacher, sent in a bill of \$333.33

for four months' salary at \$83.33

per month. Action was deferred

until the Government could be

interviewed in regard to the

matter of funds.

EARLY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

School districts established be-

tween 1869 and 1872 were: Es-

quimalt, October 22, 1870; Craig-

flower, July 23, 1870; Netchosin,

April 8, 1871; Sooke, May 23,

1872; Lake District, June 25,

1869; Saanich, June 25, 1869;

South Cowichan, June 16, 1869;

North Cowichan, June 16, 1870;

Saltspring Island, July 30, 1870;

Nanaimo, July 39, 1870; Comox,

July 30, 1870; New Westminster,

June 4, 1870; Langley, April 30,

1871; Burrard, July 27, 1870, and

Granville, September, 1872.

Efforts to keep up a free pub-

lic school for boys and girls here

were abandoned in September,

1870, through lack of funds. At

that date, between 300 and 350

children were in attendance.

In a report of April 18, 1872,

we find that Col. McKenzie,

B.A., received a salary of \$75 per

month as headmaster of the

boys' school at the head of Yates

Street on a ten-acre school re-

serve. A recently renovated school house accommodated 108 boys.

Mrs. Hayward received \$80 per

month as headmistress of the

girl's school on Broughton Street;

Mrs. M. J. Baxter, her assistant,

received \$60 per month. The

building housed fifty-two girls.

SPIRITUAL WELFARE

With a view to securing the

divine blessing and to impress

upon pupils the importance of

religious duties and their entire

dependence upon their Maker,

daily exercises at the two schools

opened and closed with lengthy

prayers.

Teachers were required to

keep a visitors' book and enter

therein the visits made to their

schools, and to present such

book to each visitor and request

him or her to enter any remarks

suggested by the inspection.

They were also required to

impress upon the minds of pu-

pils the great rule of regularity

and order—a time and a place

for everything and everything

in its proper time and place.

Orders were also given to pro-

mote cleanliness, neatness and

decency; to pay strictest atten-

tion to the morals and general

conduct of pupils, to give them

opportunities of investigating the

principles of truth, honesty and

the duties of respect to superi-

ors, and obedience to all persons

placed in authority over them.

STAFF INCREASED

Attendance in 1872 had so in-creased that an addition to the staff of five teachers carrying on school work was needed. In that year Victoria was going through a boom period, and an extensive building programme increased staffs and a thorough Board of Education laid the foundation of the present effi-

cient educational system on Lower Vancouver Island.

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To VICTORIA - - -

Greetings and Felicitations

The Province of British Columbia extends warm congratulations to the City of Victoria on its Seventy-Fifth Anniversary.

Its story epitomizes our Provincial history. The great figures who walked its streets and guided its young enterprises were the prime movers in our Provincial developments.

That little spot, remote in the vaguely-known Pacific, was the source from which flowed every refining and civilizing influence—the Church, the Law, the dignity and prestige which is the birthright of our people.

A stockaded post, a tiny frontier town, a city, a gracious capital, its growth and progress is eloquent of the spirit which inspired, and still inspires, this Western country.

We salute the memory of its pioneers, that hardy vanguard who came out to that isolated outpost of Empire, and bent their courage and wisdom and strength to making it a city.

We remember those brave women—women gently nurtured, women of the cottage and the croft—who stood with their men through its rough beginnings.

We tender affectionate felicitations to the little band who are with us still, who have lived among us for three generations, happily, contentedly and graciously, until their lives have become knit into the very fabric of our social structure.

We pay warm tribute to its newspapers, whose unwavering loyalties, dignity and restraint have worked incalculably to place Victoria in the enviable position which it occupies today.

To VICTORIA, "Always Free." Her destinies and the destinies of this great Province go hand in hand. May she continue to grow and prosper, to charm and delight, to wear proudly and exaltedly the mantle of her years.

Bureau of Provincial Information.

VICTORIA, B.C.

“I’m Waiting for the Cheaper Night Rates”



“ ‘Tis guid to talk to Scotland
 By the telephone, ye ken—
 Especially nichts and Sundays,
 For the rates are cheaper then.”

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Kamloops90	Penticton85	Winnipeg	2.25

For Further Information, Call the Long Distance Rate Clerk

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY

Original City Charter Gave First Council Wide Powers In Civic Administration

ALTHOUGH the territory we know today as Victoria was settled by the Hudson's Bay Company for fort purposes in 1843, Victoria incorporation Act did not become effective until August 2, 1862, seventy-five years ago. Records show the Act passed the House of Assembly on June 9 and the City Council on July 22. Amendments were passed on July 31, and on August 2, 1862, Governor James Douglas gave his assent to the Act.

The famous act was headed: "Whereas it is expedient that the district commonly known as Victoria town should be incorporated, be it enacted by the Governor, on Her Majesty's behalf, and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Vancouver Island and its dependents: that from and after passage of this act, the tract of land specified in the first schedule hereto shall be incorporated as a city to be called 'the city of Victoria.' The said city shall be divided into three wards:

The Johnson Street Ward, the Yates Street Ward and the James Bay Ward. The Johnson Street Ward shall include the tract of land specified in the second part of the said first schedule. The Yates Street Ward shall include the tract of land specified in the third part of the said first schedule, and the James Bay Ward the tract of land specified in the fourth part of the said first schedule.

COUNCIL CONTROL

The government of the city shall, subject to provisions of this Act, be placed under the control of a council. The council shall consist of a mayor and six councillors, possessed of the qualifications and subject to none of the disqualifications hereinafter specified, namely:

Being a male British subject of full age. Having resided within the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies for a space of six calendar months previous to election. Being a citizen of the colony for three calendar months next preceding the time of election, rated on the municipal assessment roll of the same city in respect of freehold to at least the value of £50, or in respect of leaseholds to at least the value of £150.

Disqualifications: being a minister of any religious denomination. Being a sheriff, or a sheriff's officer. Being a member of the Legislative Council or of the House of Assembly. Being a bankrupt, insolvent debtor, felon or outlaw. Having taken oath of allegiance to or having become the subject of any foreign nation or state, unless he shall subsequently thereto have taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, before the Chief Justice of Vancouver Island, six months at least before the time of election. Having directly or indirectly any contract with the corporation. Being naval or military officers on full pay, or the judge of a court of criminal or civil jurisdiction, or being in receipt of any allowance from the corporation.

ELECTION RULES

The candidate for the mayorship who shall obtain the greatest number of votes shall be mayor. There shall be two councillors elected, in manner hereinafter mentioned, in each of the said wards. The two candidates in each ward who shall obtain the greatest number of votes in the ward for which they may stand shall be councillors.

Every person possessed of the qualifications shall have one vote only in the election of a mayor, and in addition to his vote in the election of a mayor, shall also have two votes in the election of councillors for each ward wherein he has property qualifications. In voting for councillors he shall only vote once in



THOMAS HARRIS
First Mayor of Victoria

any election under this act shall be borne by the candidates in equal proportion. Such expenses in any ward shall not exceed £20.

QUALIFICATIONS

A voter shall be a male British subject of full age, having resided in Vancouver Island and its dependencies for a space of three calendar months preceding the election at which he tenders his vote, being at the time of tendering his vote rated on the municipal assessment roll of the said city freehold or for estate to the amount of £20.

Disqualifications shall consist of being a bankrupt, insolvent debtor, felon or outlaw.

The sheriff, returning officer and poll clerk shall, before entering upon their respective duties, take oath before some Justice of the Peace for Vancouver Island: "I solemnly swear that I will faithfully fulfill the duties of my office without fear or favor, and that have not received, nor will receive, any bribe to influence my conduct."

In case of the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, resignation or permanent absence for the space of three consecutive calendar months from the colony of the mayor, the councillor who shall at his election have obtained the greatest number of votes shall preside at meetings of the council, and shall have the same powers, duties and privileges which the mayor had.

Previous to the introduction of any business at any meeting of the council, a notice in writing of any business proposed to be brought forward by any member shall be publicly exhibited for twenty-four hours previously to such meeting in some public place to be agreed upon by the council.

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN

Previous to any meeting of the council, other than adjourned meetings, a notice of the time and place of such intended meeting shall be given three clear days at least before such meeting by fixing a copy of the said notice at the Postoffice, and such notice shall be signed by the mayor.

In case the mayor shall refuse or neglect to call a meeting within forty-eight hours after a requisition for that purpose, signed by three members of the council shall have been presented to him, it shall be lawful for the said three members to call a meeting of the council by giving proper notice.

The council may, out of its own body, from time to time appoint such and so many committees consisting of such members as it thinks fit, for any purposes which in the discretion of the council would be better regulated and managed by means of such committees.

The council shall have power to make ordinances for prevention and removal of nuisances within the city, regulation, maintenance, repair and construction of highways, footpaths, public wharfs and bridges situate within the city; provision for inspection of diseased and unwholesome cattle, meat, poultry, fish and vegetables, to accept, purchase and hold such real estate as may be required for corporate purposes, and to erect such buildings thereon as may be required for corporate purposes.

POWER OF COUNCIL

The council shall also have power to pass by-laws for any of the following purposes:

Public market regulation, provision of drainage and sewerage, preservation of the city from fire, regulation of public lighting, establishment and maintenance of landmarks, regulation of sanitary conditions, regulation of weights and measures, appointment of a gas meter inspector, regulation, sale and storage of gunpowder, and purchase of land beyond the limits of the municipality for cemetery purposes.

If holders of seven-tenths in value of the lots on any street of the city shall sign a petition calling upon the council to grade, macadamize, pave, drain or otherwise improve said streets, the council shall be empowered to make a rate upon the lots abutting on such street in order to carry out such improvements.

The mayor shall be deemed head of the council, and the head and chief executive officer of the corporation, and shall be, ex officio, a justice of the peace. It shall be his duty to cause the law for improvement of the city to be duly executed and put in force, and to inspect the conduct of all subordinate officers in the government thereof.

The council may devote any portion of municipal revenue, not exceeding in the course of the year one-third part, towards defraying the ordinary expenditure of the corporation in the conduct of general business. It may pass by-laws to supply the city with gas and water, improvement of approaches to the city, including bridges across Victoria Arm from Point Ellice, and for the maintenance of hospitals.

MONEY BY-LAWS

Participating any portion of the municipal

revenue shall receive the confirmation of the municipal electors. The council shall, by public notice, fix the day, hour and place for the taking of votes of electors thereon at every place in the city at which the election of members of the council is held, and also name a sufficient number of returning officers to take votes at every such place. Every voter shall have a vote, either confirming or negating the said resolution.

In case any proposed resolution shall be negated by votes of the electors, no such resolution, or one of a similar nature, shall be brought forward or considered during the same municipal year. Poll books shall be open for inspection on payment of a fee of one shilling to the clerk of the council.

The council may direct in what manner the funds required for municipal purposes shall be raised, provided that not more than one-half of the proposed annual revenue shall be raised by an assessment on freehold and leasehold property within the city; provided that the rate of assessment shall not exceed one per cent under the One Per Cent Tax Act, or any assessment act to be passed in lieu thereof, provided also that no part of the said annual revenue shall be raised by any tax in the nature of a tax upon personal estate, upon ships, shipping or passengers.

The council shall be capable of holding real estate and have entire control of all corporate property.

ASSESSMENT ROLL

An assessment roll shall be prepared between the first day of January and the first day of June. The council shall provide means for keeping highways, roads, paths and bridges within the corporate limits in an efficient state of repair. The city of Victoria shall have a corporate seal, and the council shall enter into all contracts under the same in advance. Every lease made by the corporation shall be executed under the corporate seal, and there shall be therein contained a proviso for re-entry on non-payment of the rent, or non-observance or non-performance of the covenants and provisions therein contained.

Langford Lake Received Name From Victorian

Beautiful Langford Lake, which is such a popular attraction to summer campers, received its name from Edward Edwards Langford. The name was given in 1851 by Captain W.

C. Grant, of the Scots Greys, an early settler in Sooke.

For a number of years Langford was closely associated with the business of Victoria and Lower Vancouver Island.

He arrived with his family and a large number of agriculturists in Victoria on May 10, 1851. On arrival he established the famous Colwood Farm, near this city, and superintended farming operations there for the early Puget Sound Agricultural Company until the close of 1860, when he left for his home in England.

Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia was proclaimed at noon on November 19, 1866, and Vancouver Island ceased to exist as a separate colony.

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MONEY BY-LAWS

Victoria's Public Library Has Kept Pace With City's Development Since 1864

By H. M. NAPIER

THE public library will complete seventy-three years of continuous service in December of this year, a record that places it among the pioneer institutions of the city. It is a tribute to the calibre of the pioneers that given in the busy life of colonial days, public spirited men found time to organize a library, which they considered "essential to the well-being of a civilized community."

The parent of the Victoria Public Library was the Mechanics' Literary Institute, an organization advertised as "tending to the advantage both of the individual and the community at large, to diminish crime and to diffuse a healthy moral tone among those who are the bone and muscle, the sinew and the fibre of the infant colony."

A reading room and library were projected for the institute as far back as 1861, according to Alexander Rattray, who published a book in London in that year, entitled "Vancouver Island and British Columbia." Speaking of the activities of the institute, he says: "Weekly winter evening lectures on interesting and instructive subjects are de-

ON BASTION STREET

The institute opened its reading room and library on December 16, 1864, in two rooms in Fardon's Building on Bastion Street. The leading English, American, colonial and other papers were on file, and the library contained between 200 and 250 books. Membership was one dollar a month, ten dollars a year, or fifty dollars for a life membership.

The first librarian, Mr. Swannick, held the position for only



VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

and he served for sixteen years. When the city took over the library, Dr. James McGregor was appointed. The first borrowers' registers are still extant at the library, and they contain the names of many prominent people of the city. Separate books were kept for "ladies" and "gentlemen." The first name in the ladies' register is that of Mrs. John Robson, her guaran-

ally achieved this ambition. When the choice was narrowed down to two sites, of which the one on the corner of Yates and Bianshard was to cost \$700 more, Mr. Jones offered to pay the additional amount, and the library was built opposite the Dominion Hotel.

NEW BUILDING COMPLETED

The cornerstone of the new building was laid in 1904 by Wil-

liam Northcott, city building inspector. The library was completed in 1905, and opened to the public on January 2, 1906. Between three and four thousand books were moved from the City Hall, and it was stated that the new library had stock accommodation for 15,000 volumes. The same building today houses over 52,000 books, a tribute to the ingenuity of the librarian, rather than to the elasticity of the brick and stone.

Administration was placed in the hands of a commission of three members, one being a member of the City Council. The first commissioners were Alderman Thornton Fell, chairman; Rev. Canon Beanlands and E. O. S. Scholefield, of the Provincial Library.

Mr. Gowdard did not live to see the new library opened. He died in 1905, and Dr. J. G. Hands was appointed librarian. He served until 1912. Under his regime, the library operated under a closed shelf system. Many people will still remember the indicator system, which showed by means of red and blue signals whether a book was in the library or on loan. This was a system much in vogue in England, where it long outlasted its usefulness.

Commenting on the services of the library, an editorial in The Colonist in 1898 urges all citizens to take advantage of it. "All who thirst for knowledge may come and drink—drink from the fountains of science, history, literature, fiction, art."

At the same time a warning is given against the preference for fiction. "These books," says the editorial, "are read hurriedly, and returned in a few days, a mistake on the part of this reader as surface work of this kind without time for thought, leads to an inability to concentrate on substantial reading matter."

NEED FOR REFORM

The library had now nearly 5,000 members, and not many more books, so it is not surprising to find in 1902 that the room in the City Hall was quite inadequate and the books in a

few months. On his resignation, the institute advertised for a librarian, at a salary of forty dollars a month, with an increase proportional to the number of members, which must have been a strong incentive to selling subscriptions on the part of the librarian. Out of twenty-four applicants for the position, Mr. Edward T. Coleman was appointed.

Mr. Coleman was an artist, who had arrived in the colony in 1863. He was distinguished as a noted painter of alpine scenery, and had published in London a book entitled "Scenes From the Snowfields, Being Views of an Ascent of Mont Blanc."

While in the West, he made the ascent of Mount Baker in 1868, and of Mount Rainier the following year, and he wrote and lectured on these climbing expeditions.

In those days, the activities of the institute included, as well as the weekly lectures, classes in elocution and debating. Although the subjects of debate tended to be of the kind: "Resolved that Wellington was a better general than Napoleon," still the external and internal affairs of the colony were not neglected.

In 1865, the question of proposed union with British Columbia, and the loss of the free port at Victoria was hotly debated, and a few years later the institute was a forum for discussion of the all-important question of confederation with Canada.

NOT ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL

To supplement subscriptions of members, and occasional gifts, funds were raised for the library at the annual picnic of the Mechanics' Institute. Some of the ingenious schemes for raising money were not always successful, as the following story shows. This is related by the late Agnes Deans Cameron, in an article on the library, written in The Colonist in 1906.

"At one of these picnics, Mr. James Fell, always foremost in public enterprises, planned a scheme to replenish the institute coffers. A little cabin in Medina's Grove was on rollers, ready to be moved on the day of the public gathering. Enclosing himself here, Mr. Fell caused the walls to be covered with huge cotton signs: 'Signor Poco Tempo, the renowned mystic from India, tells the past, present and future for fifty cents. All questions answered! All secrets revealed!' One miner paid his half-dollar and went in. Coming out, he would say nothing. Then the crowds surrounded it off bodily on its rollers, with the uneasy 'mystery' within. Finally the clapboards over the cracks were pulled out, the shiny uplifted, and Signor Poco Tempo Fell revealed. No money was made for the library, but the crowd had its fun, and a little rough pleasure of that kind could upset the smiling perturbable good nature of James Fell."

The institute moved its quarters several times. From Bastion Street it moved to the upper floor of the Turner Building at the corner of Government and Fort Streets, later the site of the Five Sisters Block. From there it moved to rooms in the Philharmonic Hall on Fort Street.

TURNED OVER TO CITY

In 1889, it was in financial difficulties, and the library was turned over to the city. In twenty-five years it had grown a collection of over 4,000 books.

At this time a gift of 389 books from Mr. Gaipin, of Cassella & Company, publishing house, brought the collection to 4,500 books, when the library was opened by the city in a building on Broad Street.

Mr. Hewlings had succeeded Mr. Coleman as librarian in 1871

and he served for sixteen years.

When the city took over the library, Dr. James McGregor was appointed.

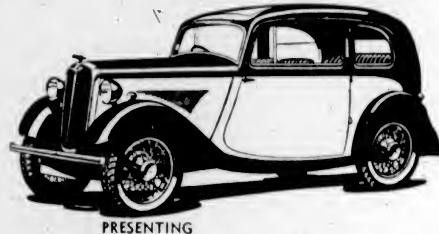
The first borrowers' registers are still extant at the library, and they contain the names of many prominent people of the city.

Separate books were kept for "ladies" and "gentlemen."

The first name in the ladies' register is that of Mrs. John Robson, her guaran-

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MISS MARGARET CLAY
Head of Victoria City Library

state of thorough disrepair. Librarians and patrons agreed that the library was a disgrace to Victoria, and reform was needed, and that at once.

The first step towards reform was the opening of negotiations in 1902 to secure a Carnegie grant towards a library building. The proposal did not receive the unanimous approval from the citizens of Victoria, as many thought a progressive community should look after itself, and not accept gifts from strangers.

Overruling these objections, a by-law was passed in 1902, accepting the gift of a library building from Carnegie, to cost \$50,000, the city guaranteeing to provide a site, and \$5,000 a year for maintenance. There were no other strings to the gift.

Many people still have the idea that the Carnegie Trust has control over the library.

But Andrew Carnegie did not even stipulate for his name over the door. The gift was made with only one condition, the guarantee of maintenance by the city. In this way Carnegie made sure that the idea behind his gift would be carried out, the plan of a tax-supported library, giving free service to all citizens.

Once the gift was accepted, the all-important question of a suitable site for the library arose. Much discussion took place over this matter, and the colonists, in following the arguments, remarked that everyone wanted the library across the street from where he lived. Stephen Jones was the one who first

Continued on Page 23, Column 4

Bank Traces Origin in Victoria to Building on Yates Street

VICTORIA'S oldest bank is the local office of the Bank of Montreal for the business transacted there traces its inception back to 1859 and the establishment here of the former Bank of British North America.

The latter institution, which was taken over many years ago by the Bank of Montreal, came to Victoria when it was still a very small community and very much a pioneering one. This was two or three years before the city's incorporation and the population, although temporarily swollen in number by activities consequent upon the rush to the gold fields of the Cariboo, was still composed of only a few hundred permanent residents.

Although the city reckons its age from 1862, by which time the bank was well established, Victoria then was actually nineteen years old, as it was on March 14, 1843, that James Douglas, of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at Clover Point to begin the erection of Fort Victoria. Its palisades and enclosure of dwelling and store-houses was still a prominent landmark in the community when the bank began business, but later the fort was demolished and only remains in present-day life as the names of two streets, Fort and Bastion.

NUCLEUS OF SYSTEM — The bank's organization then was but the nucleus of the system today, but despite this it was adequate for the times and conditions and was the foundation of an organization that eventually spread to every corner of the country.

In Victoria the Bank of Mont-

The bank's record of pioneer-



GOVERNMENT STREET IN EARLY DAYS — B.C. Archives' Photograph.

Government Street, West Side, From Royal Bank to Yates Street. Taking in Shakespeare's Photo Gallery in Old Theatre Royal (present Hibben-Bone Building); Bank of Montreal; De Coomes Building, Fawcett's Building; Burlington Smith's Building; The Adelphi Building (Campbell's Corner).

ing service in Victoria is closely paralleled elsewhere on the Island, where there are now six branches serving various communities, and on the Mainland, too, where branches are scattered everywhere throughout the province, and in fact extends from one side of the country to the other.

The officers of the bank in Victoria have been noted for their active participation in local organizations and their efforts in furthering the city's welfare. To mention only two of the later managers, we find that E. W. McMullen, who after fifteen years' service in Victoria retired in 1934, was a director of fourteen different community organizations and that his successor, G. H. Harman, has followed closely in his footsteps, being connected with almost as many.

HIGH STANDARD

As the pioneer bank in Canada, the Bank of Montreal set its own standard, and this it has followed by a record of progress that has kept it in the forefront of Canadian finance. Among many items worthy of note, the bank's history shows that it was the first bank in the capital of Upper Canada (Ontario), first of the present banks in Ottawa, and the first to establish west of the Great Lakes. It was also the first to establish a transcontinental system of branches and the first to assist in financing the foreign trade of Canada.

Thus in Victoria there is represented, by two branches, an institution that throughout the whole of the Dominion has been for more than a century an integral part of the life of the country, and one that in its field has constantly striven to further the progress of each community it serves.

PUBLIC LIBRARY HAS PROGRESSED STEADILY

Continued from Page 31
tion amounting in 1938 to 367,539 books is not conducive to a quiet, leisurely atmosphere for readers.

A comparison of statistics of 1906 and 1938 shows an increase of 1,733 per cent in book stock, of 1,449 per cent in registration of borrowers, and of 2,354 per cent in the circulation of books. The first structural changes in the building since it was opened were made last year, when by means of a generous grant from the city, a mezzanine floor was constructed, and the lighting system modernized throughout the library. The additional space has greatly relieved the congestion on the main floor.

Of all departments within the library, the reference department shows the greatest development in recent years. The need for reference books and technical works beyond the reach of the individual's purse was recognized as far back as 1891. But funds were not available for many books of this kind. It is noted that in 1898, the Encyclopedia Britannica was presented to the library by the late Mrs. Dunsmuir. The gradual collection of valuable reference material, books, magazines, newspapers and documents, with their various indexes, has been the work of many years. The department has become one of the most important in the library under Miss Clay's regime, and its organization has been the work of Miss Thressa Pollock, reference librarian and first assistant.

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The children's room, opened in 1913, is now one of the busi-

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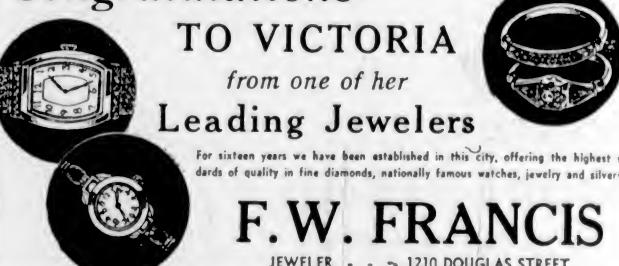
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AN OLD SKETCH OF EARLY VICTORIA — B.C. Archives' Photograph.

Above is shown a Contemporary Artist's Conception of Lower Yates Street in Pre-Incorporation Days. To the Left is shown the Old Bank of British North America Building, Erected in 1859.

Growth of City Churches Parallels Progress Shown In Other Endeavors

BY ERNEST L. BISHOP

STARTING, as have most of the institutions that now play an important part in the life of Victoria, with most modest beginnings, the Christian churches of this city have had an even longer history than the city itself, and since incorporation, have paralleled every major stride forward that the city has made with equally notable advances of their own. From the time when, in 1843, and oldest communion into two. The facts of the case were that, by 1871, the Presbyterians had formed a second congregation, while the Congregationalists, who came here in 1859, had withdrawn. The withdrawal of the latter group may be interpreted as an indication of a lack of strength and determination on the part of Victoria's pioneer church people. Such a judgment, however, seems more than a little severe. A full investigation of the endeavors of the early Christians in this community produces a record of missionary heroism and zeal that could scarcely be surpassed.

BEFORE INCORPORATION There were seven congregations already well established when Victoria was incorporated in 1862. They represented six denominations, the Anglican parishioners, the first in the field, being also the first group to form a second congregation in the rapidly growing community, the population of which was then about four thousand people. It is interesting to note that in the Confederation year, almost a decade later, there were the same number of church groups, but only five denominations represented in the city. This did not mean, as might at first be inferred, that the long-time movement of church union had already begun to make itself felt in the young colony. Indeed, long before any significant unions had been consummated in the church history of Victoria, the opposite trend, with which we of today are still all too familiar, that of schism and separation, had split the ranks of the city's largest

faith have served the Church and fed the Christian flocks on this Coast than the pastors who ministered to those early congregations. Their courage, pioneering spirit, ingenuity, and passionate devotion to their cause made them of the order of Milton's Lydiads, who "has not left his peer." Of widely variant religious beliefs, they were all here to plant the Gospel in the new world, and on more than one occasion they sank their differences in creed for the furtherance of their common cause.

VICTORIA DISTRICT CHURCH
Rev. Mr. Staines, who, with Mrs. Staines, taught the first school in Victoria, and conducted the first church services in this part of British Columbia—not in a church, but in the old Fort Hall—has been mentioned. He suffered an unfortunate death by drowning in 1853 while traveling to San Francisco, en route to England. It was in the same year that construction began on a monument to his memory in the form of the city's first church, Victoria District Church, as it was called at the time. In 1855, Rev. Edward Cridge came out from England to succeed Mr. Staines and was appointed school inspector as well as district minister by the Legislative Council in the following year. Under Mr. Cridge's guidance the Anglicans completed the construction of the District Church in 1856, and the edifice became Christ Church Cathedral in 1857. It was destroyed by fire four years later, but was rebuilt on the same site, Burdett Street Hill, in 1872.

BISHOP GEORGE HILLS
In the meantime, to be specific, in what is probably the most significant year in Victoria's church history, 1859, there left from England one of the most pious and effective Christian workers that this city has been fortunate enough to know. Our reference is to Bishop George Hills, who, on February 24, 1859, was consecrated first Bishop of British Columbia, with his see in Victoria. His work among the miners, Hudson's Bay Company employees, pagan, and, in those days, often savage, Indians, and early settlers, during the thirty-three years of his episcopate, has been and will long continue to be, a challenge and an inspiration to those who have come and who are yet to come, to take up pastorate in Victoria's churches.

BISHOP MODESTE DEMERS
So much for the early cathedral clergy and their widely-loved Bishop. No less heroic were the first priests of the Roman Catholic communion who worked among the settlers of early Victoria, and no less revered than Bishop Hills was Bishop Modeste Demers. After increasingly lengthy expeditions from Oregon into British Columbia, then called New California, Bishop Demers first landed at Cadboro Bay in 1859. His efforts to gather together the members of the Roman persuasion were soon rewarded by the erection, on Humboldt Street, of St. Andrew's Catholic Church. This church, its interior woodwork of California redwood beautifully carved by one of the priests brought out by "the good bishop," was moved in its entirety at a later date, to become the chapel of St. Ann's Academy. With the exception of Emanu-El Synagogue, it is the only one of Victoria's first six churches that continues to be used regularly as a place of worship. Both the Synagogue and the Academy Chapel remain in almost the same perfect condition that they were characterized by at the time of their construction.

Mention has been made of St. Ann's Academy. Explanation should be given that one of the earliest acts of far-seeing Bishop Demers was to invite from Montreal a number of the Sisters of St. Ann for the purpose of establishing a school for girls in the city. The present St. Ann's Academy on Bianshard Street stands in its beauty to bear witness to the good judgment of the pioneer bishop.

WESLEYAN METHODISM
The Wesleyan Methodists were not wont to lag behind the other communions in matters of missionary and evangelistic endeavor. Nor did they do so in the case of Victoria. On February 12, 1859, the largest single group of religious leaders to arrive in the city up to that date reached Victoria from Eastern Canada. Although considered a strong contingent at the time, its personnel included only four men. They were a quartette of Methodist missionaries, Rev. Dr. Ephraim Evans, Rev. Edward White, Rev. Arthur Brownson, and Rev. Ebenezer Robson, sent out at the expense of the Wesleyan congregations of the East to establish Methodist missions on Vancouver Island. In the fall of their arrival, on August 14, Governor James Douglas laid the corner-stone of the Pandora Avenue Wesleyan Church, mother church of Methodism in British Columbia. The building still stands, and is now used as a warehouse.

CONGREGATIONALISTS
Another Nonconformist body followed close in the wake of the



Victoria District Church 1856/1860

This Pioneer Place of Worship Was Built in 1856, But Was Destroyed by Fire a Few Years Later

city had it not been for the missionary work of the established religious bodies of the time. The largest single donation made by a missionary-minded individual to the cause of the Christian faith here was the presentation en bloc to the community of St. John's Anglican Church by Miss A. (later Baroness) Biddett-Coutts, of England, who in 1858 endowed the Colonial Diocese of British Columbia and provided for a Bishopshop and two Archdeacons. The St. John's edifice was erected on the corner of Douglas and Fisgard Streets in 1860 on land donated, as in several other cases, by the Hudson's Bay Company. It was a curious set of circumstances that even-

tually led up to the repurchase of the plot at a fabulous price by the company for the site of their present departmental store.

St. John's Church was termed "The Iron Church" in those early days, owing to its walls and roof being built from corrugated iron brought from England in 1860 by Bishop Hills. Its construction made it, though not the most beautiful of the first houses of prayer, one of the most serviceable. Its early clergymen were Rev. R. J. Dundas, M.A., rector, and Rev. C. T. Wood, M.A., lecturer. Rev. Percival Jenks, a scholarly rector who took charge in 1868, set what is probably a record in the church history of the Province so far as the length

Continued on Page 37, Column 5

PRESBYTERIANS

Scottish Presbyterianism became firmly established here with the building of a church edifice by the followers of John Knox in 1863, with Rev. A. Hall as its first pastor. The church was a notable structure, and stood on the corner of Bianshard and Pandora. A thistle on the tip of the steeple and a remarkably fine, heavy-toned bell were two of its interesting features. The bell, it is noted, still calls

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The Oldest Established Cartage Company in Victoria

Fire Loss Kept Low in Victoria by Efficient Fire Department

CITIZENS are proud of Victoria's Fire Department, an efficient organization under Fire Chief Alexander Munroe that has kept fire losses per capita lower than any other city in British Columbia for many years. The record is also borne out by favorable fire insurance rates in effect here.

Early fires in Victoria were notoriously extinguished by voluntary bucket brigades, securing water either from the harbor or wells that destroyed the city. After a blaze which dotted the city, a fire which destroyed a building known as Patrick's Corner in 1859, Governor James Douglas appointed Ned Crocker fire chief and ordered organization of a fire department.

Crocker was provided with \$1,600 and dispatched to San Francisco to look for fire equipment. He secured two hand pumper and several lengths of leather hose fastened with copper rivets. Three voluntary fire companies were speedily organized, the Union Hook and Ladder Company, the Deluge Engine Company No. 1, and the Tiger Engine Company No. 2. The Union Company established headquarters on the corner of Bastion and Wharf Streets and secured a loud bell, later used at Yates Street fire hall.

LARGE MEMBERSHIPS

At one time the Union Company had 120 members, the Deluge Company 125, and the Tiger Company 123 members. Early foremen of the Deluge Company, with the dates of their appointment, were: H. Koehl, March 21, 1860; John Dickson, May 14, 1860; J. S. Drummond, October 14, 1861; John Dickson, March 14, 1864; Archie Dool, March 13, 1865, and George D. Schell, October 1865. Tiger Company foremen were: J. M. Thain, March 26, 1860; Edward Cokes, January 15, 1861; S. L. Kelly, July 2, 1861; John E. Hunt, July 5, 1865, and John C. Keenan, January 2, 1866.

In 1862 the fire voluntary department was thoroughly reorganized, with John M. Thain as chief and John Malowanski, assistant. Delegates were appointed from each of the three fire companies to constitute an executive, presided over by D. W. Higgins. Under the Firemen's Protection Act, firemen were exempted from jury duty, except at coroner's inquests. This resulted in many resignations from the three voluntary companies on the part of those who were referred to by citizens as "kid glove" firemen.

STEAM PUMPER ADDED

In 1867 it was decided that a steam pumper was a dire necessity. As city buildings increased in size fire hazards grew at a rapid pace. Charles Gowen, A. M. Hutchinson, Thomas A. J. Barnes, Samuel L. Kelly, Emanuel Levy, H. J. Keyser, H. E. Levy and Simon Duck were appointed a subscription committee, with an objective of \$3,000. Donations included Imperial Fire Insurance Company, \$200; Phoenix Assurance Company, \$50; Hudson's Bay Company, \$50; Bishop of Columbia, \$50; James Douglas, \$20, and a large number of smaller subscriptions.

On November 30, 1868, Governor Seymour ordered the steam pumper sent from England, via New York, the Panama Railway and steamship up the Coast, admitted to the port free of duty. He also authorized payment of



ALEXANDER MUNROE
Fire Chief of Victoria

and Robert Jenkinson, delegates from Union Company.

That same year the board of delegates agreed to pay for firemen to wear white fronts on their caps. Members of the board of delegates were requested to wear black coats, black trousers, black hats and a belt with the grade of their office painted thereon.

Ordinary firemen wore red shirts and black trousers. Their annual picnics and sporting events, held at Medina's Grove, James Bay, attracted hundreds of citizens.

VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED

Eventually days of the volun-



EARLY DAYS OF MOTOR EQUIPMENT

Motorization of the fire department commenced in 1910 when Fire Chief Thomas Davis was supplied with a roadster carrying a small tank of chemical fluid. The above photograph, taken in 1912, shows a piece of apparatus on the right, at headquarters, still pulled by three sleek white horses.

tee department ended. Volunteers of the three companies disbanded on January 1, 1886, and Fire Chief C. J. Phillips, with Assistant Fire Chief Thomas Deasy, organized a paid department.

On June 6, 1889, a fire department steamer was shipped to Seattle to help put out a conflagration that practically wiped out the city. At that time Seattle was a far smaller community than Victoria.

Thomas Watson was chief of the fire department in 1902. Fire halls were maintained at headquarters on Cormorant Street, Yates Street, James Bay and Victoria West. Equipment included steam engines Nos. 1 and 2, hose wagons Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

H. P. McDowell was assistant fire chief; W. Duncan, captain of chemical wagon No. 2; W. P. Smith, captain of truck ladder No. 1; R. Petticrew, captain of hose wagon No. 3; George Lund, engineer, and W. B. McMicking, electrician.

In the days of horse-drawn vehicles fire halls were maintained at headquarters, Yates Street, James Bay, Fernwood Road, Fairfield, Victoria West and Duchess Street.

MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

In 1910, when Thomas Davis was fire chief, fire wardens provided him with a roadster fitted with a small chemical tank. It was the first motorized piece of equipment. The following year the department began to gradually replace horses. At headquarters the aerial ladder was the last vehicle to be drawn by the last station to use horses.

Today there are seventy-seven firemen under Fire Chief Alexander Munroe, Deputy Chief Joseph A. Raymond and Deputy Chief Robert Taylor at headquarters, Burnside and Yates Street fire halls. All fire fighting equipment is concentrated at the three halls to insure efficient protection twenty-four hours per day.

Equipment on hand includes one aerial ladder truck, one city service truck, a service truck in reserve, four motor pumbers, one combination hose and chemical truck, one spare combination, a foamite trailer, chief's and deputy chief's automobiles, and about five miles of hose.

SEVERAL CHAIN DRIVEN

It is interesting to note that several of the modern engines are chain driven to insure a quicker start and more power delivered to the rear wheels. They are capable of speeds in excess of sixty miles per hour. Estimates of the fire department for 1937 included \$117,481.96 in wages; \$2,800, clothing; \$1,150, fuel and light; \$2,682.10, telephone; \$1,075, public liability insurance; \$900, fire alarm system; \$850, apparatus repairs; \$800, gasoline and oil, and \$500 for hose.

NEW METHOD HERE

The New Method Laundry Ltd., of Victoria, in the year 1935 had the honor of being the first

Continued on Page 37, Column 4

Congratulations, Victoria!

NOT only as the Capital City of a young, growing province, but in recognition of its unique character as a city among cities does every community in British Columbia join in congratulating Victoria upon the attainment of its 75th birthday.

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Agricultural Development On Island Traces Back to Settlement of Nootka

By J. B. MUNRO, M.B.A.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

THE agricultural industry on Vancouver Island was already seventy-five years old when Victoria was incorporated as a city in 1862. The birthplace of agriculture on the Pacific Northwest Coast was at Nootka, where, in 1786, under the direction of James Strange, the land was cleared and the first garden sown about the beginning of Summer.

Although several sailing vessels bound for the Pacific Northwest coast had carried agricultural products and livestock, which included goats, prior to the early Summer of 1786, there is no record of any of the animals having been disembarked or any seeds sown in these northern latitudes until after the arrival of James Strange and his associates.

During the voyage from the Orient to Nootka the officers and men accompanying James Strange on his fur-trading enterprise suffered from the ravages of scurvy. In order to provide a change of occupation, surroundings, and diet, Mr. Strange had the suffering members of the crew put on shore at Nootka, and under the supervision of the ship's surgeon, John McKay, they were given suitable treatment. As soon as they were strong enough to work they were set to clearing land, tilling the soil and sowing seeds.

FIRST BRITISH SETTLER

When James Strange departed from Nootka, to return to the Orient, John McKay, by his own volition, was permitted to remain at Nootka as the first British settler on the Pacific Northwest coast of America. With him there were left suitable implements and a wide variety of garden seeds, and he was instructed to devote a part of his time and efforts to agricultural pursuits. The seeds for Nootka were brought from Europe and Asia by way of the Pacific route.

Among the very meagre records available in connection with this first settler is a statement to the effect that in addition to implements and seeds a number of goats were left in his care. As far as is known, goats were the first domestic animals brought to Vancouver Island, and it is believed that they have been here continuously for 150 years. In the early days they proved valuable as a source of milk supply for settlers and sailors, and in recent years goats have been a very important branch of animal industry in British Columbia.

Vancouver Island, a few years ago, was rather more famous for its milk goats of high production than it is today, but even now it has some high-producing animals. The goat population of the province is variously computed to embrace between 12,000 and 15,000 animals, and this branch of livestock boasts the longest continuous period of domestication on Vancouver Island of any class of farm animals.

THE FIRST GARDEN

The early attempts at gardening made by John McKay, who left Nootka in 1786 in company with Captain and Mrs. Charles W. Barkley aboard the sailing vessel Imperial Eagle, were followed up shortly after by the Spaniards, who took possession and erected fortifications at Nootka. Later on, when the establishment was relinquished by Bodega Y. Quadra, of Spain, to Captain George Vancouver, of Britain, there was a very fine garden in the vicinity of the fort. This garden was largely the work of Don Pedro Alberni, of the Spanish command, under whose direction a creditable agricultural establishment had been developed. Besides the garden produce, the Spaniards had developed a representative foundation of livestock and domestic fowls. The following extract from a Spanish record of 1792, dealing with Nootka, reads:

"The houses had all been repaired and the gardeners were busily employed in putting the gardens in order. The poultry, consisting of fowls and turkeys, was in excellent condition and in abundance, as were the black cattle and swine; of these Sen. Quadra said he should take only a sufficient quantity for passage to the southward, leaving the rest, with a large assortment

of garden seeds, for Mr. Broughton, Senrs. Galiano and Valdez added all they had in their power to spare, amongst which were three excellent goats; I had likewise both hogs and goats to leave with him."

Nootka became the birthplace of agriculture on the North Pacific Coast a century and a half ago, and in the intervening years gardens have been flourishing continuously at various places on Vancouver Island. Although Nootka has not become prominent agriculturally, it has the credit of commemorating a century and a half as a centre in which the farmers of this province are very much interested.



HARVEST TIME IN STRAWBERRY FIELD
There Are Few Crops of the Temperate Zone That Will Not Do at Least Fairly Well on Vancouver Island, Due to the Long Growing Season and the Absence of Extremes in Temperatures.

overlooked by farmers of a later generation. The machinery and implement business has experienced great changes in the past century, and in the vicinity of Victoria today we find the very latest types of farm appliances in use on our farms.

Further on in his diary Roderick Finlayson stated that:

"By the end of 1847, we had at this place two dairies with seventy milch cows each, regularly milked twice a day, with some of these wild Indians as assistant dairymen, each cow giving seventy pounds butter for the summer, the butter exported to Sitka. The flat on which the town is now built was cleared so that in that year we had 300 acres of it under wheat, peas, potatoes, etc. The most of this produce was sent to Sitka."

DAIRY PRODUCTION
According to records in the Provincial Archives it appears that the site of Victoria was selected as a trading post and a commercial centre partly on account of the stretches of arable land adjacent to the port. From the very beginning the officers representing the fur company directed their attention to the development of these agricultural lands, and in this connection the following extracts from the diary of Roderick Finlayson are of interest:

"After the fort and buildings were put up, the next object was to cultivate the land, so as to raise food for the maintenance of the establishment, as after the first year, any application for agricultural produce from headquarters would be ascribed to a want of energy on the part of the officer in charge, hence every effort was made to be independent of this source.

Wooden ploughs were made, with mould boards of oak, dropped out with the axe. Harrows made of the same material with oak trees. Horse traces made from old rope got from the coasting vessels. As a favor we were supplied with a few iron plough shares from the Depot at Vancouver, and our plough moulds, we got lined on the outside with iron hoops taken off the provision casks first supplied us. In about four years from our arrival here, we had over 300 acres of land under cultivation, and besides supplying our own wants, delivered about 5,000 bushels of wheat with some beef and butter to two Russian vessels which came here for supplies for

the keeping of bees. According to The British Colonist of June 1848, the first honey bees brought to this colony were two hives imported from Oregon by J. D. B. Ogilvie, who resided about two miles from town on the Victoria Arm. In their first year the bees produced a surplus of excellent honey, and in the first season Mr. Ogilvie had increased his apiculture to six colonies and hoped by the end of the second summer to have twelve colonies ready to carry over winter.

Naturally the price of honey did not remain long at \$1.00 a pound when the local product came on the market, nor did bees continue to command the price of \$1.00 per colony, which prevailed up to the time of the importation being made by Mr. Ogilvie. The honey industry has progressed since 1862, and today Vancouver Island has many beekeepers, and, particularly in the Cowichan and Comox districts, honey of the best quality is produced in commercial quantities. The annual surplus honey production for British Columbia is a whole is approximately 1,500,000 pounds, but even that quantity fails to satisfy the appetite in British Columbia for "Nature's purest sweet."

AGRICULTURE IN SAANICH

Saanich Peninsula was the mainstay of British Columbia agriculture in the days prior to the linking-up of the Pacific province with the eastern part of the Dominion and various occurrences referred to in both American and Canadian histories had a bearing on the agriculture of the peninsula. Even the Cayoosh War of 1846, which forced the route of the Fraser River route to the interior by way of Hope, in place of the Columbia River route, stimulated agricultural production in the vicinity of Victoria. Later the gold rushes which brought people to Victoria on their way to the Fraser River, the Cariboo, and other interior regions, created keen demand for the products of the soil.

One of the oldest agricultural associations in British Columbia is that of Saanich, which, shortly after the time of Victoria's incorporation, has maintained an annual fair that becomes bigger and better every year. These Fall fairs at Victoria and in Saanich are now serving as meeting places for the third generation of the tillers of Vancouver Island soil. It is interesting to note in the books of the Saanich Agricultural



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Agricultural Association some of the references to the efforts that were made at developing the agricultural community adjacent to Victoria. These books are now in the Provincial Archives at Victoria, and they tell the story of a pioneer people establishing a permanent home for

themselves and their descendants.

EARLY LEGISLATION

Through the pages of these run consecutive accounts of the activities of Saanich farmers, and perhaps no item is more important to the livestock industry than one which shows

that the Saanich Agricultural Association was instigator and supporter of efforts which resulted in the enforcement of the "livestock quarantine law" in British Columbia. The local association, co-operating with similar organizations at Cowichan and Comox, has

Continued on Page 36, Column 3

"PILSENER BEER" WINS TWO FIRST CLASS EMPIRE AWARDS

PILSENER Beer, long the favorite in British Columbia, has now received international recognition by the award of two first prize diplomas at the Empire-wide Brewers' Exhibition, London, England. Entered in two classes, in competition with beers from all parts of the British Empire, PILSENER BEER won first awards in both classes.

This reproduction is an actual facsimile of the diploma awarded to Vancouver Breweries Limited, brewers of Pilsener Beer.



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Clayoquot Joined With Early History of First Settlement

CLAYOQUOT is the Indian name of a beautiful little island, a large inland Sound and of one of the strongest Indian tribes on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Without doubt Clayoquot is one of the most poignant names in the story of the early settlement of this rugged outside coast. The story of Clayoquot is fraught with more courage, hardships and adventure than is the early history of many another place on Vancouver Island.

The history of Clayoquot commenced well back in the eighteenth century. This little island, situated at the mouth of Clayoquot Sound and adjacent to Deception Channel and Discovery Inlet, circled by a beautiful sandy beach, sheltered on the inner side and exposed to the heavy ocean swells on the outer—flanked by reefs, rocks and tiny islands—Clayoquot is one of the most picturesque and intriguing spots on the West Coast.

SPANISH LANDED

There is proof that the Spanish visited here as early as 1774. Spanish coins have been found in the district dated during the reign of Charles III. The ship Sandiego, in charge of Don Juan Perez, is said to have landed at Nootka at this time. Clayoquot's history is second to that of Nootka, because it too is associated with the early exploration of the West Coast.

Where is there a place that is so rich in lore as the home of the Clayoquot Indians? A comparatively large number still live on the reservation, sealing, hunting and fishing as of yore. Legend unites this tribe with many thrilling tales of the ancient Maquinna and the famous old chief, Wakenninish, who played such prominent parts in the making of West Coast history.

SEALING FLEET

Much of the romance of this tiny island is interwoven with the stirring activities of the old sealing fleet which combed the sea annually for the rich harvest of fur pelts. Sealskins have figured largely in the story and progress of this place. According to the demands of the international sealing treaty, the Indians are still allowed to seal in their primitive manner with canoe and spear. This is hazardous work in the rough water, but the natives still pursue it just as they did before the white man came.

For many years the name Clayoquot symbolized the entire West Coast. The pioneers who came to this part of the island tell a similar story of hardships common to the first settlers of any land, but, in addition to the other difficulties they encountered, they were forced to travel from Victoria through practically uncharted waters in large canoes or small sailing vessels. This was always an adventurous journey, many

times ending in disaster, depending on the vagaries of the weather, wind and tide. This stretch of coastline was known as the graveyard of the Pacific; these early days were indeed daring ones.

ONLY HOTEL

For some time Clayoquot was the terminus for the West Coast boats plying from Victoria as often as twice a month bringing passengers, freight and news from the outside world. For many years it boasted of the only hotel in all this scattered territory.

There is little that man will not venture to obtain riches. The first sea-rovers dared this treacherous coast in order to secure sea-otter skins and then later obtain sea otter pelts and other valuable furs. This gold was discovered and this brought many more treasure-seekers who were ready to risk their lives in order to find this yellow metal. Perhaps one of the most interesting periods in the growth of this part of the West Coast was when gold was found at Bear River, Ekk River, Wreck Bay, and other creek-beds. The recording office was at Clayoquot for this vast territory, and many gripping stories are told of the first gold claims to be recorded on this isolated and almost inaccessible shore.

MEDICAL MISSIONS

To comply with a most urgent need one of the first medical missions on the West Coast was established here. This hospital and mission was for years in the able charge of the late Dr. Raynor, recently of Victoria. Dr. Raynor's name will always be associated with the early missionary work on the West Coast.

This little island, one of the most beautiful spots on the West Coast, bathed in the warm summer sunshine or lashed by an ocean gale, lies rich and secure in the story of the past and ready for even greater things in the future.

CRICKET TRACES TO NOOTKA SETTLEMENT

Continued from Page 35

ichan and Chilliwack, followed the question through to a successful conclusion. It happened that the "Stock and Carcass Act" passed in the early sixties had ceased to operate, and hogs which were affected with cholera were being imported into the province. In their appeal to their sister organizations and to Ottawa the farmers of Saanich stressed the fact that British Columbia was the only province in Canada in which the "quarantine law" was not operating. These farmers saw far in advance how essential it is

to protect the farm livestock from communicable diseases.

On more than one occasion

Plumper. Reinforcements for both sides continued to arrive until there were 481 United States troops with fourteen guns on the island facing 1,961 Britishers on five men-of-war with 167 guns on the water.

With a superior force at his command Admiral Baynes was in a position to be forbearing and by refusing to land a force he averted bloodshed. On the arrival of General Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the United States Army, Captain Pickett was superseded by Captain Hunt. From then until the dispute was settled by the decision of the Emperor of Germany in 1872, the island was jointly occupied by armed forces representing the United States and Great Britain.

NOT ALWAYS PEACEFUL

These are only a few of the exciting incidents in connection with early stock raising on Saanich Peninsula and adjacent islands. There were many other episodes of equal interest, but these serve to show that stock raising has not always been a peaceful, pastoral pursuit in the Gulf Islands and on Saanich Peninsula. Also they indicate that during Victoria's first ten years after incorporation there were anxious times in the town.

In those days Victoria was a free port and goods from many countries were brought here for reshipment to the various posts on the Pacific Coast. Trade extended to the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska. Even Russian posts on the Asiatic coast got some of their provisions direct from the port of Victoria.

One of the reasons for the establishment of a post and farm on the southern end of Vancouver Island had to do with relations with Russia. Another had to do with the boundary settlement following the "Oregon Treaty."

The Hudson's Bay Company

more than a century ago ar-

anged for the lease of the long

coastal strip of Alaska that ex-

tends down 54 degrees 40 north

latitude. The rent was to be paid largely in farm produce, but sometimes imports were necessary.

The Russians were hearty eaters, but poor providers. They had attempted to farm at one time at the mouth of the Columbia River, and later they succeeded in establishing an ag-

ricultural colony at Bodega Bay, California. Though the Bodega venture was not satisfactory the Hudson's Bay Company had been successful, for in 1841 when Etholm offered the whole plant to Douglas as a going concern, at a sacrifice price, the figure he asked was \$30,000. He quoted the 1,500 sheep at \$1.50 a head and the 3,000 horses and cattle at \$10 each.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

Many of the sheep were brought up to the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Company's farms from California. They were a horned breed with thick wool, and when improved by the introduction of Southdown blood they produced excellent mutton. The cattle were somewhat rangy and not very large, but their defects were remedied in succeeding generations by the importation of purebred Short-horn sires from England. Both cattle and horses from the South made rapid gains when put on Vancouver Island pastures.

For thirty years longer the Russians provided a market for our farm produce. Not only were they hearty eaters, but they maintained fifteen vessels afloat off the coast of Alaska plying between America and their Asiatic ports. Their annual account for provisions averaged \$6,000, and at prices then prevailing, quite a tonnage of potatoes, cereals, peas, meats and dairy products was involved.

So promising was the trade between Victoria and other Pacific ports, both Asiatic and American, that the Hudson's Bay Company had four barks of 800 tons each built in London, England. Then the Beaver and several other vessels were engaged in the trade as well. As already mentioned by Flinlayson, on one occasion, not long after Victoria was established, the post was visited by two Russian vessels that took on 5,000 bushels of grain, besides other produce.

These happening occurred in the days when Victoria was a free port—when the commerce of the North Pacific radiated to and from her harbor. But there were those who agitated for protection against foreign imports.

The advantage of the free port was not recognized, and instead of seeing the beginnings of a vast shipping business growing up in Victoria those advocates of protection saw home production injured.

The fact that more than half

a million dollars worth of agricultural products were annually coming into Victoria from other countries was perhaps not weighed against the further fact that these products were finding an outlet. They were not consumed by the 5,000 inhabitants that peopled the place when the settlement was only twenty years old. The free port period came to an end and home products got protection.

INCALCULABLE VALUE

These are only a few of the exciting incidents in connection with early stock raising on Saanich Peninsula and adjacent islands.

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Sidney Roofing & Paper Company, Limited

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Victoria's 75th Anniversary

In recalling this fact, we are grateful to remember that we have served Victoria Citizens by 20 years of apprenticeship and still further 20 years of actual business service, and we look forward to a continuance of your confidence in us.

May the Future Years Give Us Progress and Prosperity

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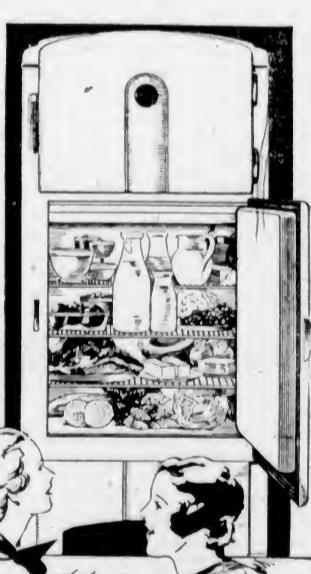
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BEAUTIFUL in its outward appearance as any refrigerator you have ever seen, yet it costs but a fraction of what you would expect to pay for a smart, modern refrigerator. The Coolerator obtains its operating efficiency by its unique construction. The ice cake melts from the bottom up. Therefore the cooling area remains practically constant and whether the ice chamber is full or nearly empty the food compartments are maintained at safe, low temperatures.

You will find with the Coolerator that food is kept in better condition because it is actually "Air Conditioned." The air in the refrigerator is circulated and washed clean several times each minute.

All odors are carried away through the drainage system by the melting ice.

Before you buy a refrigerator of any make be sure that you come and see the Coolerator. See how it makes ice cubes in a few minutes.

Prices From

\$49.50

Easy Terms

THE B. WILSON CO., LTD.

ICE - COLD STORAGE - REFRIGERATORS

536 HERALD STREET

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PACIFIC SHEET METAL WORKS LIMITED

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ROOFING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS

SHEET METAL WORK OF ALL KINDS

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PHONE E 1014

With a market that extends all over Canada and to most parts of the Empire, Goodall & Company have been manufacturing their boiler compounds and water treatments in North Saanich since 1921. The company claims that, by analyzing the water, they can give far more accurate service to their patrons than by the old hit and miss method of one cure for all types of water. The business includes treatments for domestic water supplies as well as for commercial steam plants, marine and industrial units. A quart sample bottle of water is all that is necessary for them to determine the chemical content of the water and the seat of the trouble.

Responsible Government Dates From B.C.'s Entry Into Confederation

DEVELOPMENT of responsible government on Vancouver Island from the standpoint of the citizens of the time was painfully slow, but as a matter of history evolution of government was extremely rapid. First semblance of government was that established by the Hudson's Bay Company with the founding of Fort Victoria in 1843 and it was only thirty years before responsible government was complete.

It was in 1849 that Vancouver Island was designated as a Crown Colony by the Imperial Government. Richard Blanshard was appointed Governor, and he took up his duties on his arrival at Victoria on March 10, 1850. While he was vested with powers of full control, he found that the residents preferred the advice and counsel of James Douglas, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, a man whom they had come to love and respect. The situation was not satisfactory to Governor Blanshard, and he resigned his office the next year after establishing a Provincial Council of three members, one of whom was Douglas, who, in turn, was appointed Governor before the year was out.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

For the next four years the Island Colony was governed by Governor Douglas and a council appointed by him. This council was composed of Douglas' former fellow-members, John Tod and James Cooper, and Roderick Finlayson, who had succeeded Douglas as chief factor and whom Douglas appointed in his stead on the council. This council acted as advisers to the Governor until 1855, when a Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island was established. For purposes of the assembly, the Island was divided into electoral districts. The Assembly was formed by members partly elected on limited franchise confined to property-holders and partly appointed by the Governor. The appointees of the Governor held a majority of the seats, with the result that the appointed members became known as the "official vote." The first Legislature was composed of six members. Later the number was increased, and in 1860 Governor Douglas met a House of fifteen members, still partly elected and partly appointed.

The limited franchise of these days was so restrictive that there were few qualified voters. In 1859 the member for Nanaimo was elected on one vote. This situation gave rise to considerable agitation for responsible government, but, while improvements were made, it was not until after Confederation that this was achieved.

UNOFFICIAL UPPER HOUSE

Even after the establishment of the Legislative Assembly the council continued to exist, acting as sort of an Upper House

which, with the Governor as chairman, reviewed the actions of the Assembly. In August, 1863, the council was abandoned. Governor Douglas retired in 1864 and was succeeded by Arthur Edward Kennedy, who held office until the union of the

Seymour headed the Administration of the united colony. Governor Seymour designated New Westminster as the capital of the new British Columbia, but his act was upset by the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, and the seat of government was moved to Victoria, the first capital of a British Colony in the Pacific Northwest, where it has remained ever since.

Governor Seymour died in 1869, and Anthony Musgrave was appointed Governor. He held office until Confederation. In 1870 Governor Musgrave introduced a greater semblance of parliamentary government by enlarging the number of constituencies and reducing the

functionally designed commercial laundry where the latest available equipment is in daily operation. It is in no sense an experimental laundry in that it employs a separate organization and serves thousands of families in Victoria and vicinity. It is, however, a plant in which visiting laundrymen may see actual laundry work being done under ideal conditions. Production here is "straight line" and, indeed, the course the clothes take as they pass through the identification department, wash wheels, extractors, tumblers, fluffers, and garment presses has few, if any, time-taking curves in it.

"Housewives in many localities readily recognize the Approved Laundry Seal carried on the trucks and bundle wrappings of many laundries. That seal signifies compliance with an extremely exacting set of standards, which the Institute has made the basis for approval of member laundries desiring to have their methods and service checked by qualified Institute Inspectors.

GROWTH OF CHURCHES PARALLELS PROGRESS

Continued from Page 33
the members of First United Church to Sunday worship. The old building was burned down in 1882 but was rebuilt on the same site and remained in use as a Scottish conventicle until 1915.

CONGREGATION EMANU-EL

The first Hebrew temple erected in this part of the world was Emanu-El Synagogue, which was built, as has already been noted, in 1863. Four years previously to this, however, on June 5, 1859, the "First Victoria

Hebrew Benevolent Society" was organized. Its officers were A. Blackman, president; S. Davis, vice-president; S. S. Hymes, secretary, and K. Gambitz, treasurer.

VICTORIA Y.M.C.A.

Though not a church in the ordinary sense of the word, the Victoria Y.M.C.A., established on September 3, 1859, deserves some mention in any survey of the pioneer church activities of the city. For the formation of the Victoria branch of the great international organization represented one of the first tangible corporate enterprises of church people in the community. The branch was organized by a group of individuals, representative of several denominations, who felt

qualifications of the voters, something that could not be achieved while the Governor controlled the "official vote" without the concurrence of the Governor.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

On May 16, 1871, under the British North America Act, British Columbia was created a province of Canada by Imperial order-in-council, and was admitted to Confederation on July 20 of the same year. The Crown was then represented by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council. The system of government that prevailed in colonial days of mixed elective and appointive legislatures gave place to responsible government by members elected entirely by popular vote on a basis of a very liberal franchise. Sir Joseph W. Trutch, appointed on July 5, 1871, was the first Lieutenant-Governor, and Hon. J. F. McCreight was the first Premier. Since that time there have been fifteen Lieutenant - Governors and twenty Premiers.

The first Cabinet after Confederation consisted of five members. In 1900 the Department of Mines was separated from other portfolios, with a minister of its own. In 1908, the Departments of Lands and Public Works were separated and placed under separate ministers. In 1918, the Department of Agriculture, then under the Finance Department, was separated and given a minister of its own. Subsequently Departments of Railways, Education, Labor, Fisheries and Industries were created. Most recently created is the Department of Municipal Affairs and a Department of Trade and Commerce is planned.

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The American Institute of Laundering is a scientific approving and testing ground, owned and operated for the benefit of the industry by the association. At Joliet, Illinois, in a splendid new building, dedicated to the advancement of laundering are a proving and improving station of laundry methods, materials and equipment; a training school for future laundry executives; a complete modern commercial laundry; a clearing house of information on all phases of production, operation, marketing, and financial control; and the administrative offices of the Laundrymen's National Association.

"The American Institute of Laundering is definitely a service organization. It would be difficult, indeed, to think of any service it does not provide.

THOSE COMPETITORS

"That laundrymen and home washing-machine manufacturers are competitors is news to no one, but that the Laundrymen's National Association recommends certain principles of conduct in this competitive situation to its members may be of interest. Truth and sincerity in advertising are expected of every member. The association urges its members to advertise the advantages of commercial laundry service with those 'prove it facts': convenience, cleanliness and attractive appearance, sanitation, dependability, economy. Brochures supporting these claimed advantages over home laundering are available to every association member.

"The charge that the commercial laundry is not so sanitary as the home laundry has, the institute believes, been effectively exploded by an extensive survey in which careful tests were made in homes and laundries. The commercial laundry, the tests showed, proved more thorough, and easier on the fabric.

MODEL OF INDUSTRY

"Housed in the capacious in-

stitute building is the American

Institute Laundry, a complete,

functionally designed commer-

cial laundry where the latest

available equipment is in daily

operation. It is in no sense an

experimental laundry in that it

employs a separate organization

and serves thousands of families

in Victoria and vicinity. It is,

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Saanich Peninsula Has Been Settled Many Years

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Brenta Lodge

On beautiful Brentwood Bay, 12 miles from the City. A delightful English Lodge, combining all attractions a vacationer seeks. Located near the principal places of interest and charm—Butchart's Gardens, The Malahat, Indian Reservations, Astrophysical Observatory, Brentwood College and Golf Courses—and on the famous King Salmon fishing grounds. Accommodation and meals unsurpassed. Central heated and air-conditioned.

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Fresh and Cured Fish—Fresh Sausage Daily—Vegetables and Fruits in Season

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The Favorite Spot for English Afternoon Teas With Real Devonshire Cream
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DANCING EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Stan Gross' Orchestra
Good Swimming and Fishing

North Saanich Shows Many Improvements In Recent Years

THE casual visitor to North Saanich in the past has recollections of three things. First the beauty of the drive around the sheltered bays, secondly the little farms and ranches around the countryside, and thirdly the somewhat bedraggled aspect of the town of Sidney clustered around the lumber mill, its broad main street disfigured with unsightly old buildings.

But much of this has changed in recent years. The growth of the district has been more rural than urban, and each year more and more homes and farms are being built around the countryside and along the waterfrontage of this beautiful area; and with the closing of the lumber mill and the moving of the Hindu and Oriental peoples from the district, the town presents a brighter appearance, the main street is now clean and tidy, with the beginnings of a boulevard already started. The old Chinese shack buildings have been razed, a fine new postoffice has been built, and plans are being made for the erection of a new Customs house at the end of the main street, beside the wharf where tourists arrive in large numbers from across the waters of the Gulf.

It has been rumored that the Department of National Defence is considering the building of a big air training depot over the very suitable terrain lying contiguous to Sidney, where there is a large stretch of flat land at present occupied as farms. This district offers possibilities for such training both for land and seaplanes in a combination which cannot be equalled anywhere else on the southern part of Vancouver Island.

UNDEVELOPED AREAS

There is still a large acreage of undeveloped land, some heavily timbered, over the area of this district, and the growth of North Saanich as a residential area is noticeable in the gradual clearing of such areas and building of fine homes along the splendid rockgirt coastline. Roberts Bay, All Bay Point, Roberts Point and Shoal Harbor around Resthaven show marked growth in the last few years, and as these areas offer the conveniences and facilities so essential to modern life, one can live right out in the country here as comfortably as in the suburbs of a city, and with the added attraction of the rural charm which is not possible in suburban life.

Here also is an area capable of holding hundreds of small fruit ranches and chicken farms, with many acres of land ideal for culture of berries, small and large fruit of all kinds, and particularly cherries and pears. The growth of the number of farms of this kind, with the facilities already established to care for the sale and marketing of the produce of the district, assures North Saanich of a splendid future. At Sidney the fruit is canned, strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, cherries and other fruit, at the Saanich Cannery, which brand is well known throughout Western Canada, and a large quantity of locally canned fruit is exported from this area.

The Dominion Government operates an experimental station at Sidney, as well as maintaining there pathological laboratories for the study of plant disease and control, and for the study and control of animal diseases.

North Saanich is well known also as a Summer resort, and the swimming, fishing and general holiday attractions of the district have long been recognized.

When the coming of age of H.R.H. Prince of Wales, who subsequently became King Edward VII, was celebrated in Victoria on November 10, 1862, nearly 4,000 persons turned out for the races which were the highlight of the celebration.

North Saanich has been what

CITY'S POPULATION IS LARGELY ENGLISH

Victoria has the reputation of being the most English city in Canada. Census figures of 1931 support this claim as, at that time, English, for census purposes, totaled 21,196, Scotch 7,301 and Irish 3,380. In Oak Bay the English population totaled 3,723, the Scotch 1,209 and the Irish 582, while in Saanich the English totaled 8,534, Scotch 2,035 and Irish 900. In Esquimalt there were 2,152 of English extraction, 620 of Scotch and 295 of Irish.

chinery or even stumping powder. Fire was the farmer's best friend, and that burnt day and night in the clearings. The first year the land was ploughed between the roots and these only removed when they rotted out.

One of the first public buildings to be erected in North Saanich was the schoolhouse at what is now known as the School Crossroads. This was built by community work in 1873. Two years later the Institute Hall was built, a centre for social gatherings, to which the settlers flocked on foot, by wagon or sleigh, whenever there was occasion for a public meeting.



SUNSET ACROSS PATRICIA BAY
Above is a glimpse across the water toward Deep Cove, looking out onto the Saanich Arm. This is a favored spot for those in search of a perfect holiday, where sport and restful seclusion are combined. Good accommodation is to be found in the district.

Pioneers Recognized Possibilities Held by Saanich

NATIVE-BORN FORM HALF OF POPULATION

The population of Greater Victoria, according to the 1931 census, which is the latest official compilation, is 61,216, which includes that of the city of Victoria, 39,082. The Asiatic population in the combined area is 4,117. Of the whole population half is native born.

The adult population of Victoria City is given as 14,370 males and 12,844 females. In Oak Bay the adult males total 1,793 and the females 2,205, while the ratio in Saanich is reversed, there being 4,590 males and 3,917 females. In Esquimalt the males outnumber the females by 1,127 to 986.

Not the least of the attractions of the Saanich Peninsula are to be found at Deep Cove. Here all the delights of a seaside holiday may be combined with the pastoral scenery of a true farming community. Tennis, golf, fishing and boating are added to the delights of a quiet, restful stay deep in the heart of the country. The famous fishing grounds are easily reached, and it is but a short run from town.

The foundation stone for the first Jewish Synagogue in Victoria was laid on June 2, 1883, during an imposing ceremony.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

DRESSED MEAT AND LIVESTOCK

FISH, FRESH FRUITS AND

VEGETABLES

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CANOE COVE SHIPYARDS

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COMPLETE MARINE SERVICE

GAS - OIL - REPAIRS

YACHTS DESIGNED, BUILT AND REPAIRED

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Every Dollar Spent on These B.C. Products is a
Dollar Kept at Home

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JUST LIKE HOME CANNED
Fruits and Clams, Packed at Sidney

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Meals at All Hours—The Finest Home Cooking and Service in Town

DAINTY AFTERNOON TEAS A SPECIALTY

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"Anywhere"—TAXES—"Anytime"

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PHONE 100

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Phone or call—your orders will be promptly attended to.

We maintain an up-to-date delivery system.

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Phone 18

British Folding Boats

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Sole B.C. Agent—Catalogue on Request

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LATH - MOULDING - TIMBER - DOORS
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AT CITY PRICES

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COBBLE HILL GARAGE

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COWICHAN BAKERIES

Cobble Hill

Serving the Entire Cowichan
Valley Since
1917

SCHEDULED DELIVERY SERVICE
THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE
DISTRICT

THE BLACK CAT

DUNCAN, B.C.

FULLY MODERN ENGLISH DINING
AND TEA ROOM

Special Local Turkey Dinners Sunday

HOME COOKING THROUGHOUT

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES COAL WOOD

W. T. CORBISHLEY
PHONE 111, DUNCAN
WAREHOUSE AT E. & N. RAILWAY TRACK

Duncan Has Made Big Strides in Years Since Incorporation

THE City of Duncan, incorporated in 1912, has grown with the district it serves and today it is one of the most picturesque, yet up date of its size in British Columbia. In 1886, when the E. & N. Railway was just completed, Robert Dunsmuir made a tour of inspection by rail. A group of settlers met him at Duncan's Crossing, where the road to Maple Bay crossed the metals, and petitioned him to give them a station at this point. In this way the little settlement started that later developed into the progressive city it is today.

Until 1912 Duncan was part of the Corporation of North Cowichan, but at that time it was clear to those in charge that it was unfair to the town to have the controlling votes in the rural districts. The ratepayers met, a Mayor and Corporation was elected, and Duncan was incorporated.

MANY CHANGES

Today the city boasts eight and a half miles of surfaced roads and streets, the main business section being concreted. This is a tremendous change from the days when the streets were so muddy as to prevent foot passengers crossing save on planks laid down, and these were none too sure. The merchants at the time of incorporation supplied their own lighting by means of oil or individual gas lights, and the installation of a lighting system was one of the first steps taken by the new City Council. At first the needs were supplied by a diesel plant, which was greatly augmented in 1915. The Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities took over, and today serve the majority of the districts throughout the Cowichan Valley in a fifteen-mile radius. Water first secured from a reservoir up Evan's Creek was replaced by a gravity system in 1925, pumped from the Cowichan River.

At the time of incorporation a two-roomed school was sufficient to serve Duncan's educational needs, today there being twelve schools throughout the district, with an eight-division brick building and primary schools and a high school. Duncan has also two excellent private schools, one for boys and one for girls.

FIRE BRIGADE

A volunteer fire brigade supplies adequate protection to the town with the most up-to-date equipment to hand. Duncan is in the fortunate position of having exceptionally little tax sale property and is in an enviable financial position.

Duncan is the acknowledged distributing centre for North Cowichan, one of the oldest established municipalities in B.C., being established in 1873. In all the municipality has a population of approximately 3,600, and relies upon lumbering and agriculture as the chief sources of livelihood. There are, however, a large number of retired ex-service and business men who make up a considerable portion of the community, testifying to the pleasant living conditions which prevail. On the whole, the municipality has 140 miles of roads, eighteen miles of which are surfaced. It extends from the Cowichan River on the south to Oyster River on the north, with the Island Highway running up the centre of the valley.

Chemainus is the principal industrial centre of the district, being the headquarters of the Victoria Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, with one of the largest mills in the world established here. It has a population of approximately a thousand.

Under the direction of W. B. Hudson, The Green Haven gives the highest type of fountain and light lunch service, with booths operated in conjunction. Recently complete alterations and redecoration has been undertaken, the entire appearance of the premises being changed. A long counter, giving far greater seating capacity, runs the length of the premises, with the private booths opposite. The fittings throughout are the finest and most up-to-date type possible to imagine. A full line of magazines is carried, together with confectionary.

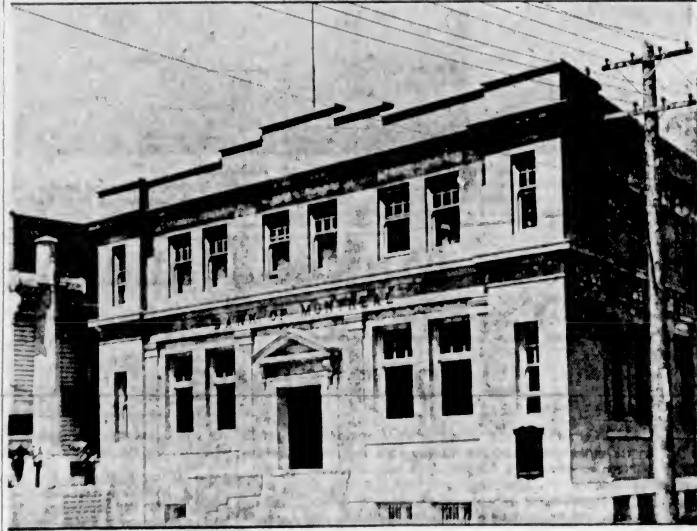
Indians in British Columbia number approximately 24,000. Early explorers variously estimated their numbers at from 50,000 to 200,000. The present Indian population occupies 740,247 acres of land set aside in reserves. They have an estimated wealth of \$18,000,000, including the value of the reserves.

Corbishley's Coal, Depot, with offices and warehouses across the railway tracks from Front Street in Duncan, was established in 1920 under the management of W. T. Corbishley, the present proprietor. Today an extensive business is carried on with coal, wood and builders' supplies. Mr. Corbishley supplies wood from his own wood yards, and brings into the district Island and softwood coals. A department which has recorded steady expansion is that of the builders' supplies, including cement, gypsum, hard wall plaster, drain tiles, etc. Many of the most important building commissions in recent years have been supplied by this firm.

Log Church Was Built In '80's

The first church in the Parksville district and among the oldest on the Island, notable by one of the few remaining log churches, is St. Ann's, close to French Creek, built and dedicated to the people of the parish in memory of his mother by the Rev. Charles Edward Cooper, M.A., in 1894.

Prior to the erection of this church a few services had been held in the district. On one



FINE BUILDINGS FOUND IN DUNCAN

The Bank of Montreal, one of the many first-rate buildings which line the main street of Duncan. To the left can be seen a glimpse of the War Memorial which stands opposite the station.

Cobble Hill Is Farming District That Holds a Great Future

COBBLE Hill, the business centre of a thriving farming district, came into being as a townsite in 1912. For years it had been an important station, with a hotel serving the needs of travelers, but in the boom times of 1912 the development was rapid and extensive. The subsequent war days saw the partial stagnation of the district as in so many cases but community spirit and unremitting labor on the part of the enlightened business men of the district put it back in the picture once more.

The area served by Cobble Hill is one that combines the beautiful scenery that is the charm of this part of the world with rich farming lands and the opportunity for very real development. For many years no small part of the revenue has been derived from lumbering, but today the supply of logs is getting somewhat scarce. The residents are turning more and more to various forms of agriculture to bring them a staple living.

MIXED FARMING

The first commercial poultry farm to be operated in British Columbia was started at Cobble Hill, and every Spring thousands of eggs and day-old chicks are shipped to outside points. Poultry and mixed farming is favored in the locality, with a marked trend toward bulb and seed farming, to which the prevailing soil of the district is well adapted.

Mill Bay, a few miles distant, is the site of the Queen Alexandra Solarium, where crippled children from all over the Province receive treatment and the benefit of sea air and sunshine. Mill Bay is rapidly becoming a well known Summer resort, well served by tourist accommodations and with boats and launches available, giving access to the fine fishing to be had in the bay.

It is through the tourist trade that Cobble Hill is winning the greatest amount of attention. The bay has long been known to hold some of the finest salmon fishing to be found on the Coast, and this is gaining wider fame each year as visitors from all over the world enjoy the magnificent sport that is offered.

Well served by hotels, camps and cottages, Cobble Hill is looked upon by many as an ideal spot at which to spend an entire summer. It is the anchorage of many pleasure boats and the centre for trips of exploration to the adjacent bays and islands.

For those who are looking for delicious meals, daily served in harmoniously decorated surroundings, The Black Cat stands ready to serve Duncan. Breakfasts, lunches, teas and dinners are served with a special feature made of the local turkey lunches served on Sundays. The decorations of the establishment are such as to raise considerable comment, the motif of The Black Cat being carried out in every detail on wall and ceiling.

A familiar figure in the business world of Duncan is C. B. Mains, proprietor of Mains' Meat Market, on the corner of Government Street and the Island Highway, just at the latter enters Duncan. Operated for twenty-seven years, this butcher shop has always been up to date in every respect, and is the oldest established business of its kind in the Cowichan District. It is also the only store in Western Canada with Vitrolite fittings.

Log Church Was Built In '80's

For 27 Years a Standard of Quality

COWICHAN MEAT MARKET

C. B. MAINS, Proprietor

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF LIVESTOCK

DUNCAN, B.C.

PHONE 18

CORNER OF HIGHWAY AND TRUNK ROAD

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RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
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When in Duncan Visit

GREENHAVEN

The Store That Appreciates Your Patronage
DAINTY LUNCHES AND EXCELLENT
FOUNTAIN DISPENSING

Our Greatest Aim at All Times:
COURTESY — QUALITY — SERVICE
OPEN EARLY OPEN LATE

COWICHAN LEADER

CARRIES ALL THE NEWS OF THE WHOLE COWICHAN DISTRICT
Duncan, Somass, Westholme, Crofton, Chemainus, South Cowichan, Cowichan Bay, Cobble Hill, Mill Bay, Shawnigan, Glenora, Sahtlam, Hillcrest, Mayo, Lake Cowichan, Youbou.

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DUNCAN, B.C.

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Preparatory to Matriculation

Principal:

MISS N. C. DENNY, R.R.C.

MISS D. R. GEOHEGAN, B.A.



SPORT AT COWICHAN LAKE

Above is shown a typical catch of fish taken from the waters of Lake Cowichan. Trolling and fly fishing are equally popular, and boats and launches are available at the foot of the lake.

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and Value in**

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For fifteen years we have served residents of Nanaimo, with a policy designed to offer quality merchandise at the highest possible value in ladies' ready-to-wear and household staples. We take this opportunity of thanking the public for their support and patronage which has enabled us to maintain the highest standards of service.

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DICK'S
1324 Douglas Street
A. W. WHITTINGHAM
Proprietor

A. W. Whittingham
Commercial Street, Nanaimo
L. FAIRHURST
Manager



BIOLOGICAL STATION NEAR NANAIMO

At Departure Bay, Three Miles from Nanaimo, Is a Marine Experimental Station, Maintained by the Biological Board, Department of Marine and Fisheries. The Researches Conducted Here Are of Very Material Value to the Fishing Industry. An Outstanding Marine Museum Is Open Every Thursday to the Public.

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BEAUTY SHOPPE**

Introducing the New
ZOTOS
PERMANENT WAVE



The ultimate in quality, giving perfect results with no machinery, electricity or harmful chemicals.

IT CANNOT GET TOO HOT

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• VAPOR MARCEL
• ROUX SHAMPOO TINT
• WE SELL AND APPLY
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HOTEL MALASPINA
MR. AND MRS. W. H. BATE

PHONE 266, NANAIMO

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Service Station**

SHELL GAS — TRITON and MOBIL OIL
Up to Date Service Store in Connection — Opposite City Auto Park

COMOX ROAD

SAM LEE 27 Commercial Street, Nanaimo, B.C.

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All Kinds of Choice FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in season. Business Wholesale and Retail. Fraa Delivery in City Phone 636.

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OLDEST
DAILY
IN B.C.**

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HARVEY MURPHY
METROPOLITAN BLOCK
NANAIMO, B.C.

Position Makes Nanaimo The Distribution Centre for Upper Island

NANAIMO, which owes its early development and much of its subsequent growth to the coal industry, has departed far from the destiny that was apparent twenty-five years ago. From a mining town the city has changed to become the distributing centre for the Upper Island, relying upon the more stable resources of timber, fisheries and agriculture rather than the diminishing supply of coal. The history of Nanaimo is bound closely with that of the development of Vancouver Island and today it stands as the second largest city on Vancouver Island. It was in August, 1852 that James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver Island, sent J. W. MacKay to take possession of "The Coal Beds at Wenthuyzen Inlet," as it was then called, thus founding the industry which, until recent years, has meant so much to Nanaimo.

TRADE AREA

Nanaimo and the immediate suburbs holds a population estimated in 1936 to be over 10,000, the city giving distribution to an area holding approximately 40,000 people. An increasing number of prominent wholesale houses now find it advisable to maintain warehouses in Nanaimo in order to give proper service to the Upper Island points. In addition to the E. & N. Railway, which taps the districts, North and South, Nanaimo is linked by scheduled freight trucks with all points in the trading area. Passengers are carried by the Vancouver Island Coach Lines to all parts of the Island.

SUMMER VISITORS

The tourist business is one to which Nanaimo turns with the assurance of ever increasing success. Linked to Vancouver by modern passenger and auto ferries it is a logical landing place for visitors to the Island, being only seventy-six miles to Victoria on good roads. Statistics show that 60 per cent of the automobiles visiting the Island from Vancouver land at Nanaimo. Last year saw an increase of 50 per cent in volume of tourist business over the 1935 figures and these again were up 47 per cent over those of 1934. Newcastle Island, acquired and developed by the C.P.R. in 1931, is a popular amusement centre and drew over 40,000 visitors last year alone.

ASSEMBLY WHARF

Not the least of the sources of revenue is the lumbering industry and, in order to give full scope to this the Federal Government completed, in 1935, an assembly wharf on the waterfront at a cost of \$185,000. An excellent harbor is the port of call for all kinds of shipping and a centre for fishing boats. Pleasure craft are to be seen arriving and departing all through the Summer months. Nanaimo was incorporated as



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BAKERIES
LIMITED**

Serving the People of the Upper Island Delicious Quality for 20 Years

Phone 744 Nanaimo

Deliveries in Every District North from Cowichan

**CONGRATULATIONS
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CITY OF VICTORIA**
ON COMPLETION OF 75 YEARS SINCE
INCORPORATION

It is our privilege to offer the Upper Island districts unexcelled Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Service.

We call at Duncan, Cowichan Lake and all way points, and Port Alberni, Courtenay and Cumberland and all way points.

**IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
COMPANY, LIMITED**
COMOX ROAD
NANAIMO, B.C.

is one of the most lovely spots imaginable, with a long stretch of snow-white powdered shell. Here the bathing is warm and the sloping beach is safe for children, attracting many visitors.

Under normal conditions the district of Ladysmith is a good mixed farming area, with dairy, small fruit farming and chicken raising carried out extensively.

Much has been heard in recent years of overcrowding in Victoria's hospitals. Among the earliest records of such complaints is one appearing in The British Colonist on September 8, 1862, when it was stated there were twenty-seven patients in the Royal Hospital, which was nine over capacity.

The present Pattullo Administration is the twenty-third Government to hold office since Confederation. The average life of a Government has been approximately three years. The McBride Government remained in office the longest, twelve and one-half years.

Vancouver Island has a length of 285 miles. Its area has been computed at 13,049 square miles.

**HOTEL MALASPINA
NANAIMO**

An impressively good hotel with a magnificent scenic situation. Stop in and rest and enjoy our friendly hospitality. In addition to our noted dining-room, we have just opened one of the finest

COFFEE SHOPS AND SODA FOUNTAINS
in British Columbia, featuring delicious warm-weather sug-
gestions as well as complete meals.

YOU WILL ENJOY THIS NEW SERVICE.

**CAPITOL THEATRE
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MATINEES MONDAY TO FRIDAY
2:30 to 4:30

EVENINGS—7 to 11 o'clock

SATURDAYS—CONTINUOUS, 12 NOON TO 11 P.M.

J. H. Good & Co., Ltd., the oldest furniture house on the Island, congratulates Victoria on the occasion of its seventy-fifth anniversary.

For nearly fifty years J. H. Good & Co. have enjoyed the loyal support from the buying public of the Upper Island.

**A GOOD PLACE
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FURNITURE**
DUNCAN — NANAIMO — PORT ALBERNI

Storage - Packing
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ESTABLISHED 1892
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

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VICTORIA . . .

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From

**The City of
NANAIMO**

We extend our heartiest felicitations to our sister city, with whose steady development has been linked that of Vancouver Island. We pay tribute to the enterprise and courage of her pioneers, no less than to the community spirit of her citizens today, which has brought Victoria to her acknowledged position as a thriving commercial centre, famed for its beauty the world over.

FOR 63 YEARS THE DISTRIBUTING CENTRE
FOR THE UPPER ISLAND

Since 1874 Nanaimo has been second only to Victoria in size and importance on Vancouver Island . . . today it is recognized as the distributing centre for Upper Island points, serving a rich and growing community, a salient factor in the development of Vancouver Island's natural resources and industries.

Alberni District Holds Promise of Bright Future

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SPECIALISTS IN
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Once erected and placed in operation, utility property is as much a part of the community it serves as are its streets, water mains, sidewalks, etc., and just as readily usable by residents.

Today, electric service is the "servant" in the home. To industry it is the "silent partner," and our whole scheme of things in this country—our carrying on as individuals or as communities—is built upon the continued efficient operation of these utilities.

The utility company and the community it serves have mutual interests—what is of benefit to the one is of benefit to the other. The utility company and the community are partners in progress.

**National Utilities
Corporation, Ltd.**
PORT ALBERNI, B.C.

THE WEST COAST ADVOCATE

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Serving the Alberni
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\$200
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The Up-to-Date Plant of Bloedel, Stewart & Welch, Where Thousands of Board Feet Are Turned Out Each Day Ready for Shipment to All Parts of the World. It is From Such Mills as This That the Alberni District Derives Its Prosperity and Development.

Alberni Owes Much to Lumber Industry for Development

APPROPRIATELY enough the Alberni district was the first on Vancouver Island to boast a sawmill and to that industry the district has owed a great percentage of its steady progress and development. Today the twin towns of Alberni and Port Alberni present a busy sight, with mills running full blast, deep-sea shipping lying at the wharves and the streets active with the business that inevitable follows healthy industry.

At the only place on the West Coast where deep-water shipping reaches a spot where unlimited water and potential power is available, the head of the Alberni Canal holds undoubted possibilities as an industrial centre. Carloads of fish go through the port daily; here are the headquarters for the Barkley Sound herring fleet, deep-sea fishing and the salmon catch. Mining is a source of potential revenues yet in embryo in the district. There are those who claim that unestimated wealth lies hidden in the hills that surround the valley.

NATURAL WATERWAY
The canal is a natural waterway, winding in from the sea for a distance of approximately forty miles, never more than a mile or so wide, and deep enough at all points to take the largest vessels of the high seas. Launch service connects such points as Bamfield, Ucluelet, and Long Beach, from which a road leads to Tofino and Clayoquot. Long Beach is known as one of the most famous beaches on the Coast. Over fourteen miles of white sand lies in a sweeping curve, open to the broad Pacific. Great rollers come thundering in, bearing on their shoulders driftwood from the Far East borne by the Japan Current. At one time this was known as the graveyard of the Pacific, for here it was impossible for a sailing vessel to draw away when caught on a lee shore. The bones of many a gallant vessel are to be seen along the sand, cast up, some beyond high-tide mark, by the terrific rollers. The power of steam has robbed Long Beach of its terror for mariners, and now it is a famed beauty spot for Summer visitors. Points to the north are reached from Port Alberni by C.P.R. steamer, which calls at the head of the canal on her regular schedule.

A considerable amount of farming is carried on, supplying the mills and workers with produce. Not so long ago the Alberni were cut off from the outer world, with only infrequent boats coming up the canal and a four-horse stage connecting them with Nanaimo. Today the E. & N. Railway crosses the mountain, while the road, changed out of all recognition from narrow winding trail to a broad surface highway, brings Parksville, Qualicum, the Island Highway and Nanaimo within an hour's drive. The Vancouver Island Coach Lines maintain a comfortable and efficient bus service, connecting with the Vancouver boats and Nanaimo and with the stages from Victoria. By the medium of the Alberni Canal, Port Al-

siderable hesitation they decided to utilize this trade and in 1880 they sent out Captain Stamp to investigate the truth of the matter. Captain Stamp chose the site now occupied by Port Alberni as the place best suited for the erection of the first sawmill on Vancouver Island, not only on account of the timber in the immediate vicinity, but on account of the convenience and handiness to a shipping point where vessels of any draft could come in to load spars and timber for all parts of the world.

In the same year the Government of the day sent Mr. Gilbert M. Sproat with two vessels, the Meg Merrilees and the Woodpecker, to take over this land from the Indians. About 1886 the early settlers began to take up land in the extensive and fertile valley to the north of the town, Alberni, which was founded at this time. Now known as Old Town, Alberni lies up the river two miles from her more industrial sister, Port Alberni. In 1910 the Canadian Pacific made the terminus at the port and the town of Port Alberni came into being. Two years later it was incorporated as a city. At that time it was estimated that there was more than twelve billion feet of timber within sight of the port and there lay her potential wealth. Today Port Alberni is a thoroughly up-to-date city in every respect.

Bonne Lake is the largest body of fresh water in British Columbia. It covers an area of 260 square miles.

Gold Found In Deposit By Sea

Lying between Kennedy Lake and the West Coast of the Island, and extending from Ucluelet to Tofino Inlet, is a flat coastal plain composed of unconsolidated sands and thin beds of blue clay. The plain is about sixty feet above sea level and is bounded along the coast by a perpendicular wave-cut cliff, at the foot of which is a beautiful beach sloping out to the sea.

These sediments contain a certain amount of black sand and fine gold which is being continually concentrated by the action of the waves against the foot of the cliffs. Prospectors and campers come periodically and clean up the gold by panning the black sand found at this spot. Several attempts have been made to use small concentrating machines, operated either by hand or by a gasoline engine. A few years ago some of the local settlers organized a company and installed a flume and small boxes from which were obtained several thousand dollars worth of gold, this being the first time that these wave-washed concentrators had been worked. The gold comes in all probability from the gold-bearing quartz veins known to occur in the mountains to the west of Kennedy Lake.

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W. WILLIAMS, PROP.

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AND WINTER PLAYGROUNDMake The Lodge your headquarters for exploration of this glorious
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Alpine Lakes.

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Forbidden Plateau Lodge, Ltd.

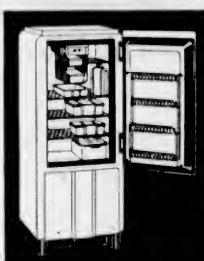
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G.E. REFRIGERATORS, WASHERS AND IRONERS

STRAND CAFE

COURTESY'S MOST CENTRAL
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We Use the SILEX SYSTEM for the Best Coffee
Good, Wholesome Food at Reasonable Prices
PERCY SADLER, PROP. ALL WHITE HELP

McLEOD LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., LTD.

S. D. McLEOD, Pres.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
AND HIGH-GRADE SHINGLES"The Only Mill Manufacturing Both Lumber
and Shingles in the Comox Valley."

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COURTESY, B.C.

Area Was Settled in 1862

Strange though it may seem to those who know the lovely and fertile Comox Valley, it was disappointed hopes that caused the first settlement in the district. In 1858 word of the Cariboo gold rush was noised abroad. The news took long to reach England and longer for the suggestion of adventure to permeate through English country life. Whatever the reason the party of fifty landed in Victoria in 1862, too late for the gold rush and left out of the excitement.

The return to England entailed the long journey round the Horn, and they were loth to weekly ship home with no effort to conquer the new land. Consequently they turned to farming and settled at Comox, the only open arable land north of Victoria. Ten years later these pioneers were followed by another influx of settlers and these people took up the broken land. Communication in those days was maintained by water only. Roads only existed between farms and farms and were just passable for oxen and home-made carts. It was a big step in the development of the district when the road to what is now Courtenay was completed and the bridge was built.

In 1878 the mines were opened at Cumberland and this opened a new market for the farmers' produce, which before had been marketed mainly in Nanaimo. The Government pushed a trail through, linking Comox and Cumberland, and in order to be nearer their market, many settlers moved across the river.

In approximately 1910 the sawmill was built on the river bank and about this time the E. & N. finished the line, making Courtenay the northern terminus. This naturally gave a tremendous boost to the settlement and a small boom was started. The land was subdivided and built up and in 1915 the town was incorporated as a city, Mr. Dan Kilpatrick being the first mayor.

Today Courtenay boasts a population of 1,225, covering an area of 840 acres. All the public utilities are owned by the city, the water and electric light system having a net asset value of \$271,541. The town is well laid out along the banks of the Puntledge River with Lewis Park as a recreational centre. Here is one of the best six rink bowling greens on Vancouver Island, together with a good tennis court, baseball diamond and a football ground.

There are two nine-hole golf courses, one at Comox and one at Sandwick. Both are in excellent playing condition and are claimed to be the best north of Victoria.

Tourist Attractions Comox, one of the oldest settled communities on the Island, stands upon Courtenay as her main shopping centre. Nevertheless, Comox holds unrivaled charms which will be envied by a more ambitious neighbor. As a tourist centre, Comox has few rivals, being the entrance to a playground that includes the finest fishing, bathing, tennis, golf, hiking and boating, all in the setting of the most glorious scenery. The whole district, Courtenay, Comox and Cumberland, is well served with hotels, auto camps and accommodation for visitors and tourists.

LOVELY HOMES All through the district attractive homes and small farms are to be found and the area holds great possibilities for those who are considering settling there. The ideal climate is a drawing card which few districts can equal when considered from

LANG'S DRUG STORE

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KODAK SUPPLIES - PHOTO FINISHING

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LOOKING DOWN THE MAIN STREET OF COURTESY

Part of the Business Section of Courtenay, With the Bridge Over the Puntledge River Just Visible in the Distance. This Progressive Centre Serves a Large Agricultural Area While Considerable Logging Is Also Carried On.

Comox Valley Offers Much to Prospective Settler

THE area embraced in the term "The Comox Valley" is one that holds tremendous possibilities for the future. The area relies, not upon diminishing natural resources but upon the staple background of agriculture to supply a livelihood. Lumbering and mining have played their part in the development in the past. Cumberland owes its very existence to the coal mines opened in 1878 while Courtenay was first a cluster of houses grouped around a sawmill. But today the mines are nearly closed and the sawmills contribute only their rightful share of the life blood to the progressive little city. Both Cumberland and Courtenay are now making themselves known as the distributing centre for a growing agricultural community.

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THE ELK COMOX BAY

AN ENGLISH COUNTRY INN

Providing Simple Old World Hospitality and Country Fare
Fit for a KingSituates Amidst Wonderful Mountain Scenery
Excellent Golf Course • Trout and Salmon Fishing

COME ONCE!

"The Big Store With the Best Service"
T. BOOTH & SONS
100% LOCAL FIRM
GROCERIES
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"ALL THE NEWS OF THE COMOX DISTRICT"
Printers of Quality and Thrift

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SPECIALIZING IN SODA FOUNTAIN SERVICE
STATIONERY, MAGAZINES, KODAK SUPPLIES, SOUVENIRS

J. Robertson, Prop. Phone Courtenay 26

The Courtenay Builders' Supply Co.

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LUMBER, MOULDINGS, SHINGLES, DOORS, PANELS, ROOFING, PAINTS, ETC.

Had No Motors But Were First B.C. Tourists

Forbidden Plateau Is Noted

No summary of the Comox Valley would be complete without mention of the Forbidden Plateau. Within twenty miles of Courtenay lies this magnificent playground, one of the major tourist attractions of Vancouver Island. No visitor can afford to miss a sight of the glorious scenery, the peaks and chasms, the hundreds of beaver-margined lakes, many stocked with trout, wild flowers, the strange red snow and the alpine moss.

This plateau is walled in by a mountain ridge 5,000 feet high. Here, according to Indian legend of the Coast tribes, dwelt a huge and fierce tribe of men and this fear and the taboo of the pukila or witch doctor kept

red-hot stones.

With every move the household goods and children accompanied the family. There were also good providers and it was not uncommon to find salmon dried and packed and tucked away in the branches of trees to await the return of the village.

The Indian method of cooking salmon is described by one of the early writers. They put the fish into a huge wooden bowl filled with water, into which they dropped red-hot stones.

THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL

R. B. DIXON, Prop.

COURTESY'S LEADING HOSTELRY
ON THE ISLAND HIGHWAY

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COMOX BUTTER

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COURTESY, V.I., B.C.

COMOX JERSEY ICE CREAM

COMOX WHOLE-WHEAT FLOUR

Macdonald Electric Supply and Repair Co., Ltd.

WE REPAIR EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

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P. Leo Anderton REAL ESTATE

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Courtenay

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PHONES Office 22 Residence 117

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B.C. LAND SURVEYOR

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WE ARE THE Men's Clothiers Of the Community

SHIRTS - HATS - SOCKS - UNDERWEAR

Agents for the Famous

"FASHION-CRAFT" CLOTHES

BILL RICKSON

MEN'S WEAR

COURTESY, V.I.

1862 VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR 1937

The Beginning of Victoria



NINETY FOUR YEARS AGO

Chief factor James Douglas, together with fifteen men of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived aboard the old paddle wheel steamer Beaver to commence the work of establishing Fort Victoria.

It was the beginning of our Capital City... which grew around the Great Company... together they toiled... milestones after milestone was laid on the road of Progress... and to-day Victoria celebrates her Diamond Jubilee.

75 YEARS INCORPORATED AS A CITY

AND NOW... WE MARCH ON TO
STILL GREATER FUTURE

Hudson's Bay Company. INCORPORATED 22nd MAY 1670



If British Columbians value history and tradition, they have chosen well in picking the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth as the church in London of the Province of British Columbia in this great city of churches. The actual date of the original church on this site is unknown, but it was pulled down and a new one built in 1438. This one was partially destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666, and was restored by Sir Christopher Wren. Not long after, during the reign of Queen Anne, the building was considered dangerous and was pulled down. On Easter Day, 1727, the new church was opened for Divine service. Since then other changes have been made, and in 1897 it was closed for three years to allow the South London Tube Railway to install its Bank Station beneath the church. All the bodies buried in the crypt were removed to the City of London Cemetery at Ilford. It is thought that the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth is built on the site of a Roman temple. While digging for the foundations of the present building, many specimens of Roman pottery, bones and tusks of animals, tessellated pavement, Roman coins and other antique pieces were found twenty feet below the surface.

In Heart of London

THIS new life with the Province of British Columbia is on Lombard Street, in the heart of London's financial and business district. If you take the Underground to the Bank Station, the exit is beside the church, but in the building itself there is no sound or suggestion that the old building rests on steel girders and concrete above a subterranean railway. It was in this church a short time ago that the Lord Mayor of London, with his sheriffs and members of the Corporation, were present in state with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, the Canadian Minister of National Defence and the Archbishop of New Westminster, the Most Rev.

A. U. dePencier, to hold the first annual service in British Columbia's newly adopted church. In this way the Church of England in British Columbia further cemented the bonds already established by the gift in 1936 of one of its beautiful Elizabethan gilt flagons to Christ Church Cathedral in Victoria, B.C., which was presented on behalf of the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth during a visit of the then Lord Mayor when in Canada last year.

Later the same day, which was the 139th anniversary of Captain George Vancouver's death, the annual ceremony honoring his memory was held at St. Peter's, Petersham, where the great navigator is buried. After a short service in the church, a procession was formed to Captain Vancouver's grave. Rear-Admiral J. H. Edgell, Hydrographer of the Royal Navy, represented the First Lord of the Admiralty, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, who represented the Dominion of Canada and the city of Vancouver, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Acting Agent-General of B.C. represented British Columbia. The proceedings and the speeches by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Canadian Minister of National Defence, and the Mayor of Richmond were broadcast with a running commentary by a B.C. announcer and relayed to the Pacific Coast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Lower Regent Street

ON Lower Regent Street is British Columbia's permanent London address: British Columbia House. It was built, and is owned and operated, by the Government of British Columbia, and is entirely self-supporting. Considering that all other Provincial Houses in London have been closed as measures of economy or political expediency, it is to British Columbia's credit that she maintains this important and valuable ad to commerce and tourist trade.

In the main entrance and lobby of B.C. House are large colored photographs of

the Province, exhibits of fruit and vegetables grown for export, examples of various kinds of finished lumber grown and exported, and samples of different minerals mined in British Columbia. The large and pleasant reading and writing-room and the main administrative offices are on the first floor.

The visitor to British Columbia House is made to feel welcome at once by many little courtesies. His mail is taken care of and held until his arrival and forwarded each day to any given address. If he wishes, advice on hotels in London or abroad, information regarding train departures, boat sailings and reservations are obtained. The Agent-General can obtain for visiting British Columbians passes to several places of interest, such as Lambeth Palace, the King's stables, the General Post Office sorting branch, Royal Mint, drill at the London Fire Brigade headquarters, the Mansion House, the parade service on Sunday mornings at

the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, the House of Commons when the House is sitting, the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and Broadcasting House, the home of the British Broadcasting Company.

Suggestive of Home

In the reading-room the visitor will find most of the newspapers published in B.C. as well as other interesting periodicals, and may also use the writing desks. Effort is made to be helpful in every possible way, and no visitor from the Sunbelt Province need feel the slightest hesitation in using the friendly service offered by the Acting Agent-General and his staff. The latest help to visitors is an attractive little publication entitled "A London Handbook: A Guide for Visitors From British Columbia," issued by the Agent-General for British Columbia, British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, London, S.W. 1. The twenty-four helpful

pages are bound in a medium brown bookcraft cover bearing the title in dark brown, and the crest of British Columbia embossed in gold. Besides much general information, it contains further helpful hints to the sightseer, grouped under such headings as: "Sightseeing in and Around London," "National Collections," "London Markets," "London Docks," "London Monuments," "London Parks and Gardens," "Sightseeing Near London," "Clubs and Institutions," "Golf Courses Near London," "British Columbia's Church in London," "London Churches," "Canada in London," "Canadian Banks," and a handy map of the West End of London.

But it should not be thought that B.C. House is maintained merely for the help and entertainment of visitors from the Province. Its chief function, besides being the official office and residence of British Columbia's representative in the Empire's Capital, the Acting Agent-General, Mr. W. A. McAdam, is to further in every way the trade and financial interests of the Province. To quote from "A London Handbook":

"To aid the development of the huge natural resources of the Province—its timber, fruit, fisheries, minerals, agriculture—is, of course, its [British Columbia House] prime business, but apart from finding new openings for its products and encouraging capital and enterprise in establishing new industries, it is particularly active in promoting tourist traffic and the settlement of people with assured incomes in the Province. Furthermore, as the official centre of information in Europe on all matters relating to the Province, it not only attends to the inquiries which are addressed to it from practically every part of the world, but also keeps British Columbia constantly in the public eye. A monthly News Letter is circulated throughout the British Isles, informative articles with topical photographs are contributed to the press, official booklets are widely distributed, and slides for lantern lectures and other aids to publicity are freely supplied."

Helpful to Trade

"BRITISH Columbia House is a well-recognized institution. It is extensively used by trade organizations, commercial and financial houses, Chambers of Commerce, and the business communities generally in London and the Provinces as a source of authoritative information."

In the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Surry, is another reminder of British Columbia. The flagstaff was cut from a Douglas fir tree on Vancouver Island in 1914, and is 214 feet high. The original height of the tree was between 280 and 300 feet, and the present pole weighs eighteen tons. It was brought to England on the deck of the Ss Merionethshire, dropped into the Thames, towed up the river and taken to its present site. The flagstaff was a present from the Government of British Columbia to Kew Gardens, but owing to the Great War it was not erected until 1919.

Two other places of interest to visitors from British Columbia are the statue of Captain Cook, by Brock, in the Mall, and the grave of Captain George Vancouver, R.N., the first circumnavigator of Vancouver Island and the discoverer of Burrard Inlet. He is buried in the churchyard of St. Peter's Church, Petersham, near Richmond, Surrey. The laying of a wreath on the grave on behalf of the Native Sons of British Columbia each May 18, the anniversary of his death, has become an annual ceremony.

Also in British Columbia House are the offices of the British Columbia Timber Commissioner, Mr. R. Douglas Roe, and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. The secretary of which is Mr. G. H. Ward.

The Real Thing

By Frederick Nebel

IN the first place, I didn't know how things stood, and, in the second, I was only six months in plain clothes and still feeling my oats. But mainly, I'd fallen for the girl. She was a blonde. Back of the glass and chromium cigar counter in the Miles Standish lobby she made a picture.

The second day I was in the third precinct I cut through the hotel lobby and lamped her. I went right through and outside and then I turned around and came right back in again and took a long look at her from behind one of the marble pillars. I stopped there four days in a row and she didn't even look at me. On the fifth, as I was getting my change after buying a pack of cigarettes, I said to her:

"Beautiful, don't you ever smile?"

"Matches, sir?"

It didn't get me sore. I gave a little laugh and strolled off and on my way to the Congress Street exit I ran into Abe Horner, the house officer.

He said, "Kind of using the Miles Standish lobby as a national highway, aren't you, Charley?"

"How's things?"

"Sweet and lovely. Peaceful. Like I like 'em."

"That's just swell, Abe."

He put a hand on my shoulder. "No kidding, Charley."

"What do you mean?"

He had cagey grey eyes. "I mean, is there anything going on here I ought to know about? You ain't been hanging around here every day, sometimes twice, because you like the murals."

I wasn't paying much attention to him because I was looking across the lobby at the blonde. "What's her name?" I asked.

"Huh?"

"Cigar stand."

"Who, Helen Cosgrove?"

"Thanks."

I COULDN'T get her out of my head. I thought of a lot of things I'd like to do for her. It was strange; it was new. I'd picked up girls, but this was different. So what happened a couple of days later was, for me, the most natural thing in the world.

This guy was standing by the counter. He was tight—I could tell by the way he was shuffling on his feet. His chin was snapping this way and that and he was dressing her down plenty. She looked angry and embarrassed.

I came up behind him and took hold of his arm and spun him.

"Get going," I said.

He was a big kid, about twenty, and hefty. He said, "Take your hands off me, buddy."

The girl cried in a low voice, "Eddie!"

"You pipe down," he told her.

SHE struck the counter with her fingers and cried, "Please, please! Let him alone!"

Abe Horner came up and said, "Listen, Charley. No rough stuff around here, you know that. I won't stand for it."

"You won't stand for it?"

"Don't get tough, Charley."

I happened to look beyond him and saw a guy watching us and it was the way he was watching us that held my attention.

"Who's that guy, Abe?"

Homer turned around and when he looked at me again his face was a dead pan. "How should I know?"

I turned away from him and saw Eddie on his way out, far across the lobby. Homer got very friendly. "It's just this, Charley. We don't like any fuss in the lobby. Bad for the hotel. I ain't trying to tell you your business, but—Well, hell, the kid's her brother."

That was a stiff blow to the wind, and after a minute, I stepped to the cigar counter and said, "I'm sorry about that. I didn't know he was your brother."

"I didn't know him from Adam." I went on. "He was just some punk getting fresh with a girl and I—There seemed to be nothing I could say that was right, so I shut up and strode off."

But I hung around outside, under the glass marquee. It was raining and windy and getting dark. She came out a few minutes past six. She was having trouble with her umbrella and I said, "Let me try it."

She was confused. "Oh—thanks—"

"Which way?" I asked, holding it up.

"But I—"

"You'll get soaked. Let's grab a cab."

"Oh, no, I couldn't."

Jerry, the doorman, laughed. "He's all right, Miss Cosgrove. He's Charley Miller, a cop."

"Flag a cab, Jerry," I said.

INSIDE the cab, as we drove off, she was a little breathless, and I leaned back in my corner of the cab and watched her. After a couple of minutes she turned suddenly and said to me, "Eddie's not bad or anything like that. It's just—he's young and sometimes he takes a drink too much."

"Sure. He's probably a good kid." I laughed.

She wasn't at ease. She kept her hands clasped tightly together in her lap and was ready to get out a block before the cab reached her address, and the minute it stopped she opened the door. But I beat her out.

On the sidewalk, she said, "Thank you so much, Mr. Miller. I—I suppose I ought to tell you my name. It's—"

"Helen. I know Helen Cosgrove. Homer told me." I reached down and

grabbed her hand. "Listen, Helen, don't be scared of me, will you? I'm a right guy. Honest."

WHEN I got around to the precinct house, Hank Leon, my partner, said, "Well, baby, what you been doing around the Miles Standish?"

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asked me if I'd like to take potluck. I was not surprised. It was all working out; it had been in the wind a long time. Her mother said:

"Well, I've heard a lot about you, Mr. Miller."

And that was the first time I really saw Helen smile.

Eddie came into the room on his way out and his mother said, "Eddie, this is Mr. Miller. This is my son."

I grinned at him and held out my hand. His mouth screwed down at one corner and he shook my hand as if it were a hot poker and said, "Hello. Well, I got a date now. It's water under the bridge."

"I told the skipper I'd tell you. Listen, baby, I been twenty years on the force, twelve of them in plain clothes. Leave lobby stews alone."

His face, big and pink above his blue silk collar, unwrapped in a grin. He was a grand guy and took a lot of things in his easy-going stride. He reached out and slapped me on the arm. "Forget it, now. It's water under the bridge."

"I looked at his watch. "We got a buzz through from central office to pick up a guy that's on the town. Larry McLennan. He does things like getting guys from Kokomo into crap and card games. No steady spot. He's a creeper. Here one day, there the next. They want him out in Cleveland."

He nodded. "Yeah, I made a mistake."

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"I told the skipper I'd tell you. Listen, baby, I been twenty years on the force, twelve

Chronicles of Old North Saanich

By Walter B. Anderson

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Part III

WHAT a splendid game country was North Saanich in the early days! Blue and ruffed grouse were plentiful, and deer were so numerous that crops such as peas, turnips, etc., were often seriously damaged by their nightly raids. Mt. Newton on the south, and Mt. Arbutus and Sayacoom on the north made grand refuges for them. In yet earlier days this part of the country must have been a paradise for elk, as one could pick up many decaying antlers in the woods everywhere. However, these animals had completely deserted Saanich before our settling here. The last that was seen was a lone cow somewhere in Sluggett's swamp in South Saanich, sometime in the '70's. She evidently was a stray from the main herd in the heart of the Island, and had probably wandered around by the Gold-stream Flats.

In Winter, ducks, geese and Brent were plentiful, and during migrations sandhill cranes rested and fed on the many grassy openings. Naturally where deer were so plentiful panthers also frequented, with an occasional wolf. Dan Moses was a farmer particularly annoyed by panthers.

Living as he did close to the bases of the two little mountains, he was certain to have occasional calls from these marauders. He came to our house one day and reported the loss of a young pig, and as he had seen the panther just as it was disappearing in the woods with his prey, he asked help to hunt the animal down. Next day, then, a posse formed of Jack Edwards, Jonathan Martin, my brother Alec and myself all trooped out to Moses' to slay the beast. I was too young to be allowed a firearm, but went along as an extra. Arriving at the spot, Moses led us on a path through the woods along which he had seen the panther go. It was a Sunday afternoon in mid-Summer. Very hot, without a breath of air stirring. After proceeding cautiously for some distance, with Moses eagerly pressing ahead, Jack Edwards, by this time very hot and tired, watched his chance when Moses was well out of sight in the underbrush, suddenly gave a loud yell, discharged both barrels of his shotgun in the air and started back the way we had come at a run. The rest at once saw his game, and shooting off their weapons, all pounded back on a quick run, leaving poor Moses alone in the woods. By the time we had reached the clearing, Dan caught up with us, and at once seeing the joke, began laughing. He told us that when he first heard the shooting he made sure that we had got the panther. So home for that day.

Takes His Last Meal

SOME two years previous to this happening, a panther killed one of our young calves, and the remains of the carcass being found by the mother's lowing about the spot, strichine was inserted, and the next day Mr. Cougar was found dead—a nine-footer. I was very young at the time, but was taken to the spot where the beast had been carried and was being skinned. Its carcass was buried at the base of a large upturned tree root upon which had grown a wild cherry tree. For a long time I dreaded going to the "panther tree," as we called it. Some years after my father grafted the wild cherry with scions of a good cultivated stock, and the resulting tree bore us goodly crops of fine fruit. My dread of the "panther tree" was by then dissipated.

The West Road to Victoria was slowly



Here is the late Joe Stevens—"Pack rat of Barkerville"—typical of the sourdough prospector who roamed the gold trails in a past decade; at right, his California counterpart, 25-year-old Peter Voss and his burro-drawn cart, reminiscent of the trek of '49. Like the prospector who works the hand-type rocker in the top picture, these veterans of the gold hunt are a vanishing race.

improving, though still a very bad road as roads go. It still took three hours with a light wagon and team to make the trip. Five hours with a load. At intervals along the road were wayside inns, it being an unwritten law that a stop should be made at each one of these and a little refreshment partaken of. The most northerly of these houses was Harry Wain's. Then after a seven-mile drive came the Mt. Newton Hotel at the junction of the Mt. Newton Crossroad. This was kept by Peter Lind, of one of the Nordic races. This house afterwards changed hands once or twice, being finally acquired by "Russian Jack" Henderson. Next in order was Stevens', or "Steve's," as it was familiarly called, away down opposite Prospect Lake. Then came the Royal Oak at the junction of the West and East Roads. Beyond that the road, instead of coming into Quadra Street as now, diverged at the far side of Christmas Hill and skirted the shore of Swan Lake, at the far corner

of which stood the Swan Lake Hotel, kept by a sister of Harry Wain and her husband, whose names I have forgotten. It may have been Smith. No other pub then to Victoria. It may seem strange to many people in this age that stops should be made at all of these places, but I can assure them that it was a boon to be able to get a glass of wine, beer, or something stronger, and very comforting to warm oneself at the big log fire on a cold Winter's day while on a long wearying drive over rough roads such as we had then.

District Blacksmith

JUST north of the Mount Newton Hotel was our district blacksmith. Peter Bartleman was the smith, a dour, pernickety old Scot. I often had to take from two to four horses to be shod by him with perhaps a couple of sacks slung over the back of one of them with plough points to be feathered or coulters to be

war paint. The black mane of the lion, which is not so noticeable as he lies at ease, bristles out conspicuously when he's mad. He also waves his tail over his back, showing its black tip. The hackles of the rooster, the crests of many birds, are other threatening weapons, employed in what Major Hingston calls "psychological fighting." He notes that much bird fighting is largely a ruffling of feathers anyway.

And since the male does most of the battling, he is the one with the war paint. The peaceful female sticks to the more modest and protective "concealing coloration," and the nestlings, who do no fighting at all, are even more concealingly made up.

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Honors Stradivarius

AT Cremona, where he was born, worked and died, it appears they will continue celebrating the second centenary of the death of the great violin maker, Antonio Stradivarius, well into the late Summer and the Fall.

The competition of modern string-instrument making in the Palazzo Guelfo at Cittanova is now being succeeded by the International Fair of Ancient Art, in the Palazzo Treccani, while concerts of soloists, small orchestras and chamber music executives playing authentic instruments manufactured by Stradivarius, and connoisseurs of every kind abound. There is grand opera in the Piazza del Duomo, concerts by the old Cremonese School, and sacred music with old Cremonese musical instruments and the Inzoli organ in the cathedral, terminating with the inauguration of the School and Museum of String Instruments on October 28.

In honor of Stradivarius, Cremona has been chosen for the grand national folklore rally at the end of September, and, because of the wonderful fiddles he made on this is a system of "threatening-coloration," which makes him conspicuous, but more terrifying to his enemies. And since the male is usually the fightingest of the species, he is the one to sport the



laid. Old Peter would get me to strike for him when laying the steel on a point or making a weld on a coulter. The sledge was so heavy I scarce could lift it, and as often happened, I made a miss stroke. Peter used to swear most horribly. I used to be horribly scared of him at first, but soon got to realize that his bark was far worse than his bite. I think I owe most of my vocabulary of swear words to Peter's teaching. Until Paddy Ryan, came to live at Shoal Bay and opened a smidgy there. Peter Bartleman was the nearest smith, seven miles from Rosebank.

We had elections in those days, too. The first I can remember was contested between Jim Lowe, a Scot, who with his brother Tom, carried on an importing business in Victoria, and Amor de Cosmos, that old-time "Love of the World." Lowe ran on a Free Port ticket (there were no parties in those days) and de Cosmos on Confederation. Jim Lowe made an excellent fight, but Amor, being the more seasoned politician and plausible speaker, won out and Confederation carried the day.

Becoming an Officer

THE second election I was more interested in, being, let me announce, the presiding officer in our polling station. Imagine a ten-year-old boy acting as Deputy Returning Officer today. The one other reason I was interested was because my father was in the field as a candidate. The way I got my appointment was this: One cold Winter day I drove to Victoria to get some necessities for the house, taking with me a basket of several dozen eggs to sell for my mother. Stopping, as directed, at the Driard Hotel, then situated on Government Street, somewhere near to where W. & J. Wilson's clothing store now is, I approached Monsieur Driard himself, who eagerly bought my eggs at \$1.50 per dozen, making me promise to bring in all I could later on, eggs being exceedingly scarce that Winter. While the egg deal was on, a little gentleman approached us and spoke to Driard in a low tone. I was then formally introduced to A. C., afterwards Judge Elliott, who was Returning Officer for Saanich. For a few minutes he chattered to me and then said, "Look here, young man, I want someone to act as my deputy in North Saanich polling station at Harry Wain's. Now let me see your writing. Please write your name on this paper." This I did, while apologizing for having cold hands from driving, and so not being able to write as well as I should. "That will do nicely," he said. As I have never written in anything but a

rotten hand, I have often wondered since what my boy's hand, chilled as I was with the cold drive, looked like in those days.

"Now," continued Mr. Elliott, "you must do so and so," and he went on to explain my duties, stuffed my pockets with a lot of papers, promised to pay me the colossal sum of five dollars, wished me luck, and sent me on my way rejoicing. And there I was a full fledged Deputy, Poll Clerk and general factotum for our station in the coming election. In due course the election was held. My father was opposed by Arthur Bunster, the brewer of Victoria. The polling booth was in Harry Wain's sitting room. The bar was open and handy to the booth, and there was plenty of free Bunster's beer that day. It was open voting, there was no voters' list that I can recall to mind, but each voter came to the table where I sat in state, gave his name, which I wrote down, named his candidate, which I wrote opposite to the voter's name, and that was that. My poor old dad sat near me at the table; Bunster had no scrutineer. As voters were few and the day was long, I had ample time to walk about the room and stretch my legs. From the open door and front window I could see the electors milling about outside and in the bar. One man, who was supposedly one of my father's strongest supporters, I could see was doing some heavy electioneering, and something which I saw, and a few words which I overheard, opened my boyish eyes to the fact that he was campaigning not for, but against, my father. I, of course, could say nothing, wouldn't have anyway. Time went on and the hour approached for the closing of the polls, still this man had not voted. My father, unsuspecting man, at last spoke to him, reminding him that he had not voted, and that the time was getting short. Finally he appeared before the table, pretty well sprung "Your name, please?" "William Blank" "For whom do you wish to vote?" "Bunster." The toll had been running heavily against my father all day, and when the name "Bunster" issued from the lips of Mr. B., he stood up and said, "And you, too, Mr. Blank?" I had never properly grasped the significance of Caesar's dying reproachful question until that moment, and though Blank had deceived my father up to the last minute, he had not fooled the kid deputy one little bit.

Well, the election was over, and Bunster's beer won the day. I think I can lay claim to the doubtful honor of being the youngest Deputy Returning Officer to ever act in all Canada, perhaps in North America.

(To Be Continued)

Spots on the Lion Cub Explained by Science

By STEPHEN M. SPENCER

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MOST youngsters know Klippling's story about how the leopard got his spots. The original Ethiopian, the black being still fresh on his own new skin, touched up the leopard with his finger tips.

But the resourceful author of the "Just So Stories" did not explain the spots on the lion cub, whose parents have flawless complexions, or why a pair of wild pigs, uniformly drab in color, could have cute little piglets all striped like watermelons, or why the brilliantly hued peacocks, turkeys and pheasants should hatch out dull, brownish speckled young ones.

This being the nursery season at the Zoo, the question of why offspring so often don't match their elders is more or less timely. The question is old, but it's still open, because scientists have never agreed completely on the answer. The whole subject of animal coloration, in fact, has been provocative of a lot of scientific argument.

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Whether they are out of style or not, spots and speckles certainly aren't very distinctive. Many species of birds, points out Dr. Stone, are hardly distinguishable when they are young because all have the same mottled baby plumage. This is an indication, he adds, that the common ancestor of these related species are speckled, the present-day colors being later specializations. Thus the bird world of a few hundred millennia ago wasn't such a bright and gay place as it is today, with being just a mess of speckles.

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This same thing applies to related species of other animals. Roger Conant, of the Zoo scientific staff, points out that it is most difficult to identify various species of deer when they are young, because all the fawns are spotted much alike. They lose their spots as they grow older and take on species characteristics.

Young Resemble Mother

OFTEN the adult male and female differ in color, and when this is the case the young usually resemble the mother, as in birds. Several theories have been brought forth to explain this. Darwin pointed out there is an excess of males in nature, that the female had quite a choice at mating time, picked the brightest colored male and these qualities were thus accentuated in successive generations.

Recently a famous English physician and naturalist, Major R. W. G. Hingston, suggested that was rather than love explained the male's flashy attire.

His theory is that fundamentally an animal's color is protective, concealing color, one which will make him fade into his background. But superimposed on this is a system of "threatening-coloration," which makes him conspicuous, but more terrifying to his enemies. And since the male is usually the fightingest of the species, he is the one to sport the

war paint. The black mane of the lion, which is not so noticeable as he lies at ease, bristles out conspicuously when he's mad. He also waves his tail over his back, showing its black tip. The hackles of the rooster, the crests of many birds, are other threatening weapons, employed in what Major Hingston calls "psychological fighting." He notes that much bird fighting is largely a ruffling of feathers anyway.

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The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda Flies Over Ocean

We are privileged to print below some notes made by one of his staff describing the first cross ocean journey by air which H.H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda recently made, when His Highness flew from Jodhpur to Alexandria.

His Highness is seventy-three years of age, and succeeded to the throne of his state in May, 1875. He had full ruling powers at the age of eighteen, and has thus been administering Baroda, one of the largest and most important of Indian States, since 1881. His story starts from leaving Jodhpur.

"A solitary air light shone in front of the control buildings, but in the distance twinkled the aerodrome demarcation lights.

"A whistle sounded as soon at the door had closed behind us and we had barely settled in our seats. A searchlight threw a solitary broad ray along the ground. The engines roared deafeningly as we sped along and gently rose. Through the windows we could faintly see farewell waves for a short minute. A half turn over the aerodrome as we rose, the lights grew faint, then complete darkness below us and a few twinkling stars above. We adjusted our chairs and settled to sleep. His Highness' great adventure had begun.

Glorious Sights

"The first portion of the flight was over rocky desert and roughly following the line of the railway from Jodhpur to Hyderabad. It was a glorious sunrise and below us could faintly see irrigation canals served by the Sutkarr Barrage. After crossing the Indus, it became bumpy again over the nearly featureless Sind Desert. This did not last long, however, and before nine o'clock we had landed in Karachi Airport.

"His Highness was not at all tired, and after a good breakfast in the rest house, he returned to the Airport and talked for nearly half an hour with Commander Watt, who is in charge of administration. "We left punctually at 10 a.m. in the R.M.A. Hengist, a four-engined Handley-Page.

"The flight from Karachi was neither interesting nor eventful, and His Highness and most members of the staff dozed fitfully. We flew over the sea for the first 150 miles and the coastline was rarely seen clearly until we saw the headland of Oman. There was a strong headwind and we were often flying in mist. As we approached Gwadar, conditions became worse, and we were able to see the peculiar rock formations near Jabal-i-Medhi. One part strongly resembles a vast irregular cathedral, and on flying maps this landmark has now acquired the name of Cathedral Rock.

"For over 200 miles we now followed the

short one of 265 miles to Kuwait, and we took off from Bahrein shortly after 9 o'clock. With the exception of occasional small villages on the coastline on the port side and some fine cloud effects, there was little to see and most of the party dozed. At 11:30 we landed at Kuwait to refuel, and found that we could not see the town on account of a wall seven miles long which encircles the town on the landward side. This wall has watch towers and loopholes and apparently was completed in forty days as recently as 1921. There was nothing to see except camels, donkeys and old cars in various stages of senility, a customs house at which an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent on everything is charged, and a junk shop in which Arabia and Woolworths seemed to be equally represented. It would be interesting to know the history of the battered King George V Coronation mug which figured in a place of honor.—From Imperial Airways Gazette.

Westminster Abbey Is Opened to Public

WESTMINSTER Abbey, open to the public again, and a more popular place of pilgrimage than ever since the Coronation, is a veritable museum of works of art. In addition to treasures of woodwork, like the canopied stalls in Henry VI's Chapel, treasures of ironwork, like the grille attached to the tomb of Queen Eleanor of Castile, and treasures of sculpture like the numerous royal effigies, the Abbey possesses a fine collection of plate, the most ancient specimen of which is an interesting Elizabethan Communion cup and cover, bearing the date 1571.

During the forty years which succeeded the accession of Charles II to the throne of England, the Abbey authorities took special pains to enrich their church with various fine pieces of silver-gilt plate, including two Communion cups and covers, very plain but of graceful proportions, two other Communion cups, elaborately chased and embossed with acanthus leaves; a great arms dish, nearly three feet in diameter, and richly decorated; and two magnificent silver-gilt candlesticks.

During the present century, the Abbey has been enriched by several gifts of great value. The late Ras Makunan gave an Abyssinian cross as a votive offering for the recovery of Edward VII from a serious illness; a costly professional cross was given by Rodman Wanamaker on Christmas Eve, 1922; the late Lord Rosebery presented a great altar cross of silver-gilt, weighing upwards of 600 ounces, and the citizens of Westminster gave four splendid silver-gilt alms dishes in memory of the late Dean Ryle.

Another treasure is a hearse cloth of white silk and ablaize with heraldry. In accordance with the precedent set by medieval examples, presented by the Actors' Church Union. The Abbey possesses six altars, all with hangings and frontals of great value.

In a Garden in July

By Robert Connell

IT is the latter end of July, and the garden is beginning to show the work of "ripening Summer," as Alfred Austin called it. There is still plenty of color from the lingers campanulas and delphiniums to the roses and columbines and stocks, but there is also a touch of other tints, yellow-green and russet gold, that tells of a slowing down of Nature's factories in the chlorophyll cells of the leaves. And where, as one wishes were always the case, some seed-vessels are left by over-careful shears to ripen, they exhibit stiff but none the less striking forms, with something statuesque about them. The Iceland poppy, for example, when the petals have just dropped or are ready to drop, is a very beautiful object. In the centre is the shining prism of the ovary, with its upward-pointing stiff bristles, and on its summit the pale yellow plush of the stigmas, while about the base are the slender dark green filaments with the withered and empty but still brightly colored golden anthers.

The common glaucous poppy is possessed of a seed-box of great simplicity in its lines. From the summit of the green flower-stalk rises a more or less spherical smooth capsule on a neck of the same thickness as the stem, from which it is distinguished by the groove from which the sepals, petals and anthers sprang. The capsule has a white bloom on it like that of a cabbage leaf: this is what is meant by saying it is "glaucous." The summit of the sphere has a crenated or scalloped edge, and from within this ornamental ring rises a disc bearing the stigmatic surfaces, varying in number but usually from eight to ten in well-developed plants, and each passing out into a square-tipped lobe of the disc. On the under side there are corresponding ribs that fit into the intervals between the scallops of the capsule's edge. Flat at first, the disc gradually becomes concave by shrinkage in the ripening process and finally the ribs rise out of their grooves and leave an opening through which the minute seeds may eventually escape. The same description applies to the Oriental poppy's seed-case, except that its shape is urn-like, and to other kinds with similar reservations.

I have taken the poppy as a very easily analyzed example, but it is extraordinary what reward of pleasure there is in examining the less familiar characters of plants, as well as their rather neglected aspect. My attention was first called to the artistic possibilities of the withered stem and ripened fruit by a picture in Black's "British Water-Color Art," by Edwin Alexander, R.S.A. It was one of a collection presented to King Edward and Queen Alexandra as a Coronation gift. The subject is "A Study of Hawkweed." Hawkweed is one of those yellow dandelion-like plants plentiful in late Summer. In this picture the artist has not taken the blossoming stage of the plant but its seed-time, showing three stems, two of them with only the bare receptacle, the third with some of the plumed seeds still adhering, a quiet study in brown and pearly grey. This is perhaps the noblest end of art: the revelation of unsuspected beauty in common things.

Garden Visitors

THE only butterflies visiting the garden as yet are the cabbage and the white Admiral. The latter, with its garb of black, banded and spotted with white, is as active as a bird, flying here and there and up and down, rarely if ever resting, but rising high up over the trees on each side of the lot. The bees are the chief visitors. The blue eryngo is now their favorite plant, and its prickly heads are never without honey-bees all day long, so that one wonders how the necessary supplies are maintained by the little flowers.

This garden representative of a well-known British seaboard plant sometimes called sea-holly is an interesting example of adaptation, and one might almost say of mimicry, for its heads suggest at once the familiar family of compositae of which the daisy and the thistle are types, but actually the eryngo belongs to the umbelliferous or parsley family, as an examination of its flowers and fruit shows. The bees' taste corresponds with our sense of beauty. Graveson, in his "British Wild Flowers," says of the sea-holly that it "is perfect in its coloring of delicately veined blue-grey leaves and deeper blue flower heads. It makes the desert of sand blossom as the rose, and painters have eagerly seized upon it to give color to their pictures of sandhills by the sea." And an old-fashioned poet thus describes it:

"Around her neck
A gorgeous ruff of leaves with snowy points
Awrs all rough intrusion. On her brow
She binds a crown of amethystine hue
Bristling with spicula, thick interwove
With clustering florets whose light
anthers dance
In the fresh breeze like tiny topaz
gems."

And the Honey-Bee

IF the honey-bees are busy in the eryngo flowers, the humble-bees find their pleasure in the dense creamy-white inflorescences of the meadowweet or queen-of-the-meadows, that delightfully scented native of British meadows and brook sides. It is really an extraordinary and amusing sight to see the black and gold velvety creatures tumbling about in the luxury of these rich pollen pastures crowded with innumerable anthers. As they tumble you can hear their "mellow, breezy bums," the note of thorough and undisguised enjoyment. It is pollen they are after, and you can see them arrive with empty hind legs and fill them with the yellow grains they first collect on their



ONE OF MANY BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA GARDENS

velvet by their tumblings among the flowers.

The other day I saw a dark bee carrying a green leaf slip under a small, flattish boulder where rock-plants grow. Lifting the stone carefully, I found below both the bee and its field of operations. The roofs of two green tunnels were revealed, into the end of one of which the insect was disappearing. It was, of course, one of those bees that worry rose growers by the manner in which they cut from the leaves circular and elongated pieces, though not always, by any means, confining their attentions to roses. The tunnel is usually dug underground or par-

tionally when a suitable roof presents itself like this boulder. Then the bee proceeds to line it with the green pieces she diligently gathers. Having made a sufficiently large cell, a deposit of bee-food, mixed pollen and nectar, is made, and on it an egg is laid. The cell is sealed with circular pieces a little larger than the area of the tunnel's cross-section, and this goes on till sometimes as many as a dozen cells are thus constructed, each fitting into the other, and furnished with embryo life and food. It is a beautiful example of a "home without hands."

The cells are easily detached here, where only half is in the ground. Remov-

ing one, we find it is about the size of the little finger, slightly domed at one end, with the concave lid at the other. This lid is made of half a dozen green disks rammed home on the other like the wads in an old-fashioned muzzle-loader. When the lid is off we see inside a round dark brown object not quite so large as the cell's diameter. Removing it, we find it to be an object shaped like a medicine capsule, dark brown in color and made of a thick felt of silky hairs. Its length is five-eighths of an inch, its diameter three sixteenths. To open it is necessary to snip off a corner carefully with scissors, and when this is done there is found inside

the waxy white pupa, the resting-place between the larva born from the egg and the full-grown bee. The pupa case is much smaller than the green cell and the space between is closely packed with the exuvia of the larval stage. If we now open one further ahead in the chain, that is, later formation, we find in it the white legless, larva whose voracious feeding upon the rich nutriment of nectar and pollen provides the energy with which the pupa case is duly built and the foodless growth of the pupa is carried on. If the green cell is a wonderful bit of architecture, ever more amazing is the process by which this white helpless grub builds about itself a cocoon of felted silk as a home within a home.

Leaf-Cutter Bee

I HAVE said the leaf-cutter bee does not confine itself to rose leaves. At first I was puzzled by the pieces used in this set of cells. They were obviously not from a rose bush, but what they were I could not say. However, I discovered after much searching that they were cut from the foliage of a small robinia or false-locust some little distance away. All the pieces were of the same kind and the soft texture of the material evidently recommended the robinia leaves to the bee's building instinct. While in this instance the cells were constructed under a large stone and so were easy of examination, it is not always so by any means. More commonly the bee chooses a piece of firm ground such as a well-beaten path and in it excavates a circular pit which she then proceeds to line with cells.

One of the early writers on insect architecture describes the leaf-cutting bee and some other species of somewhat similar habits as "upholsterers bees," and tells of those that use colored petals as the leaf-cutter sometimes does, the wild red poppy being one of the flowers chosen as well as the pansy. He tells how a French gardener discovered one of these cell-groups and was so convinced that it was a work of magic that he consulted his master about the proper steps to be taken to exorcise the evil force. Thus the curiosity came into the hands of one of the clergy, who wisely sent it to Reaumur, the noted scientist, who explained the apparent devility. Our gardens are full of such wonders whose source lies in the creative wisdom of God.

The colors of the garden are, of course, an endless source of pleasure; in addition

to their aesthetic appeal, they furnish an intellectual stimulus through our curiosity. It is not surprising, therefore, that such scientists as Darwin, Wallace and Lubbock (to recall well-known names) devoted a great deal of attention to the colors of flowers and the part they play in the economy of Nature. Quite apart from deep scientific investigations, the garden's colors are worth more than mere passive enjoyment, though that is much and a reason for thankfulness.

Blue of Anchusa

THE finest color I see—these Summer days in the garden is the blue of the anchusa, or, to give it an old-fashioned English name, aikanet. Like so many of our words, "aikanet" has a history behind it. We have had it for some six hundred years and got it from a Spanish diminutive derived from the Arabic words "al henna," "the henna." The transfer of name was due to the use of certain species as dyes, producing a bright reddish brown. "Aikanet" is, therefore, a reminder of our debt to Western Asia by way of Spain.

I have been comparing the blue of the anchusa with the blues in Winsor & Newton's chart of modern water-color pigments, and I find that it approaches most nearly the tint known as smalt, an old-fashioned color used chiefly in flower-painting. As in many flowers, the blue-beauty of the anchusa is greatly enhanced by the different color of its centre. This needs the use of a magnifying-glass for its full appreciation, but even with the naked eye the outer fringe of amethyst and the inner of silvery white are plain enough. The glass shows that the fringes are composed of glandular hairs arranged in five short squarish scales, and within at the base of the scales and alternate with them are the stamens with reddish purple anthers.

Although the anchusa appears to have the finest blue, there is nevertheless a tinge of purple in it as we should expect from the amethyst buds and hairs as well as the purplish stems. A purer blue is found in some of the delphiniums which approach the color called French blue. The color here is in the calyx, and it is set off in part by the creamy white petals in the centre. The delphinium nevertheless has its purple or amethyst tinge. Sometimes the back of a perfectly blue sepal bears it. Often it is at the base or diffuses itself into the blue. The various campanulas, including the Canterbury Bells, are all purplish when at their bluest, as is easily seen by laying one of their flowers by the side of cobalt, French blue, or ultramarine.

Colors and Tastes

THE interest of blue in the garden lies in its association with insect tastes. Experiments carried out by patient observers over many years tend to show that it is the favorite color of bees, and this, of course, is an all-important factor in pollination. Colors are part of the flowers' advertising, and a very important one since they are seen at a distance. More than that, the blue flowers seem to represent a higher development than the white, yellow and red ones. Thus in the buttercup family the almost fantastically formed flowers of the larkspurs and monkshoods have the most decidedly blue shades. The color of a flower is one of the by-products of the plant's biological activity, and it would seem that the greater that activity is the greater is the tendency to variation in form and to the production of purple and blue tints.

To revert to the aesthetic value of the garden colors, let me quote from Ruskin's "Modern Painters," in the section dealing with "The Mountain Glory." He says: "Consider the difference produced in the whole tone of landscape color by the introductions of purple, violet and deep ultramarine blue which we owe to mountains . . . Large unbroken spaces of pure violet and purple are introduced in their distances; and even near, by films of cloud passing over the darkness of ravines or forests, blues are produced of the most subtle tenderness; these azures and purples passing into rose-color of otherwise wholly unattainable delicacy among the higher summits, the blue of the sky being at the same time purer and deeper than in the plains." Now in the blues of the garden with the associated violet and purple found so richly in campanulas and violas and the opening buddleia flowers we get these colors in homelier fashion, and there is one link between the two: in the garden the bees (and soon the butterflies) are abundant, as one may see the winged hosts on some alpine slope of our own higher mountains. Perhaps some of my readers will appreciate these lines from a forgotten poetess:

"Blue flowers, Oh, give me blue flowers!
So pleadingly their azure eyes
Uplook in mine in morning's hours,
Taking their color from the sky,
Of heaven they learn;
To heaven they turn
Their opening eyes at break of day."

Birds of the Garden

THE birds of the garden are few. Humming birds have been less numerous than usual and my best view of one has been through a field glass as she sat preening her feathers on a dead maple branch. Warblers, as usual, are the most plentiful and are no doubt many times unseen because of the protective character of their plumage among the light-flecked leafage of the trees. Twice I have seen a flycatcher and once found a single young, almost mature, white-crowned sparrow. Even the robins and the crows are little seen or heard, no doubt because the cherry tree has failed this year to offer its usual ruddy crop to these predators.

City of Victoria Host to Great Variety of Churches

By REV DR J K UNSWORTH

A SKETCH of the church life in the infant city of 1862 and some of the highlights of the intervening decades appear in another part of this issue. A few statistics by way of contrast between the then of the beginning and the now of the seventy-fifth anniversary may be added to the story.

On the first Sunday in August seventy-five years ago, seven religious groups assembled for their weekly hour of worship in the newly-incorporated city of Victoria. Today in Greater Victoria, etc. the sun sinks behind the Sooke Hills, some sixty-eight to seventy-five buildings will have sought contact with the Unseen.

Five of the seven congregations had church edifices—Christ Church, St. Andrew's Cathedral, St. John's, Congregational, and Pandora Street Wesleyan. At the present time there are in Greater Victoria about seventy-five buildings devoted to church purposes, one for each of the city's corporate life.

All but one of the seventy-five were erected since incorporation. The present chapel of St. Ann's Academy was the St. Andrew's Cathedral of the sixties of the last century. Its four companion edifices of 1862 were later burned, sold or dismantled. The synagogue of Temple Emmanuel at the corner of Broughton and Pandora Streets was erected in 1924.

Another statistical contrast challenges our attention. There were six religious bodies here in 1862; today there are nearly twenty-six. Whence came the additional twenty? Here we come into touch with movements which lie outside the traditional life of this burgh on the tip of Vancouver Island.

Another statistical contrast challenges our attention. There were six religious bodies here in 1862; today there are nearly twenty-six. Whence came the additional twenty? Here we come into touch with movements which lie outside the traditional life of this burgh on the tip of Vancouver Island.

These constitute a little more than one-half of the present number. What, then, are the remaining half? The answer to this, as suggested above, takes us into the wide field of modern religious history.

With the exception of the Lutheran congregations, whose traditions are rooted in the Reformation of Martin Luther, and the Baptists, who have a history of several centuries, and the Society of Friends, the newer religious bodies are the products of the past hundred years.

Attend to staking plants that make tall growth, particularly delphiniums and dahlias.

Of the twenty-six religious communions, bodies, denominations, groups, sects or movements now found in this city, more than one-third are the offspring of the later decades of the nineteenth century or the earlier years of the twentieth. The Dominion census credits this city with having adherents of more than fifty religious bodies. Evidently only one-half of these have a sufficient number to be organized.

Churches Since 1900

R ESTRICTING any survey—and that of the sketchiest sort—to the congregations that have been established here during the present century, we find that both the Christian Science and the Seventh-day Adventist congregations were formed in 1902. The latter company entered its present house of worship on Hillside Avenue in 1912, while the Church of Christ, Scientist, held its first service in the graceful temple of Grecian design at the head of Pandora Avenue on August 29, 1920.

Preceded in point of time by St. Paul's Lutheran, the congregation of Grace Lutheran was organized in 1909 and entered its new house of prayer on June 25, 1911.

The fellowship of Oaklands Gospel Hall was begun in 1911, and the place of assembly near Hillside Avenue was built in 1914.

Douglas Street Baptist Church is no doubt preparing for its quarter-century celebration, for this congregation, since its formation in 1925 of Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians of Canada. All of the Methodist congregations, ten in number, entered the new church as did also the Presbyterian congregations of First Church, St. Aidan's at Mount Tolmie, and St. Columba in Oak Bay. The Hampshire Road Methodist congregations merged with the latter into the Oak Bay United.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church did not enter union, nor did Knox, St. Paul's, Gorge and Erskine congregations.

The Sikh Temple

A SKETCH of Victoria's twentieth century religions would not be complete without mention of the Sikh Temple on Topaz Avenue. This edifice, along with the accompanying hostel and priest's quarters, is the religious and social centre for the East Indians of Vancouver, most of whom adhere to the Sikh faith.

Sikhism must be clearly distinguished from Hinduism, out of which it came as a reformation movement nearly five centuries ago. Indeed, Nanak, the founder, was a contemporary of Martin Luther. Sikhism is monotheistic in faith, monogamous in family life, and abstemious in personal conduct. It is incorrect to designate the British Columbian East Indians as Hindus; very few of them are. Hinduism is a religion, like Christianity, to which two-thirds of the people of India belong. Both Sikhs and Hindus here are East Indians, but of a different religion.

Victoria has no Hindu temple as Calcutta, nor Buddhist temple as Vancouver, nor Moslem mosque as London. It has a Sikh temple, into which all must enter with bare feet. Here on a deck on a raised dais overshadowed by a silken canopy, reads the Holy Book of Sikhism. Hither come the faithful, their wives and children, to bow before the Holy Book, to make their offerings, to hear the priests read the sacred words and give homilies, and to join in Punjabi songs led by an East Indian orchestra. Respectful visitors are readily admitted.

Overcrowding in the cold-frame will raise havoc with your seedlings. Thin them out moderately.

Taxation in Britain

B.B.C. Talks to Schools—Sessions Near Close—Sir Montagu Barlow—Accident Tolls—Keepers of Castles—Marriage and Divorce

LONDON BY MAIL—The Winnipeg Board of Trade is not the first semi-public body in Western Canada to suggest a fundamental change in the system of levying civic taxation.

Vancouver, Victoria and Edmonton have all voted with the proposition that taxes on real estate should be paid by the occupant, whether owner or tenant, and based on the annual rental value and not the capital value.

This is the system in Great Britain, where, if there is no occupant, there is no tax. They look at it in this way over here: there is no income from vacant property, therefore nothing except the capital value out of which to pay taxes. But a tax which takes a slice out of capital is a capital levy and, except in the case of the death duties, taxation which eats into capital is regarded with horror.

Taxation, in fact, is levied, not against property, as in Canada, but on the person using the property. This means that the tenant, not the owner, pays, the basis being the annual rent.

It also means, and this is a most important fact, that real property is virtually never seized and sold for taxes.

Taxes Are Debts

LOCAL taxes, or rates as they are called, to distinguish them from national taxes, are in exactly the same position as other debts. The debtor can be sued for them and if he fails to pay the bailiffs may be sent to the premises to seize and sell any chattels available and so liquidate the liability.

If there are no chattels the debtor may be brought before the magistrates and sent to jail. Serving a sentence of a week's imprisonment or longer, according to circumstances, cancels the obligation. If, however, the debtor really has no means he cannot even be imprisoned. In either event, the municipality is out the amount of the unpaid rates. It cannot come back on the owner.

Presumably if an owner-occupant did not pay his rates and had nothing but the property, the bailiffs might take and sell the property, but extreme cases such as this must be very rare.

Before it came to that, however, the property would be so heavily mortgaged that the owner could raise nothing more on it.

Question of Mortgage

AND here, it may be observed, if a piece of property were sold under such conditions the mortgages would have precedence of the rates, so that the property might not sell for enough to discharge the liability.

The difference, as compared with the Canadian method of making the taxes a first charge, is of vital importance. For under the Canadian system it is impossible to give a first mortgage on a house and lot. The first mortgage is that of the city or municipality for taxes.

This is one reason why the terms on which mortgages lend money in this country are so much more favorable to the mortgagor than in Victoria.

Here one can borrow up to eighty-five per cent of the value of the property at rates of interest varying between three and one-half and four and one-half per cent. The Canadian lender, however, must take into account the possibility that the mortgagor will let the taxes run on for three of four years and that he will have to pay them in order to prevent the property from being sold for taxes. So, to protect himself, he lends no more than fifty or sixty per cent in the first place and charges from six to eight per cent interest in the second.

How many millions a year the capital levy form of taxation on the property itself costs Canadian mortgagors, that is, largely, Canadian home-owners, might well be a subject for inquiry by the Winnipeg or some other Board of Trade.

Taxing the Occupant

IT may be objected that taxing the occupant, whether owner or tenant, would put an unfair burden on the tenant who would have to pay both rent and taxes. In practice, however, it would make no difference. A given piece of property can produce only so much and this must be distributed between rent and taxes. The heavier the taxes the less the share of the landlord. In short, the change of system would necessarily be accompanied by a general reduction of rents.

Let it not be imagined, however, that rental values would be less difficult to assess than capital values. At first sight it would seem the easiest thing in the world to assess a tenant paying \$500 a year \$500. Apparently, there could be no argument about it. As the tenant was paying that amount to the landlord he could hardly claim that a rental valuation of \$500 was too high.

But it is not as simple as that. The tenant may be the victim of an extortionate landlord and the assessment committee will take this into consideration. On the other hand, he may be paying much less than other people would willingly pay. In that case the committee will raise the valuation above the rental.

The committee, however, has not the last word. The occupant may carry an appeal against a valuation through several higher authorities up to a high court judge. One occupant, for instance, having what he thought a clear case, took it the whole way. He lived on one side of a street opposite a row of "council" houses, houses built by the local council and rented to people of the working-class.

The houses were just as good as those on his own side of the street, but the council demanded less rent for them and



NEW SPORT IN BRITISH SCHOOLS

Until this Summer javelin and discus throwing have been the least popular field events with British girl athletes. News of their growing popularity with German and American women prompted Mrs. Florence Millican, a former English track star, to begin special classes to introduce them to British schools and clubs. These girls of Woodhouse School, Finchley, London, demonstrate the system of group practice which is in vogue through her efforts.

they were, therefore, assessed at a lower valuation.

The appellant, although paying a higher rent, asked for the same valuation.

It was found, however, that snobbishness had a definite cash value. The learned judge observed that Mrs. Jones would not live on the council side of the street if she were given the house rent free. The higher valuation therefore stood.

Allowances Made

IT may be thought that difficulties will arise for the civic treasury since, if a property stands vacant it pays no rates and the city suffers a loss of income. Under normal conditions, however, allowances can be made for this, just as in Canada allowances are made the other way round for taxpayers who do not take advantage of the decimal system.

But it should not be overlooked that vacant property in Canada, too, frequently pays no taxes. True, the unpaid taxes are charged against it, but, as many western cities have found out, civic expenses are met by the taxes that are paid, not by those that go unpaid.

Finally, there is no reason why taxation on a rental value basis should not be as productive as that on a capital value basis. The levy is for so much on the dollar in one case as in the other. That on rental value is, however, more flexible. The levy is not limited by the assessed value. It may be 90, 100 or even 110 cents in the dollar. Rates exceeding twenty shillings in the pound are not unknown here.

Broadcast to Schools

THE British Broadcasting Corporation put Bernard Shaw on the other day to talk to the senior pupils in the schools. For some years the B.B.C. has devoted a certain number of hours each week to broadcasts to schools and the fortunate pupils of some 7,500 of them all over the country, hear the very best exponents of special subjects talk on varied topics.

Geography is taught by famous travelers and explorers; well-known men discuss the affairs of the day, literature and music are dealt with by eminent professors; in addition there are actuality programmes from dockside and factory. So high is the level maintained that thousands of adults who have the necessary leisure listen in to these instructive broadcasts—one of the advantages is it noted, of the state monopoly of broadcasting.

It may be admitted that bringing George Bernard Shaw to the microphone was a sort of peak of high achievement even for the B.B.C. He was reserved for the last day before the holidays, when the school broadcasts close down until the new term begins.

It was rather daring, too, for there was no telling what Mr. Shaw would say. He did not, however, make the hair of the teachers stand on end.

Mr. Shaw Talks

Mrs. Shaw's topic was "School." He had been asked to speak, he said because he had become eminent in the profession of Eschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and Shakespeare.

"Eschylus wrote in school Greek," he continued, "and Shakespeare in English literature, which is a school subject. In French schools I am English literature. Consequently all the sixth forms in France shudder when they hear my name."

"I am old; over eighty in fact. Also I have a white beard; and these two facts are associated in people's minds with wisdom. That is a mistake. If a person is a born fool, the folly will get worse, not better, by a long life's practice."

"Some of your schoolfellow may sur-

will turn out to be geniuses. Therefore always be nice to young people. Some little beast who is no good at games and whose head you may possibly have clouted for indulging a sarcastic wit and a sharp tongue at your expense, may grow into a tremendous swell, like Rudyard Kipling. You never can tell."

Hardest Schooling

THE hardest part of schooling," Mr. said, "was fortunately the early part," when you are a very small kid and have to be turned into a ready reckoner. You have to know up to twelve times twelve and how many shillings there are in any number of pence up to 144 without looking at the book"—this latter a bit of drudgery which the decimal system enables Victoria children to escape.

Routine, Mr. Shaw continued, made school life irksome until you got used to it and easy when you got used to it. The worst of routine was that though it was supposed to suit everybody, it really suited nobody.

"I can remember a time," he went on, "when English people going into Germany were astonished to find that German boots were not divided into rights and lefts: a boot was a boot, and it did not matter which foot you put it on, your foot had to take the best of it."

"You may think that funny; but let me ask how many of you have your socks knitted as rights and lefts? I have had mine knitted that way for the last fifty years. Some knitters of socks actually refuse my order and say that it can't be done."

"Just think of that! We are able to make machines that can fly round the world and instruments that can talk round the world; yet we think we cannot knit socks as rights and lefts. . . . Well, school routines are like the socks and the old German boots; they are neither rights nor lefts, and consequently they don't fit any human being properly. But we have to manage with them somehow."

Leaving School

AFTER talking about examinations and condemning examiners as being always twenty years behind the times, Mr. Shaw gave some general advice to boys leaving school:

"If you do as everyone does and think as everyone thinks, you will get on very well with your neighbors; but you will suffer from all their illnesses and stupidities. If you think and act otherwise, you must suffer their dislike and persecution," he said.

"I was taught when I was young that if people would only love one another, all would be well with the world. This seemed simple and very nice; but I found when I tried to put it into practice, not only that other people were seldom lovable, but that I was not very lovable myself."

"I also found that to love anyone is to take a liberty with them which is quite unbearable unless they happen to return your affection, which you have no right to expect."

"What you have to learn if you are to be a good citizen of the world is that though you will certainly dislike many of your neighbors, and differ from some of them so strongly that you could not possibly live in the same house with them—that does not give you the smallest right to injure them or even to be personally uncivil to them."

"You must not attempt to do good to those who hate you, for they do not need your officious services, and would refuse to be under any obligation to you. Your difficulty will be how to behave to those whom you dislike, and cannot help dislik-

ing for no reason whatever, simply because you were born with an antipathy to that sort of person."

Parliament Ends

BY the time this appears in print, Parliament will have adjourned for the Summer recess, to meet again October 28, when the work of the session will be wound up in two days.

The new session, which, it is expected, will be opened by King George in state—King Edward VIII opened that now drawing to its close—begins November 2.

As has been customary during the last few years, Europe having been in a state of more or less continuous crisis, the adjourning motion will contain a proviso authorizing the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker to summon the two Houses to meet during the recess should a serious emergency arise.

At this time of writing, the Agricultural Bill is occupying a good deal of the time of the House of Commons. Under this bill measures are to be taken to improve the fertility of the soil by subsidizing supplies of lime and slag for the farmers, the Treasury paying a large proportion of the cost of these.

Strictly speaking, this is a war measure. When the Great War began, it was found that production was hampered because a great deal of soil had not been kept up to the mark. The Government, very properly, is opposed to putting agricultural production on a wartime basis. The soil, however, is to be got into the best possible condition so that maximum production can be attained in the shortest possible time.

The bill will also stimulate the growing of cereals and provide for measures to eradicate animal diseases.

Another Commission

SIR Montagu Barlow is to be chairman of another Royal Commission. He last acted in that capacity, if memory serves, in 1935. One of the last measures of the Alberta Government which retired in that year was to invite Sir Montagu to come out and inquire into the state of the coal industry. Sir Montagu arrived in due course but, meanwhile, the Aberhart Government had come in and was not disposed to go on with the matter. So no additional commissioners were appointed, but Sir Montagu was permitted to sit and report a whole commission in himself.

The movement of the industrial population south and the consequent growth of London, so vulnerable to air attack, has been giving the Government some concern, and the new Royal Commission has been appointed to "inquire into the causes which have influenced the geographical distribution of the industrial population of Great Britain and the probable direction of any change in distribution."

"To consider what social, economic, or strategical disadvantages arise from the concentration of industries or of the industrial population in large towns or in particular areas of the country, and

"To report what remedial measures, if any, should be taken in the national interest."

The Commission is a strong one. There are thirteen members, and they include several eminent professors of economics and town-planning and industrial leaders, among the latter, Sir Francis Joseph, who started work as a railway messenger when he was only twelve years of age and is now director of a great Manchester textile firm, chairman of several colliery companies, a director of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, and Deputy-Lieutenant for Staffordshire.

Another member, Mr. Francis d'Arcy, is

chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, a post to which he succeeded on the death of Lord Leverhulme in 1923.

Traffic Accidents

THE butchering for the roads is again increasing. For a time, consequent on the strenuous efforts of the Ministry of Transport, under the direction of Mr. Hore-Belisha, it looked as if British highways were really being made safe for democracy. The casualty figures for the first half of this year are higher than those for the corresponding half of 1936.

On an average 589 people have been killed or injured every day since January 1, the grand total being 106,639. Every day, on an average, seventeen people have died from injuries received, 3,018 in all. The respective increases on the total are 829 and 169.

Prominently, the rate of increase of casualties is trifling compared with the increase in the number of cars on the roads, 1,200 daily during the present season. The roads of this country, although proportionately it has the greatest mileage in the world, 180,000, are the most densely congested, with fourteen vehicles to every mile, not counting the army of pedal cyclists, doubled in the last five years.

Motor vehicles now number 2,650,000, including 480,000 motor-bikes. In 1922 there were only 860,000 of all classes.

Road-building has been going on at a tremendous pace for years, but it is apparent that it will have to go on faster still, or the state of the roads five years hence will be appalling.

Lord Atkin had made the House of Lords sit up. In the end the clause was amended, reducing the period to three years and permitting earlier application in extreme cases on the consent of a judge.

The House of Lords distinguished itself by sitting until midnight to complete the committee stage of the bill. Usually the House rises in time for dinner. On this occasion it decided to adjourn for that function. Only it did not "adjourn." It "interrupted" its proceedings until nine o'clock.

The Government will endeavor to make time for the Bill when it returns to the Commons, but, in any event, the law of divorce cannot now remain long unchanged. The debates in the House of Lords have roused the country to the necessity of reform.

By J. Edward Norcross

had come within his own experience. One was that of a girl married to a man who, within two years, took to drinking, brought home women to a small house of two rooms and turned his wife and baby out of their rightful bed.

He did not know, Lord Atkin said, what the supporters of the clause had in their minds when they spoke of people in matrimonial difficulties stopping to think. What ought they to think about when such things happened? What room was there for stopping and thinking?

He drew the contrasting picture—that of a man who discovers that his wife has committed adultery. What was the man to do? Was he to stop and think about it? Was he to have a spurious child brought into his family?

For generations, he said, it had been accepted that the manly thing to do was to turn the wife out of doors. That was what, it seemed to him, he had the right to do.

But the man was now told to "stop and think," or, in the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that he and his wife should "try to adjust their personalities."

"It seems to me perfectly disgraceful," Lord Atkin added. "I think the clause most cruel and oppressive."

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years and permitting earlier application in extreme cases on the consent of a judge.

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The Holiday Season

WITH the holiday season beginning, the railway race to the North has been resumed. The contestants are the London, Midland & Scottish, running from Euston (London) to Glasgow, and the London & North-Eastern, from



Suburb and Country

AGRICULTURE IS A FIRST PRINCIPLE: ON IT RESTS THE LIFE AND HAPPINESS OF MANKIND—Julian A. Dimock



Youngberry Being Tested Under Island Conditions

THE Youngberry, like the Boysenberry, is quite new, at least in this country. It's coming to Vancouver Island preceded by the coming of the Boysenberry by a few years. The growers who have had it under trial have been pleased with its behavior in some cases and not in others. At the Experimental Station we have the Youngberry under observation, but in so far as our report is concerned at present it is based on the evidence furnished by growers to the south.

The Youngberry has attracted considerable interest in Oregon in the last few years in part because of its rapid rise in popularity in the Southeastern States, but more especially in Southern California. Interest in this fruit has been due to its size, fine flavor, productivity and vigorous habit of growth. It has been found to be more disease-resistant than the Lucretia dewberry in the Eastern States and appears to be more resistant to disease and low temperatures than the Loganberry in the Northwest.

Origin

THE Young dewberry was originated by B. M. Young, of Louisiana, as a result of a cross of the Phenomenal (similar to Logan) with the Mayes dewberry, made in 1905. Plants of it were given to J. F. Jones, then of Jeanerette, La., but who later moved to Pennsylvania, taking the plants with him. Meanwhile, all the plants on Mr. Young's place were destroyed. In November, 1921, Mr. Jones sent a few plants to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., for testing. When they came into fruiting at the United States Horticultural Station at Glendale, Md., in 1923, they immediately attracted attention because of their handsome fruit and superior dessert quality. Plants were propagated and sent out for trial. Mr. Jones also sent plants to Southern Alabama, where the variety succeeded and soon was grown commercially. Since 1926 it has been widely distributed in various parts of the United States and also in foreign countries.

Characteristics

THE popularity of this berry rests primarily upon the superior quality of the fruit, especially when fully ripe. The berry is more pleasant to eat fresh than the Logan, because it is less acid and has a milder flavor. It retains its flavor especially well when frozen, and because of this quality it may be of value to the preserving industry, to the bakery trade for pie making, and for the home consumer trade. The color is dark purplish red.

The fruits are among the largest of the bramble berries, chiefly because of the number and large size of the drupelets. Berries will average sixty to eighty to the pound and many exceed fifty to the pound. The seeds, also, are among the largest of the berry fruits, but, because they amount to only 3 to 4 per cent of

the weight of the berry, are not objectionable. In fact, the seeds are so little noticed that this variety has even been called the seedless dewberry. Compared with the Logan, the plant grows vigorously, though not quite so large. The canes are somewhat more numerous but smaller and more brittle. In most respects the plants resemble those of the eastern dewberry.

Training

CARE must be taken in training to prevent breaking of the canes. The tips of the canes root readily, and it is easy to propagate if tips are covered with earth when the ends of the canes become a whitish green with small curved leaves, which usually occurs after the first Fall rains, during October. The best methods of training have not been worked out. Various methods are now in use. In Eastern States, tying to stakes and training on a two-wire horizontal trellis are the most common methods. Pacific Coast growers have been using the two-wire vertical trellis which is good for the Logan. In most southern sections it is the practice to remove the old canes as soon as the harvest season is past.

It is not yet known whether there is any advantage in removing old canes at this time of year under Oregon conditions. It is best to cut the canes back somewhat, rather than allow the whole cane to fruitlet.

Disease and Hardiness

AT present there are no serious insect or disease pests of the Young dewberry in Oregon. Though leaf spot has been found on the canes, it has usually done no noticeable injury, and this variety is known to be more resistant than most other sorts. The Oregon Experiment Station is working on methods of control for sections where the disease may be serious. It is much more hardy than the Logan in the East, but may not be so much more hardy in the Northwest. It has been found hardy in sections with temperatures below zero when covered with snow, and will withstand considerable freezing weather without injury when not protected. At present it is not known whether it is adapted to any particular soil type. Plantations have been made on many different soils. Following the requirements of other berry fruits, it is always best to plant on rich, deep, well-drained soils which can be easily worked.

Uses

THE commercial canned product from this berry is soft and of excellent to poor color in general appearance, depending on the processing. It makes a first-class, attractive jam, and has been highly recommended by the National Preservers' Association for this purpose. When frozen fresh, it makes a product of fine appearance and excellent quality. As a fresh market berry it is rapidly attaining great popularity because of its superior dessert quality.

Italian rye grass grows profusely and is well suited for hay purposes. Perennial rye grass, which is possibly unexcelled as a pasture grass, gives much promise.



CLUSTER OF YOUNGBERRIES

The Youngberry is one of the lesser known berries, and one which has been given trial by some Vancouver Island growers. Its place, if any, in Saanich Peninsula Agriculture, has not been determined. Some who have tested it were pleased with their results; others were disappointed.

Nursery Plan Is Used to Test Forage Plant Introductions

AT the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., a forage crop nursery was established in 1933 for testing in a small way plant introductions and new varieties of grasses, legumes and miscellaneous plants, which become available from time to time, the nursery being a very convenient place in which to conduct such trials. Besides testing varieties and strains which may turn out to be unimportant there are also included for purposes of comparison standard varieties which are known to be of great value in the district. As space is limited, only a few of the crop plants on test will be discussed at this time.

Timothy, as was anticipated owing to the fact that it is grown extensively throughout the Fraser Valley, proves to be one of the most important grasses in our nursery collection.

Italian rye grass grows profusely and is well suited for hay purposes. Perennial rye grass, which is possibly unexcelled as a pasture grass, gives much promise.

Orchard Grass

ORCHARD grass grows very abundantly, comes along very early, but makes a coarse hay unless cut at an early stage. When sown thickly it forms good pasture.

Of the blue grasses, Kentucky blue gives fair results, but Canada blue is not recommended.

Meadow fescue gives excellent results for hay purposes, but tall fescue and reed fescue are rather coarse. Chewing's fescue grows abundantly and is well suited for lawn purposes.

The bent grasses on trial, namely red top and brown top, are well adapted. The former does well under low-lying wet conditions where other grasses do not thrive. Brown top or colonial bent is particularly well suited for lawn purposes under conditions as exist locally.

While bromegrass thrives it is not recommended for local conditions where other grasses more suitable can be grown.

Crested wheat grass, though suitable for the Prairies, is not well adapted to conditions which exist in the Agassiz area.

Red Clover

RED clovers, which are essentially pasture clovers, grow abundantly. The wild white is indigenous, while such varieties as Common White Dutch, Danish Morso, Stryno, English Wild White, two strains of New Zealand Wild White, and Ladino or Mammoth White give splendid results. Common White Dutch lacks persistence, while Mammoth White, though very productive, may not be sufficiently persistent under grazing.

Alfalfa grows only with a fair measure of success, the Grimm and Ontario variegated varieties proving satisfactory under favorable conditions.

Such legumes as the Lepidiums, Zigzag clover and Crown Vetch are not well adapted. Annual lupines, with the exception of Yellow Sweet Lupin, do not thrive, but the perennial forms grow abundantly.

Soybeans are a questionable crop, because of the fact that such varieties as yield profitably from the standpoint of seed production mature too late in the season to be harvested before the end of the year.

Do not take out all the old growths at one go. Spread the job over three weeks, cutting out a third each week.

Clip off the old shoots at their base, or when young shoots arise actually on them near their base, cut immediately above the young shoots' point of origin.

Cutting Gladiolus

CUT gladiolus spikes in the cool of the early morning or late evening and immerse deeply in water. Be sure to make a slanting cut. The spike is ready to be cut when two florets open. Cut at this time the rest of the florets will open gradually in the house, the lower flowers being removed as they wilt.

If you wish to use the bulbs another year be careful not to cut the spikes too near the base. Leave at least four leaves to supply the bulb with food for next year's bloom.

Keep Violas in Bloom

VIOLA and pansy shoots which commenced to bloom in early April are pretty well exhausted. Left on, they will bear but few more flowers, and the few will be small and poorly colored.

While these shoots have been flowering, a number of young suckers have been forming on the centre of the plants. Your object, then, is to get rid of the worn-out shoots and give the young a chance.

Do not take out all the old growths at one go. Spread the job over three weeks, cutting out a third each week.

Clip off the old shoots at their base, or when young shoots arise actually on them near their base, cut immediately above the young shoots' point of origin.

You can still plant cucumbers. Stick in seeds where the bugs have got the earlier ones.

When Delphiniums Seed

IF you wish to let delphinium form seed pods this year, do not leave all the flowers on the stalk to go to seed.

Cut off the top of the spike, leaving only the lower florets to form seed pods. This gives more nourishment to the remaining pods, forming stronger seed and saves much of the plant's energy.

Remove the pods from the stalk as soon as they are ripe, dry and yellow, to prevent them from opening and shedding the seed. Fully ripened seeds germinate better than partially ripened ones.

Keep the seeds in a cool, dry place and plant in July for best results.

Fall Crop Vegetables of Quality Obtained by Summer Planting

THERE is made in gardening a very justifiable effort to plant seed early, in order to obtain crops as soon as possible. Too frequently the operation of planting late to obtain Fall crops is overlooked, though late crops are only a limiting factor. Succession planting is a term frequently used to denote planting a given kind of seed at intervals of ten or more days and planting for Fall crops is largely an extension of this idea, which may entail an interval of a month or more between the planting for the last Summer crop and a Fall crop.

On the other hand, you may not have cut in deeply enough, with the result that the bud has been left behind. In this case the space where the bud should be will be empty and you must try again.

Having secured the bud you now turn to the stock. This may have several shoots, but a bud must be worked on to one shoot only.

Choose the strongest shoot, and at the ground line make a "T"-shaped incision in the stem. Let the down-cut of the "T"

Propagation of Roses by Budding in Mid-Summer

AGOOD many gardeners nowadays bud their own roses, some finding it well worth their while to bud more than they require for their own use, so they have bushes to sell, says The Smallholder.

In this case briars or laxa bushes were planted last Autumn, to provide the stocks on which to bud good varieties of cultivated roses. But budding is not limited to those stocks; if you have a rose which grows well but does not flower satisfactorily, or which for some other reason you do not like, that can be budded, too.

July is the best month for budding, as sap is flowing freely, and there is a quick union between stock and bud.

Let us assume first that you did plant stocks in Autumn. What you require now are the buds, and the job can proceed straightway.

It is short buds you need, of course, and these should be taken from the best and most pleasing varieties in the garden.

One of the buds will be found in the joint of every leaf. Take the buds from the middle of strong, healthy shoots of the current year's growth. Examining one of these shoots, and on the inner side at the base of the leaf-stalk you will see a bud of the desired type.

First cut off the leaf-stalk about one-quarter of an inch from its base. Now pass your knife blade through the skin of the shoot one-half inch below the bud, let it travel upwards behind the bud and come out one-half inch above it.

Make Bud Secure

YOU have secured the bud correctly if, on turning over the little piece cut out, you can see the base of the bud. If you cannot, it may be because there is a little piece of pith in the way. Remove this and the base of the bud will be exposed.

On the other hand, you may not have cut in deeply enough, with the result that the bud has been left behind. In this case the space where the bud should be will be empty and you must try again.

Having secured the bud you now turn to the stock. This may have several shoots, but a bud must be worked on to one shoot only.

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Arranging Flower Boxes

NOTHING so quickly attracts favorable attention to a home or store building as flower boxes, even though they may only contain "greenery."

In choosing plants for such boxes be sure to include vines which can trail over the front edge, thus giving a softening, lacy effect. Back of the vines place plants given to profusion of green leaves and small blossoms. These will serve as "fillers" to set off the larger flowering plants which should be placed toward the back of the box.

If the boxes, of necessity, are to be situated in a dusty location, avoid using plants having "woolly" or fuzzy leaves, as they cannot easily be washed off, and plants in such location will require frequent washings, for both health and appearance.

Care of Cut Flowers to Preserve Them

FLOWERS intended for indoor decoration should always be cut in the early morning, before the sun has dried the natural juices in the petals. If the blooms cannot be placed at once in vases, immerse them up to their necks in a wide jar and stand them in a cool place. Newly-opened buds should be picked, in preference to full-blown flowers, because they last much longer.

Flowers such as Shirley poppy and eschscholtzia may be gathered before they have burst the bud. The life of most kinds of cut flowers may be much prolonged by charring the ends of the stalks lightly in a candle flame.

A good plan with dwarf annuals grown for cutting is to pull them up by the roots, wash off the soil and put them straight in vases. It is surprising how long Clarkias and Godetias will last developed in this way. The buds will go on developing and opening for some time after the plants have been removed from the garden.

Branches of foliage and flowering shrubs will last much longer if the ends of the stems are split with a sharp knife, thus allowing for greater absorption of water. A tablet of aspirin dissolved in tepid water will revive faded flowers, while a pinch of charcoal keeps the water sweet and clean.

Vases containing delphiniums, lupins, foxgloves, and other soft-stemmed flowers, should have the water changed daily, as these sappy growths soon decay under water. Flowers with wiry stems, like poppy and coreopsis, may be left in the water for a week without sign of deterioration.

Causes for early fading of cut flowers are crowding them too much in vases, allowing the ends of the stems to rest upon the bottom of the vase, and leaving them in a room where gas is burning.

be one and one-quarter inches long, and take the horizontal cut half-way round the stem.

After making the cuts bend back the bark slightly and insert the bud. See that it fits snugly, then bind the incision with moist raffia, leaving just the bud exposed.

You will know forty-eight hours after inserting the bud whether the job has been successful or not. If it has, the bud will still be green and fresh. Should the bud be black and withered, it hasn't taken, and you must work in another bud, either on the other side of the branch or on another branch.

Treatment in Spring

IN Autumn the bud may begin to grow out a little. In any case nothing further need be done until next Spring, when you remove the unbudded shoots and cut back the budded shoot to immediately above the bud. That leaves the rose variety in command of the field.

That, of course, is the method of producing new bush roses. Weeping and upright standard roses are in the main budded on to Rugosa stocks, though if you follow the common practice of procuring some long-stemmed dog roses out of the hedge-row and planting them, you can bud them with every prospect of success.

The important point in either case is to clear the stem of all side-shoots, leaving a head of four or five shoots at the top. Stake the stock. There must be no swaying during union and early growth time.

Afterwards work in, two or three inches below the head of growth, three buds placed equidistant round the stem—not at the same level, otherwise your standard will be lopsided. Let half an inch divide the level of the three buds.

Coming now to the budding of an existing rose bush which is not satisfactory.

The stock, of course, lies beneath the knuckle at the base of the main stem. There is plenty of room to get in there before you come to the roots. You may have to scrape away a little soil, but that is often done without any risk.

Where you have living standard stocks on which the varietal heads have died, they, too, can be budded, the topmost bud being at least three inches below the old head, clear of the taint which caused death.

Sheep Should Be Dipped Twice Annually for Parasite Control

TICKS in sheep are more easily discernible after shearing, and perhaps on that account the dipping of sheep in the early part of the year is more commonly practised than in the Fall. However, two dippings a year are recommended because a few ticks in the Fall may increase to large numbers by Spring. So far as early dipping is concerned, all sheep not already dipped should be attended to at once. In the warm weather there is little danger from cold and the lambs have reached an age to stand dipping well.

Ticks and lice are two external parasites that are common pests to sheep. They sap the vitality of both ewes and lambs and are the cause of much discomfort. To secure the best returns from sheep, dipping should be done in the Summer and early Fall of the year. The cost of dipping should not exceed



"Skippy"

By LYNETTE METFORD

CAN'T Skippy come with us?" little Doreen begged. She and her sister, Mary, and their two friends, Tom and Margaret, were packing things into the car to go and spend the day at Loon Lake.

"Of course not," answered Tom. "We can't take dogs along with us."

"No, Doreen," said Margaret, "dogs are such a nuisance at the beach, trying to gobble up the picnic things and putting muddy paws on everything."

"I don't think I really want to go to the picnic if Skippy can't come, too," said Doreen definitely.

"What's this I hear?" asked her big brother, Dick, as he came up to the car.

Doreen told him about it.

"Well, I don't see any harm in your taking Skippy along," consolled Dick, who, like his sister, was also very fond of animals.

"You'll look after him and see he does not get into mischief, won't you, Doreen?"

Doreen knew that Margaret and Tom both hated dogs, and she did so wish they did not, because dogs were such lovely pets, she thought.

Just then Skippy himself bounced into the room. He was a small wire-haired terrier with one black eye and one white one. Doreen looked with pride at his nice white fur. What a difference from the day Skippy came along with the postman. He was a poor, weary and dusty-looking little dog that day. When Doreen had seen him she felt very sorry for the little creature, and ran to get him a biscuit. Then the postman told her that Skippy's owner had gone to live in England and had just left him all alone, with no home. From that day on, Doreen had looked after Skippy as her very own.

"All aboard," said Dick. "Did you put the fishing rods in the car, Tom?"

A few minutes later the car was racing on towards Loon Lake. Doreen, very excited and happy, had little Skippy on her lap.

It was not long before they arrived. "Let's all go for a swim before we have lunch," suggested Dick.

"Yes, let's," agreed the others. Presently they were all splashing about in the water. Skippy was as happy as anyone as he swam to fetch a stick and came back, dripping, on to the shore to shake himself over everybody.

Lunch was lots of fun, though Doreen had a hard time to keep Skippy from shaking his wet self over the food. She could see Margaret eyeing him with distinct annoyance.

"We'll bait the hooks while you girls do the dishes," said Dick. "Then Tom is going to take us out to fish in his motor boat."

"It's a treat doing dishes like this, isn't it, Mary," remarked Doreen.

"Oh, you disagreeable little dog! What are you doing, you bad dog?" exclaimed Margaret.

"What is it?" called out Doreen.

"What is it? Well, you just come and see. I tell you this is the last time that dog ever comes out with us," continued Margaret, in a terrible temper.

Doreen ran up the beach quickly to see a very wet little dog lying in the middle of the tablecloth, wagging his little stumpy tail and looking so perfectly happy.

"It is really too bad, but you just can't come in the boat with us, Skippy," said Doreen, as she tied him safely to a big tree near the car. Then, giving him a nice big bone which she had brought especially for him, she scampered off to join the others.

It was great fun in the boat. They took turns in fishing while Tom looked after the engine. Doreen got a real thrill as she landed her first fish, a lovely big rainbow trout, and almost at the same time Mary got a bite and started reeling in.

Suddenly the sky got very dark and thunder began to rumble in the distance. The water got very rough and the waves lapped angrily round the little boat.

Tom concentrated all his efforts on keeping the engine running smoothly. The boat rocked perilously as it was tossed by the waves, which were growing in intensity all the time. They all felt very nervous, but dared not say a word.

A minute later a tall wave rode high and sent a cold spray flying right into the boat, nearly drenching them all. Fearfully they clutched the sides of the boat. Another wave approached, the boat rode over it, then there was a sharp crack and the engine missed, then stopped dead. Simultaneously, Tom and Dick fell to the floor of the boat. The engine seat, on which the boys had been sitting, had broken and fallen on the engine. Quietly Dick picked up the bars and slipped them into the rowlocks, trying to make the least movement possible for fear of overturning the boat. Then he and Tom, taking an oar each, pulled frantically away, steering the craft with slow progress over the rough waters towards the nearest shore. After some fifteen minutes, which seemed like a year to them, they finally pulled up on the rocky beach at the edge of a thickly wooded mountain.

"Here are some matches! Better make a fire and dry your things a bit," said Tom. "We'll get to work and fix this engine."

Margaret had already gathered together some dry sticks and they made a small fire. The wind was quite cold and the thunder roared, but the storm was slowly shifting.

After an hour of hard work, the boys got the engine to go. "All aboard!" they cried.

As they left the shore behind them, they took a good look at the huge mountains which sloped down on to it. "I wouldn't like to spend a night in that lonely forest. I'd be afraid of bears and coyotes," said Doreen.

"You bet there are bears up there," said Tom. "This Bastion Mountain; this is where Uncle Jim goes every year to shoot grizzlies."

"Ooh!" echoed the others. "I am glad we left that beach."

They had not gone far when the engine began to slow down. Then it stopped. Tom worked over it.

"We mustn't go back to the beach," pleaded Margaret.

"No, I guess we can row home from here if the worst comes to the worst," added Tom, consolingly. It was beginning to get dusk already, still the engine refused to go.

Tom and Dick once more took the oars. It was many miles home, but that was the only hope of reaching there.

Another hour at this speed and we ought to make it," announced Dick, weakly, a little later.

But by now it was getting very dark. Even the thickly wooded shoreline, a short distance to their right, began to grow misty.

It was very cold, and there was an eerie silence, broken only by the regular dipping of the oars and the occasional splash of a large fish.

The boys were pulling at the oars for all they were worth. It was quite dark now, only a vague sense of direction guided them, and though they did not wish to show their anxiety, they truly wondered how they would ever find the picnic spot they had left earlier that afternoon. It seemed a hopeless attempt. What could they do? It was getting so late, they knew their parents would be beginning to feel anxious when they did not return. There was nothing for it but to just keep on.

There was no way of telling if they were approaching land, maybe they were in the very middle of the lake. After several hours of steady rowing the boys began to feel exhausted. What could they do if they had taken the wrong course, which seemed very likely? They might be several miles from the nearest shore!

Presently there was a strange sound.

"Listen! Listen!" said Doreen in a whisper, "what is that?" Hardly daring to breathe, they all listened intently.

"It's Skippy!" exclaimed Doreen, suddenly. "Oh, Skippy, Skippy!" she called out loudly. The dogs grew more distinct, changing to an excited little yap as the little dog recognized his mistress' voice.

"We must be nearly home," said Doreen joyously, and the whole party felt a tremendous relief. The boys, with renewed strength, pulled harder at the oars, while Doreen continued talking to Skippy, and his answering barks directed them safely towards the shore. A few minutes later an excited little terrier was yapping and dancing around in sheer happiness at seeing them back again.

"What would we have done without you, Skippy?" said Doreen, as she gathered him up in her arms.

"I guess you're right," said Tom. "I never had much use for dogs till now, but—From now on," he said, stroking the little dog's head, "Skippy, you will be my mascot, and wherever we go, you go too."

Those Empty Lots

A GREAT many of Victoria's citizens are making or, rather, have made gardens. The scent of sweet peas, carnations and many another flower is borne by the breeze to the wayfarer who enjoys a walk. But many a gardener is foiled by the weeds that grow in neighboring empty lots.

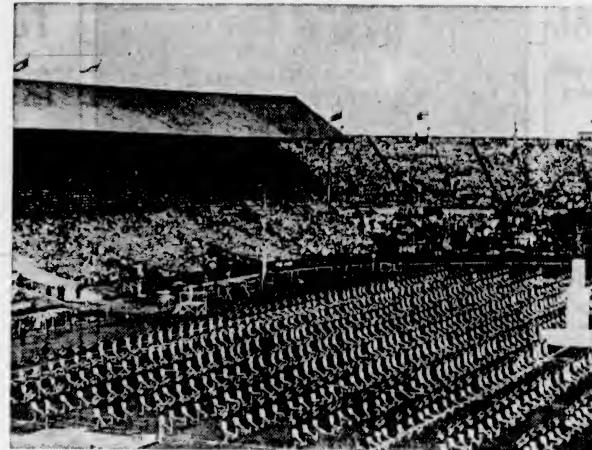
In these hot days the thistles are in full bloom. In a few days their down will be carried far and wide. It is only a few weeks since the same lot was gay with dandelions, and when the rains come their seed will spring up in lawns near and far.

No one quarrels much with the blackberry vines that have taken possession of the fertile soil. They at least adorn the fence, even if they may hasten their decay. The children spend many a happy hour gathering their fruit, in spite of torn clothes and scratches. But what gardener can appreciate the beauty of the blossoms of the moonflower or its little cousin the bindweed? Is that the reason their lovely and harmless relative, the Morning Glory, seems to have gone out of fashion?

That great white convolvulus, the moonflower, sends its tendrils in every direction, and wherever it goes it strangles other plants. Even vegetables are afraid of its onset. Then who, unless it be aрагist, has a good word to say for the burdock, that takes complete possession of neglected corners? Couch grass, too, refuses to respect neighboring fences and burrows underground to strangle tender plants.

These are only some of the weeds that flourish in neighboring empty lots. Can nothing be done to help the patient and industrious gardener? It has been suggested that if flower lovers get together it would not cost much to eradicate the most troublesome of these weeds.

However, the best remedy would be to have them occupied by homes. A clean-up would make them more saleable. In the meantime, young folks, "Sweep before your own door."



HUNDREDS OF GIRLS IN THIS DISPLAY

The King and Queen and Other Members of the Royal Family Attended the Festival of Youth Last Week, and Were Thrilled by the Amazing Displays. Above is a Spectacular Scene as Hundreds of Fair British Maidens Move in Perfect Form During One of the Exercises.

The Old Home of Cecil Rhodes

ENGLISH-SPEAKING people, and some who do not speak English, are interested in Cecil Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia and of the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford.

The plan of preserving the home of this great lover of Great Britain and of making it a museum that will teach young people a great deal about him and about South and Central Africa appeals to the patriotism of us all.

The account published in The Children's Newspaper of London should be read with pleasure. It shows how the great man was loved by one who knew him in his childhood and boyhood. The C.N. says:

They are busy now at Bishop's Stortford with the plans for a memorial and museum to the town's greatest son, Cecil Rhodes.

He was born in a small Victorian house in South Street, in what was then, over eighty years ago, the outskirts of the town, though Bishop's Stortford has grown much since.

A dingy plaque of stone set beside the first floor window says:

The Rt. Honble. Cecil John Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia, was born in the room within: July 5, 1853."

Small as the house is, it contained a big and happy family in those far-off Victorian days for the vicar of Bishop's Stortford, Francis W. Rhodes, had eleven children, and ten lived to grow up into happy and useful men and women.

The Nurse of the Happy Family

THEY might not have been so crowded a family had they lived in the vicarage, but Mrs. Rhodes, the vicar's second wife, and mother of ten of the children, found it too gloomy, so they moved out of the centre of the town, and here it was, in the South Street house, that their Nanny, Emma, came to live with them. Mrs. Newman is still living and is eighty-three. Cecil was a schoolboy of fourteen then, and Nanny only two years older.

All the Rhodes family are gone now, and most of those who knew Cecil as a boy are gone also. In his birthplace there is probably one living person only who knew him as a boy, and that is Mrs. Newman. She lives close to the old home, at 60 Nursery Street, a most appropriate address for her, as bright and full of fun, she sits reading the newspaper in her little sitting-room.

Poring Over His Books

SHE talked to The C.N. about Cecil Rhodes. "Such a studious boy he was," she said. "I always thought it couldn't be good for his health to be poring over those books of his all day and most of the evening. He's lost himself in them, so that you couldn't get a word out of him. He was thin and tall, too tall for his strength, and he was delicate, too.

That was why he went to South Africa—to get back his health, not to seek the great fortune which he made.

"We thought he would do well in life, but nobody imagined that he would carve out such a career for himself and become one of the great pioneers of the British Empire. But he had determination, not only with his studies. He was a fanatic for cold baths, even in the depths of Winter, and in days when they weren't usual. I'm sure he didn't really enjoy shivering in the icy water, but it was good for his health, and so he did it."

"When I married from the house her father gave me a fine bridal dress of brown silk as a wedding gift."

"Now I am waiting for a chance to walk down the hill and see how we're getting on with the museum. I shall be there when it is opened."

A Dignified Memorial

THE Rhodes Museum will be made out

of the actual house where the family

lived, with the house next door as well.

The actual house will be furnished as

when Cecil lived there, and next door will

be filled with the relics of his career which are being collected now by Sir Abe Bailey and others, chiefly from South Africa.

The committee which is making the plans is determined on one thing. There is to be no cheapening of Rhodes House, no postcards or souvenirs on sale, no teats served. The museum will be a dignified and worthy memorial to the greatest son of this quiet little market town on the border of Herts and Essex.

Spanish Child Refugees

THE news from Spain still continues to be terrible. It is well that none of us can realize its horror. The Children's Newspaper has an article that shows there is loving-kindness left in the European world. Perhaps it is a sign that the tide has turned. Your editor is glad to publish it for our children to read. The British editor writes:

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto Me."

"One of the most wonderful sights ever seen at Southampton was the arrival of 4,000 children from the battlefields of Spain.

"It is also one of the most remarkable achievements of international co-operation in our time. In spite of all the bitterness of European politics, in spite of all the conflicting interests aroused by the Spanish war, it has been found possible to arrange for the removal of thousands of children from the danger zone, and 4,000 of them have been brought to England.

"Rarely has there been a more exhilarating scene than when this host of little ones landed in our green fields. Snatched from the terror of the battlefields, they were in a few hours set down in the green fields of England, where friendly hands had built them camps and provided homes for them while the fate of their country and their parents is in the balance.

"The children were taken from the ship at Southampton to North Shoreham, seven miles from the city, where hundreds of tents had been prepared by Guides and Scouts. They were first taken to the public baths, and the journey to the camping field was made in cars and buses. The cooks in the camp are Spanish cooks who are used to preparing Spanish food, in charge of a cook from a Spanish restaurant in London. Everywhere the greatest kindness has been shown to the little refugees, who were delighted to think the Coronation decorations still displayed in the streets, were for them. The children were terrified at the sight of a plane flying over them, but were assured again when nothing happened, and settled down to the enjoyment of their new life in England's green and pleasant land.

"The rescue of the children is one of the strangest things in a world which otherwise seems to plunge deeper and deeper into cruelty to men. Men slay one another without reason and without pause, and few are the nations willing to hold their hand; but in the midst of it all are willing and anxious to save the children.

"Is there not in this a ray of hope to pierce the cloud hanging over Bilbao, and not over Bilbao alone, but over Spain and over all Europe?"

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles

A Well-Known Book—Robinson Crusoe. A Double Acrostic—Lyre, awl, Mazzini, banana, Lamb—Ella.

Find the Names—Cob, box, ox, Nora, orang, orange, fowl, owl, doe, grape, ape, eej, kale, Clarke, bark, hog, foal, whale, elk, lily, pea, pear.

What Am I?—App-a-ragus.

The Week's Calendar

The bell strikes one.
We take no note of time,
But from its loss.

Aug. 1—Nelson's great battle of the Nile 1798
Aug. 2—Thomas Gainsborough died in London 1788
Aug. 3—Sir Richard Arkwright died at Cromford 1792
Aug. 4—Hans Andersen died at Copenhagen 1875
Aug. 5—Pilgrim Fathers set sail from Southampton 1620
Aug. 6—Ben Jonson died at Westminster 1637
Aug. 7—Ottawa chosen Capital of Canada 1858

them they were, as all warships have been, great and terrible.

But what were these sailing ships going to do? That great dreamer and warrior Napoleon had just conquered Egypt, and was ready to lead his army to India, where Tipoo Sahib had vowed to drive away and destroy the British traders and conquerors. With the wealth of the Indies, how easy it would be to rule all Europe!

Great Britain and the Dominions Overseas

Britain Is Prepared For Any Emergency With Huge Reserves

Mobilization Plans Practically Complete for Industry and the Fighting Forces—Months of Silence Are at Last Broken

LONDON (BUP).—Great Britain today is prepared for any "national emergency." Plans for the mobilization of industry and the fighting services are practically complete, vast reserves of oil fuel have been accumulated for use by the navy, and huge supplies of food and raw materials are in storage.

Furthermore, the naval re-building programme has been speeded up and is well advanced, while all but one of the 123 new air squadrons formed when the rearmament drive began will be up to full strength by this month.

WORKING IN SECRET

These encouraging statements have just been made in London by Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, after months of silence during which the various fighting departments have been working in secret to ensure that Britain shall be in a position to defend her interest in any part of the world immediately they are threatened.

Sir Thomas also said that tests have shown that Britain's new battleships will be the best-protected in the world, and he instanced the quality of British warships by recalling that H.M.S. Hunter, which was struck by a mine off the Spanish coast recently, was not even seriously damaged.

As far as London's anti-aircraft defence went, he said, everything was 100 per cent complete—except the personnel to man the guns. Recruitment, he admitted, was something less than 50 per cent of what was necessary, and he appealed for recruits to this and other units of the country's defence, saying that the Government was preparing plans whereby a maximum number of Government posts would be offered to ex-service men.

GIGANTIC WORK

"Few people," he said, "realize the gigantic nature of the work we undertook when we decided on rearmament."

He went on to say that the first step in the event of war breaking out would be the mobilization of the fighting forces. Key men would be kept in industry, whether they were ex-service men or not.

It is estimated that the wartime reserves necessary for twelve months in England would be 4,000,000 tons of wheat, 1,500,000 tons of cheese, 5,500,000 tons of potatoes, and 6,500,000 tons of butter or margarine.

VOLCANO UPSETS WEDDING PLANS

Confetti Thrown Amid Rumble of Explosions—Quinine Saved at Wedding Breakfast

RABAUL, New Guinea. (BUP).—A volcano provided a strange setting for the wedding here of J. Trevit, missionary, and Miss Chaseling.

While they were signing the register explosions occurred and a dense black cloud descended on the town, but the guests were not deterred and threw confetti and took photographs.

The wedding breakfast was to have been held on the north coast, but the wedding party decided to rush to the mission at Vunamira instead. Trees were being struck by lightning and falling all along the route, and at last the automobiles had to be abandoned in volcanic mud.

When the couple reached the mission station the wedding breakfast was at last served, but it consisted merely of hot soup and quinine to ward off fever.

Rat Catchers Not Nice Name For Any Romeo

JOHANNESBURG (BUP).—Unemployed youths here don't mind catching rats for a living, but they refuse to be called "rat-catchers."

"Recently," said H. Wright, employment officer of the Juvenile Affairs Board, "the board had high vacancies for rat-catchers in the municipality. The pay was good and the work interesting, but unemployed boys would not bite." One lad voiced the objection of all, when he said, "If my girl asks me what job I've got, I don't want to tell her I'm a rat-catcher."

But Wright had a bright idea, and sought applicants for the job of "rodent exterminator." All eight vacancies were promptly filled.

WINNER GETS HIS REWARD
This Pearly Queen's Donkey Won Honors in a Costermonger's Class of the Pony and Donkey Show Sponsored by the Dumb Friends' League. She Got a Nice Silver Cup. He Got a Drink From It.

SICK FRUIT IN HOSPITAL

Out-Patients' Department Opened at Covent Garden Laboratory

LONDON (BUP).—An "out-patients" department for sick fruit has been opened at the Covent Garden Laboratory of the Department of Science and Industrial Research.

The laboratory forms part of the department's organization for research on the transport and storage of foodstuffs. General research is carried out under the guidance of the Food Investigation Research Station, Cambridge. The storage of fruit on a commercial scale is studied at the Dilton Laboratory, near Maldstone, and work on fish is carried out at the Terry Research Station, Aberdeen.

Cost of the work exceeds \$250,000 a year to which the Dominion Governments make a substantial contribution. The work is carried out in the interests of the general consumers in Great Britain.

LIKE A HOSPITAL

"The laboratory is something like the out-patients' department of a hospital," an official of the laboratory said. "Samples of fruit showing wastage or abnormal features are collected from the market, or brought by salesmen. Often the trouble can be diagnosed at once, but sometimes it is desirable to get the diagnosis confirmed by sending the 'patients' to specialists at the Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge, or the Dilton Laboratory."

"There will be a museum at Kent Street which in time will contain colored photographs of specimens showing practically every kind of wastage which affects fruit."

"There is plant for delaying ripening and for observation of apples, for work on citrus fruit, and for initiating ripening. Fruit breathes, and an important measurement carried out in the chemical laboratory is the rate of respiration. This indicates the age of the apple."

The lion at once came charging out of the grass, when a second shot killed it.

The lion measured nine feet from tip to tail.

SYDNEY, N.S.W. (BUP).—In a film studio here a newsreel staff spent an anxious twenty minutes waiting for a man to die, but he did not.

Rudolph de Heaume, professional snake-catcher, had visited the studio to demonstrate before the camera his skill in handling snakes. A tiger snake in his coat pocket struck viciously at his hand. But the snake-catcher waved aside assistance, scarified the wound and applied a special antidote of his own.

"If I don't die in twenty minutes, I'll be all right," he announced calmly, and went on with his act.

"If people are smiling and interested, it does not matter how long or how short the service is. We won't get them by authority these days, so we have to get them by guile."



QUEEN MARY VISITS OXFORD

Her Majesty Queen Mary, in the robes of a Doctor of Civil Law, was in procession with Viscount Halifax, Chairman of the Oxford University, before performing the ceremony of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Bodleian Library Extension.

Surgeon Has Started Plans for Founding Republic of Healing

Independent State to Be Set Up on Island in Aegean With Permission of Greek Government, for International Benefit

LONDON (BUP).—Plans are on foot to set up, on a tiny island in the Aegean Sea, an independent state which will also be an international surgical centre, The News Chronicle reported recently in a copyright article.

Here, the article stated, if the Greek Government agrees, will be established a new centre for "structural surgery," to which maimed men, women and children from all over the world may go.

The poor will be healed free and taught to work, so that when they return to the outside world they will be useful members of society.

Behind this project is Dr. Johannes Samuel Esser, to whom during the Great War were brought some of the worst cases of mutilation and disfigurement. Out of this experience grew the idea of the centre of healing.

LEADING EXPONENT

In 1914 Dr. Esser was already famous as a leading exponent of what later was known as "structural surgery." Working in the principal hospitals in Central Europe he performed operations in cases that had been given up as hopeless. He made new lips, ears, noses grow. Under his hands new bones and new skin grew and healed. He restored shattered limbs and even heads.

After the war he set up, with his friends to whom he had revealed his idea, the Independent Institute of Structural Surgery, with headquarters in Paris.

At first the institute had not the funds or the organization to develop Dr. Esser's plan. Now, after twenty years, it has the backing of big financial interests, and some of the greatest doctors, surgeons and statesmen in Europe.

Negotiations for a suitable location for the centre are in progress with the Greek Government. Dr. Esser recently went to Greece in search of a site. He lectured to the Medical Society in Athens and won over the professors and statesmen. The King of Greece joined his committee, the Government lent him a destroyer so that he could visit the islands in the Aegean Sea to look for a suitable spot.

AN IDEAL SPOT

Among these islands Dr. Esser found an ideal place. It is the island of Kyra Panaghia. Tiny—less than eleven square miles—it has a well, a flat space where aeroplanes can land, and smaller islets close to its coast. It is seventy-five miles from Salonika, twelve hours' sail from Pireaus, the port for Athens.

Dr. Esser and the institute are not asking merely that Kyra Panaghia shall be ceded to them by the Greek Government. They are stipulating that a free state shall be established there, with an autonomous government.

The island must be self-controlled politically and financially, and secured from an European interference. They want freedom of customs, taxation, passport laws, posts and telegraphs.

If the present negotiations fail, the centre will be established elsewhere.

Dr. Esser has had four interviews with Signor Mussolini, who would like the surgical free state in his territory. Rumania and Bulgaria are interested. He is certain now that the dream will be fulfilled.

AIR PILOTS FORM UNION

Anxious to Protect Rates of Pay—Expect Full Membership

LONDON (BUP).—British pilots have formed a trade union called the "British Airline Pilots' Association," with the object of protecting their rates of pay.

Chief members of the organizing committee are Imperial Airways pilots of the Empire routes, and some interesting figures have been given of their earnings.

The chief pilots of Imperial Airways are paid a basic rate of £750 (about \$3,750) a year with flying pay of 10 to 15 shillings (\$2.50 to \$3.75) per hour, according to the type of aircraft flown. The newer pilots are paid only a basic salary of £400 (\$2,000) and their flying-time pay ranges between 5 shillings and 7 shillings and sixpence an hour. Probationers start at £300 and they are stated to feel a grievance because they have been kept as probationers for twelve to eighteen months.

NEW CONTRACTS

At Southampton, Imperial Airways are now offering new contracts to the men who fly the flying-boats on the Empire routes. This offers senior pilots a salary of £1,350 a year, including flying pay. Some of the senior pilots are understood to be opposed to this because under their existing contracts those who are doing a lot of flying to the Far East are estimated to earn about £2,000 a year.

It is expected that the new trade union will find members in all flying companies as the Guild of Air Pilots, to which nearly all pilots belong, is precluded under its constitution from dealing with questions of payment.

DESK OF MAP NOW FLOURISHING

Fat Cattle and Abundant Game Appear on Shores of 200-Mile Lake

ADELAIDE (BUP).—Central Australia, which appears on the map as a desert, is enjoying the best season for more than ten years.

Great herds of trekking cattle are almost prime fat, and plants which have not been seen for years have reappeared. Lake Eyre, which is often dry, has water in it that stretches for 200 miles, and game is abundant round its shores.

Alice Springs, the one "oasis" of Central Australia, is now a thriving town, in which every house has its own well of good water. There is a proposal to plant a thousand date, cotton and phoenix palms, so that Alice Springs can be made into a Winter resort.

MUNICIPAL TAX RECORD

WORCESTER, Cape Province (BUP).—A municipal record for South Africa has been set by Worcester, where for the seventh year in succession the municipal rate has been fixed at the same figure. The tax is the Postal Union Congress.

A horizontal pair of Victoria, 1858, show the Queen on the Throne. There are seventy-five Great Britain varieties, including the same figure. The tax is the Postal Union Congress.

A vertical pair of Victoria, 1858, show the Queen on the Throne. There are seventy-five Great Britain varieties, including the same figure. The tax is the Postal Union Congress.

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